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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 14

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1918

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2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for tht fiscal year ended 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 20, 1918.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1919, and, in accordance with tht provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867." Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 22, 1918.
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4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on tht 31st March, 1918, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867." Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 18, 1918.
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5. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1919, and in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867." Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 20, 1918.
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8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1917. (Vol. II.)
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9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1917. (Subject to corrections.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 13, 1918.

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10. Annual Report of the Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1917. Presented by Sir George Foster, May 22, 1918.
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10*a*. Report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions as controlled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1917, with Traffic Returns, etc., to 31st December, 1917. Presented by Sir George Foster, May 17, 1918.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*b*. Report of the Trade and Commerce Department. Grain Statistics for the fiscal year 1916, and the Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.
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10*c*. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September, 1917.
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12. Inland Revenue, Annual Report, Part I—Excise. The Senate.
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13. Inland Revenue, Annual Report, Part II—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. The Senate.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

14. Inland Revenue—Part III—Adulteration of Food. The Senate.
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15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, March 25, 1918.
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15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year 1917.
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15*c* Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1916-17, pursuant to Section 8, Chapter 5 of 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, March 25, 1918.
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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 27, 1918.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*a*. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1917.
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20*b*. Railway Statistics for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*c*. Twelfth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 25, 1918.
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20*d*. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 25, 1918.
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21. Fiftieth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1916-17—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 20, 1918.
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22. List of shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st of December, 1917.
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23. Supplement to the Fiftieth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine)—Steamboat Inspection Report..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 27, 1918.
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25c. Sixteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for the year 1917.
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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 27, 1918.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, 2nd April, 1918.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1917. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 8, 1918.
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34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to the Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1917.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, March 26, 1918... ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

36*a*. Tenth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Concilliation and Investigation under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1917," for the fiscal year of 1917.
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38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 19, 1918.
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38*a*. Supplement to the Seventh Annual Report of the Department of the Naval Service (Fisheries Branch). Contributions to Canadian Biology, being studies from the Biological Stations of Canada, 1916-17.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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39. Fiftieth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1916-1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 19, 1918.
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40. The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, March 18, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41. Minute of Council appointing the Honourable Martin Burrell, Secretary of State; the Honourable John Dowsley Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Honourable Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, and the Honourable James A Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as Commissioners for the purposes, and under the Provisions of the Eleventh Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: "An Act respecting tre House of Commons." Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 18, 1918.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 987, dated 10th April, 1917.—Defence of Canada Order, 1917. Regulations, penalties, etc.

P.C. 1397, dated 21st May, 1917.—Regulations *re* persons employed on docks, etc. carrying matches, smoking, etc., prohibited.

P.C. 1451, dated 25th May, 1917.—Further penalties under Defence of Canada

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P.C. 87, dated 17th January, 1918.—Regulation prohibiting taking of firearms, etc., from Canada by sea without permission of naval or military authority.

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P.C. 282, dated 26th February, 1918, respecting the placing at the disposal of The War Trade Board the output of any factory or workshop engaged in the production of arms, ammunition, food, machinery, etc.

P.C. 524, dated 2nd of March, 1918, in substitution of Regulation Fifty-one, respecting penalties for refusing to obey any orders or rules issued under the provisions of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917.

P.C. 558, dated 8th of March, 1918, amending P.C. 987, dated 10th April, 1917.—Regulation respecting the employment of look-outs on merchant vessels of 2,500 gross tonnage and upwards.

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P.C. 91, dated 15th January, 1918.—"Defence of Canada Order, 1917," radiotelegraph equipment on vessels.

P.C. 261, dated 1st February, 1918.—Carrying of explosives on passenger trains.

P.C. 329, dated 8th February, 1918.—Rates of pay R.N.C.V.R.

P.C. 387, dated 20th February, 1918.—Allowance to officers and men travelling on duty.

P.C. 462, dated 2nd March, 1918.—Treatment of insane members of the naval service.

P.C. 524, dated 2nd March, 1918.—"Defence of Canada Order, 1917," enforcement of provisions.

P.C. 2769, dated 4th October, 1917.—Amendment to "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," re lights on vessels.

P.C. 2791, dated 9th October, 1917.—Retention of services of men in the R.N.C.V.R. after termination of the war.

P.C. 3017, dated 3rd December, 1917.—Amendment to "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," re carriage of explosives in merchant ships.

P.C. 3064, dated 2nd November, 1917.—Rates of pay to officials officiating at courts martial and disciplinary courts for the Royal Canadian Navy.

P.C. 3072, dated 6th Nopember, 1917.—Regulations governing the issue of war badges.

P.C. 3192, dated 13th November, 1917.—Rates of pay on discharge to men not eligible for three months' gratuity.

P.C. 3306, dated 29th November, 1917.—Amendment to "Defence of Canada Order, 1917,"re communicating information with regard to the movements of ships.

P.C. 3307, dated 29th November, 1917.—Amendment to "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," re release of imprisoned seamen.

P.C. 3319, dated 29th November, 1917.—Amendment to "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," re carrying of matches in the vicinity of inflammable substances.

P.C. 3362, dated 24th December, 1917.—Amendment to "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," re transportation of explosives on passenger trains.

P.C. 3391, dated 24th December, 1917.—Retention of services of men in the Royal Canadian Navy after the termination of the war.

P.C. 3392, dated 22nd December, 1917.—Institution of rank of commander, R.N.C.V.R.

P.C. 3470, dated 26th December, 1917.—Institution of warrant ranks, Royal Canadian Navy.

P.C. 3474, dated 27th December, 1917.—Rates of pay to paymasters, R.N.C.V.R.

P.C. 3475, dated 5th January, 1918.—Separation allowance.

P.C. 558, dated 8th March, 1918.—Look-outs on merchant vessels.

P.C. 560, dated 8th March, 1918.—Admitting United States vessels to privileges in Canadian ports. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 19, 1918.....*Not printed.*

42b. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 863, dated 12th April, 1918; amendments of "Defence of Canada Order, 1917."—Equipment of ships for protection against the enemy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, April 19, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42c. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 950, dated 19th of April, 1918.—Establishment of the rank of warrant writer in the R.N.C.V.R. Also,—Copy of Order in Council P.C. 70/942, dated 19th April, 1918.—Allowance to chief examining officers at Canadian naval ports. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, April 24, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42d. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 974, dated 23rd April, 1918, "Defence of Canada Order, 1917,"—Entry in Canada of vesse'ls carrying explosives in self defence. Also, Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 957, dated 19th April, 1918.—Institution of the rank of surgeon probationer, Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 1, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42e. Order in Council No. P.C. 1102, dated 10th May, 1918.—Amendments of "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," Section 23c, re fitting and supplying vessels registered in Canada with defensive armaments. Order in Council No. P.C. 1129, dated 11th May, 1918.—Amendments of "Defence of Canada Order of 1917," Section 22A, re ships' lights. (*The Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

42f. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 1208, dated 17th May, 1918, re allowances to officers anpointed for navigating duties in H.M.C. ships. Presented by on. Mr. Ballantyne, May 23, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

43. P.C. 632, dated 14th March, 1918, respecting the increase in freight and passenger rates on Canadian railways. P.C. 631, dated 14th March, 1918, respecting the collection of special taxes from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 18, 1918.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

51. P.C. 358, dated 13th February, 1918.—Regulations *re* appointments to the Public Service.
P.C. 491, dated 28th February, 1918.—Respecting appointments, promotions, etc., in the Civil Service other than in the several departments.
P.C. 372, dated 18th February, 1918.—Appointment of a Committee of Council *re* preparation of a Bill respecting the Civil Service.
P.C. 548, dated 15th March, 1918.—Approval of Interim Regulations made by the Civil Service Commission, under clause 3 of O.C. P.C. 358, dated 13th February, 1918.
P.C. 637, dated 18th March, 1918.—Regulations *re* dismissal of public officials on the ground of offensive partisanship during the recent election. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 18, 1918.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

P.C. 3025, dated 20th October, 1917.—Regulations *re* reporting for service and claims for exemption for men residing outside of Canada.

P.C. 3033, dated 23rd October, 1917.—Convention Great Britain and United States calling out for military service under its own colours its citizens resident in the other country.

P.C. 3036, dated 23rd October, 1917.—*Re* exemption of members of the R.N.W.M. Police.

P.C. 3093, dated 2nd November, 1917.—Clerk of Central Appeal Judge—J. L. McDougall—at salary of $250 a month.

P.C. 3095, dated 2nd November, 1917.—Expenses of Military Service Branch to be paid from War Appropriation.

P.C. 3112, dated 2nd November, 1917.—Expenses of Judges *re* making appointments to local tribunals.

P.C. 3118, dated 7th November, 1917.—Further regulations under Military Service Act, 1917.

P.C. 3168, dated 9th November, 1917.—Regulations *re* dealing with deserters and absentees without leave, etc.

P.C. 3169, dated 9th November, 1917.—Regulations *re* claims for exemptions by persons who have failed to comply with Proclamation under Military Service Act, 1917.

P.C. 3230, dated 19th November, 1917.—Regulations fixing penalties for non-compliance with the law.

P.C. 3231, dated 19th November, 1917.—*Re* applications for exemption in North-west Territories and other remote regions.

P.C. 3232, dated 19th November, 1917.—J. H. Moss authorized to sign requisitions for printing and stationery for use of Military Service Council.

P.C. 3283, dated 27th November, 1917.—Regulation *re* repatriation of citizens or subjects of Allied countries resident in Canada.

P.C. 3285, dated 27th November, 1917.—Minister of Justice authorized to designate a Judge to perform duties assigned to Chief Justice *re* appeal tribunals in case of a vacancy in said office.

P.C. 3298, dated 29th November, 1917.—Registrars and Deputy Registrars, remuneration of.

P.C. 3321, dated 30th November, 1917.—Regulations *re* appeal to Central Judge from decisions of tribunals.

P.C. 3344, dated 3rd December, 1917.—*Re* hearing of appeals as speedily as possible.

P.C. 3348, dated 3rd December, 1917.—*Re* discharge from military service of persons engaged in agriculture.

P.C. 3349, dated 3rd December, 1917.—Minister of Agriculture authorized to appoint representatives of Department of Agriculture to attend tribunals.

P.C. 3356, dated 8th December, 1917.—Remuneration of representatives of the Minister of Agriculture ($5 per diem).

P.C. 3463, dated 24th December, 1917.—Regulations *re* departure out of Canada of male persons, made by O.C. May 24, 1917, amended.

P.C. 33, dated 7th January, 1918.—Regulations *re* establishment of additional tribunals to decide appeals.

P.C. 35, dated 7th January, 1918.—Regulations; remuneration and expenses of tribunals.

P.C. 70, dated 8th January, 1918.—Regulations respecting men changing residence.

P.C. 54, dated 8th January, 1918.—Enlargement of Dominion Police Force in connection with administration of the Military Service Act.

P.C. 111, dated 17th January, 1918.—Regulations *re* exemption of Indians and other disfranchised British subjects, from Military Service.

P.C. 115, dated 17th January, 1918.—Regulations prescribing obligations of exempted men under the Military Service Act.

P.C. 116, dated 17th January, 1918.—Appointment of Douglas Kerr as Commissioner of Police to enforce Military Service Act.

P.C. 178, dated 21st January, 1918.—Regulations *re* appeal claims for exemption under the Military Service Act, 1917.

P.C. 181 dated 26th January, 1918.—Regulations *re* furnishing of information by employers of employees liable for Military Service.

P.C. 182, dated 26th January, 1918.—Regulations *re* reporting for military duty in case of an appeal for exemption.

P.C. 195, dated 24th January, 1918.—Extension of time for appeals from decisions of local tribunals.

P.C. 196, dated 26th January, 1918.—Regulations *re* appeals from the grants of exemption by tribunals—production of foodstuffs.

P.C. 237, dated 30th January, 1918.—Liability to Military Service of United States citizens in Canada, and Candian British subjects in the United States.

P.C. 271, dated 2nd February, 1918.—Regulations *re* hearing of appeals in the Province of Quebec.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

P.C. 384, dated 18th February, 1918.—Appointment of an agricultural representative for each Military District to act as adviser to the Leave of Absence Boards.

P.C. 435, dated 23rd February, 1918.—Accepting resignation of Mr. Glyn Osler, K.C., as Register under the Military Service Act, at Toronto, and appointing Mr. C. Leslie Watson, Registrar for Ontario.

P.C. 450, dated 2nd March, 1918.—Constitution of a Directorship under the Military Service Act, 1917; and appointing Lt.-Col. H. A. C. Machin, to the said office.

P.C. 451, dated 23rd February, 1918.—Use of certain of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal for the determination of appeals under the Military Service Act, 1917

P.C. 452, dated 23rd February, 1918.—Accepting the resignation of Mr. E. R. Chapman, Registrar under the Military Service Act for Manitoba, and appointing Mr. George A. Toole to succeed him.

P.C. 572, dated 9th March, 1918.—Application of the provisions of the Canadian Military Service Act, 1917, to aliens of allied nationality resident in Canada. (Copy of the Military Service Act, 1917, attached.) . . . . . *Not printed.*

53a. Copies of Orders in Council—

P.C. 815, dated 4th April, 1918.—Regulations, under the War Measures Act, 1914, in respect to the utilization of the human energy of Canada for purposes essential to the prosecution of the present war.

And P.C. 834, dated 4th April, 1918.—Conferring certain powers on the General Officer or the Officer Commanding Military Districts, in case of riot, insurrection or civil disturbance, or obstructing the enforcement of the Military Service Act, 1917, etc. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, April 5, 1918. . . . . *Not printed.*

54. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows—

P.C. 3160, dated 9th November, 1917.—Regulations *re* appointment of a Director of Public Information.

P.C. 3161, dated 9th November, 1917.—Appointing Mark E. Nichols, Esq., Director of Public Information. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 18, 1918. . . *Not printed.*

55. Copy of the Minutes of the meetings of the Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, held at Ottawa, during February, 1918, respecting the general war situation as concerned with financial, food, shipping, and military necessities. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 18, 1918. . . . . *Printed for sessional papers only.*

56. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows—

P.C. 1460, dated 16th June, 1917.—Regulations for appointment of Food Controller.

P.C. 1684, dated 21st June, 1917.—Appointment of Hon. W. J. Hanna as Food Controller.

P.C. 1844, dated 3rd July, 1917.—Staff, office of Food Controller; appointment of Todd, Willison and French.

P.C. 2079, dated 1st August, 1917.—Franking privilege extended to Food Controller.

P.C. 2190, dated 9th August, 1917.—Regulations applicable to public eating places and use of wheat for alcohol prohibited; penalties imposed, etc.

P.C. 2210, dated 11th August, 1917.—Food Controller's Office; $25,000 for salaries and expenses of.

P.C. 2292, dated 18th August, 1917.—Export of flour prohibited.

P.C. 2333, dated 23rd August, 1917.—Food Controller's Office; appointment of officers, clerks and others; authority to make such appointments, fix salaries, etc.

P.C. 2352, date 24th August, 1917.—Canned vegetables; prohibition of use of while fresh vegetables are available.

P.C. 2730, dated 3rd October, 1917.—Franking privilege to secretaries of Provincial Committee of Food Controller's Office.

P.C. 2689, dated 8th October, 1917.—Food Control; Educational Bureau; appointments.

P.C. 2688, dated 11th October, 1917.—Regulations *re* wholesale producers and dealers. Must make returns, etc.

P.C. 2959, dated 19th October, 1917.—Cereal foods. Regulations *re* sale of.

P.C. 2959 (a), dated Extra Canada Gazette, 25th October, 1917.—Order of Food Controller extending time for commencement of Cereal Food Regulations.

P.C. 3044, dated 23rd October 1917.—Oleomargarine; Regulations *re* importation and sale of.

P.C. 3116, dated 2nd November, 1917.—Use of grain for distillation of potable liquors, prohibited.

P.C. 3141, dated 6th November, 1917.—$70,000 for expenses office of Food Controller.

P.C. 3211, dated 15th November, 1917.—Export of foodstuffs; prohibition of.

P.C. 3214, dated 15th November, 1917.—Licensing of dealers in food, etc. Regulations *re*. Food Controller authorized to fix profits, etc.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

P.C. 3223, dated 15th November, 1917.—Licensing of mills for the grinding of flour; regulations *re*.

P.C. 3215, dated 19th November, 1917.—Food Controller's Office; $100,000 for salaries and other expenses in.

P.C. 3236, dated 19th November, 1917.—Oleomargarine; Regulations *re* handling of; Licenses for importation of to be issued from Office of Veterinary Director General.

P.C. 3236 (a), dated 2nd Extra Canada Gazette, 17th November, 1917.—Order of Food Controller *re* manufacture, importation and sale of oleomargarine.

P.C. 3239, dated 19th November, 1917.—Food Control Regulations framed by Food Controller *re* licenses for exportation of goods to allied countries, etc., approved.

P.C. 3203, dated 27th November, 1917.—Manufacture of malt; regulations *re*.

P.C. 3347, dated 3rd December, 1917.—Prohibition of export of certain foods to the United Kingdom, British possessions, etc., except under license from Minister of Customs.

P.C. 3430, dated 24th December, 1917.—Food Control Regulations *re* cars containing food being held for longer period than four days, etc.

P.C. 163, dated 19th January, 1918.—$50,000 for expenses of Food Controller's office.

P.C. 180, dated 21st January, 1918.—Regulations *re* licensing flour mills made by Order in Council 3223, 15th November, 1917, to extend to all flour mills.

P.C. 200, dated 24th January, 1918.—Resignation, Hon. W. J. Hanna as Food Controller.

P.C. 53, dated 26th January, 1918.—Regulations *re* exportation of certain goods.

P.C. 212, dated 26th January, 1918.—Staff, office of Food Controller. Former Orders in Council *re* cancelled, and Food Controller authorized to appointment of certain members of.

P.C. 223, datel 4th February, 1918.—Appointment Mr. H B. Thomson as Food Controller *vice* Hon. W. J. Hanna.

P.C. 344, dated 11th February, 1918.—Canada Food Board.

P.C. 345, dated 11th February, 1918.—Appointment members of Canada Food Board: Messrs. Thomson, Dunning and McGregor.

P.C. 370, dated 12th February, 1918.—Regulations *re* Public Eating Places. O.C., 9th August, 1917, amended.

P.C. 420, dated 20th February, 1918.—Amending O.C. of February 11, 1918, creating The Canada Food Board—Powers not to include any of the powers or duties vested in the Board of Grain Supervisers for Canada.

P.C. 470, dated 28th February, 1918.—Prohibiting removal of flint or dent corn from the counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent and Elgin to any place outside of said district.

P.C. 513, dated 7th March, 1918.—Regulations *re* use of grain for feed purposes in stock yards, etc.

P.C. 567, dated 8th March, 1918.—Placing of sums of money to the credit of the Canada Food Board for the purchase of Ford tractors.

P.C. 580, dated 9th March, 1918.—Regulations *re* licensing of packing houses—Limitation on of profit of sales.

P.C. 596, dated 12th March, 1918.—Regulations *re* power of The Canada Food Board to make orders regarding the kinds and amounts of foods that may be used, etc.

P.C. 597, dated 12th March, 1918.—Regulations forbidding the wilful waste of any food or food products; penalties imposed, etc. . . . . *Not printed.*

56*a*. Report of the Food Controller, Hon. W. J Hanna, K.C., to the Prime Minister, dated 24th January, 1918. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 27, 1918. . . . . *Not printed.*

56*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1918, for a return showing—1. When and upon whose recommendation the office of Food Controller in Canada was authorized and established. 2. To which Ministerial Department the Food Controller reports, and what member of the cabinet, if any, is responsible for the administration of the office of Food Controller. 3. The total amount incurred as salaries for Food Controller and his assistants and staff at Ottawa and throughout Canada from the establishment of the office up to and including end of February, 1918. 4. The total expense of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and throughout Canada, including rents, furnishing, equipment, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage, and all other expenses of Food Controller's Office, Ottawa, and branch offices throughout Canada, since the establishment of the office, up to and including February, 1918. 5. The total cost of administration of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and throughout Canada, including rents, furnishings, equipments, heat, light, salaries, traveling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage, etc., including all and every expense of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and branch offices throughout Canada for each of following months, viz.: December, 1917, and February, 1918. 6. Whether there are any claims for salary or expenses from the Food Controller's Office outstanding or in dispute; if so, the amount involved. 7. How many employees there are on the Food Controller's staff at Ottawa and throughout Canada. 8. How many of the employees are returned soldiers who have been on active service since 1914. Presented April 18, 1918.—*Mr. Lapointe (St. James)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

56*c*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 20th March, 1918, for a copy of the Order in Council recently passed making provision for the staff, the number of persons to be employed and their salaries, in the Food Controller's Office. Also a list of the names of those at present employed, showing their respective salaries and duties, former occupations, where formerly employed and salary received in former occupation. Presented April 18, 1918.—*Mr. Devlin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*d*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 27th March, 1918, for a copy of the Orders in Council creating the Canada Food Board, and all correspondence antecedent or posterior to the Order in Council with respect to the same, as well as all regulations not already brought down. Presented May 20, 1918.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*e*. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1918, for a return showing—1. When and upon whose recommendation the office of Food Controller in Canada was authorized and established. 2. To which Ministerial Department the Food Controller reports, and what member of the cabinet, if any, is responsible for the administration of the office of Food Controller. 3. The total amount incurred as salaries for Food Controller and his assistants and staff at Ottawa and throughout Canada from the establishment of the office up to and including end of February, 1918. 4. The total expense of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and throughout Canada, including rents, furnishing, equipment, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage, and all other expenses of Food Controller's Office, Ottawa, and branch offices throughout Canada, since the establishment of the office, up to and including February, 1918. 5. The total cost of administration of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and throughout Canada, including rents, furnishings, equipments, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephone, postage, etc., including all and every expense of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and branch office throughout Canada for each of following months, viz.: December, 1917, and February, 1918. 6. Whether there are any claims for salary or expenses from the Food Controller's Office outstanding or in dispute; if so, the amount involved. 7. How many employees there are on the Food Controller's staff at Ottawa and throughout Canada. 8. How many of the employees are returned soldiers who have been on active service since 1914. Presented May 20, 1918.—*Mr. Lapointe (St. James)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 1579, dated 11th June, 1917.—Fuel Controller.—Report on coal situation and appointment of Chas. A. Magrath as.

P.C. 1651, dated 15th June, 1917.—Fuel Controller vested with powers under Inquiries Act.

P.C. 1862, dated 6th July, 1917.—Fuel Controller; $10,000 allocated from War Appropriation.

P.C. 1887, dated 12th July, 1917.—Fuel Controller.—Report on coal situation and appointment of Chas. A. Magrath as.

P.C. 2060, dated 27th July, 1917.—Assistant Fuel Controller. Appointment of H. P. McCue as.

P.C. 2289, dated 22nd August, 1917.—Fuel Control. Appointment of Donald S. Kerr to assist and C. W. Paterson as Deputy Fuel Controller.

P.C. 2611, dated 19th September, 1917.—"David S. Kerr" instead of "Donald S. Kerr" (O.C. 22nd August, 1917—P.C. No. 2289, amended).

P.C. 3068, dated 26th October, 1917.—Regulations *re* importation and sale of coal.

P.C. 105/3341, dated 3rd December, 1917.—Salary of Deputy Fuel Controller, C. W. Peterson, fixed at $500 per month

P.C. 285, dated 4th February, 1918.—Duties of Fuel Controller; O.C. 12th July, 1917.—P.C. 1887, defining, amended

P.C. 298, dated 5th February, 1918.—Fuel Regulation. Providing for heatless days in factories, theatres, etc.

P.C. 325, dated 11th February, 1918.—Powers of Fuel Controller extended.

Sir George Foster laid on the Table, by Command of His Excellency,—Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 359, dated 20th February, 1918.—Regulations providing for the conservation of fuel necessary to the national security.

P.C. 564, dated 8th March, 1918.—Amending regulations *re* conservation of fuel as regards the closing of golf, country, yacht, canoe or hunt clubs and places of amusement on certain days. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 19, 1918...*Not printed.*

58. Annual Report of the Editorial Committee on Government Publications, on its operations from the date of its appointment, 4th October, 1917, to 20th March, 1918. Presented by Sir George Foster, April 24, 1918.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

58*a*. P.C. 2729, dated 4th October, 1917.—Establishment of Editorial Committee *re* printing of public documents. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 19, 1918.

Printed for sessional papers only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

59. P.C. 337, dated 8th February, 1918.—Constitution of a Sub-Committee of the War Committee of the Cabinet to be known as The War Trade Board. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 19, 1918.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

71. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st January 1917, and the 8th March, 1918, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as follows:—

P.C. 3277, 5th January, 1917. License of occupation of a portion of the bed of the Fraser river to the Kettle Valley Railway Company.

P.C. 159, 19th January, 1917. Limiting the right of homestead entry in the Railway Belt to persons who were British subjects or subjects of a country allied to Great Britain, or subject of a neutral country and who have continued to be so.

P.C. 107, 12th February, 1917. Waiving completion of naturalization, before issue of patent for Domiaion Lands in certain cases where entrant is on active service.

P.C. 572, 5th March, 1917. Regulations *re* natural resources necessitated on account of war conditions.

P.C. 736, 17th March, 1917. Providing for homesteaders being given credit for time spent at agricultural labour in Canada during the year 1918, towards the performance of residence duties.

P.C. 982, 10th April, 1917. Authorizing the sale of certain lands in British Columbia to Canadian Pacific Railway Company for pipe-line purposes.

P.C. 2076, 1st August, 1917. Authorizing certain changes in the Timber Regulations.

P.C. 2562, 15th September 1917. Vesting the title to certain lands in the Railway Belt in His Majesty for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.

P.C. 3210, 15th November, 1917. Authorizing the cutting of timber on Dominion lands for ship-building purposes.

P.C. 3243, 27th November, 1917. Confirming certain Orders in Council *re* administration of Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia.

P.C. 3245, 27th November, 1917. Permitting a man on active service giving power of attorney with respect to his rights to Dominion lands in Railway Belt, British Columbia.

P.C. 185, 21th January, 1918. Repealing Order in Council P.C. 159, January 19, 1917, and substituting certain regulations therefor.

P.C. 23–425, 20th February, 1918. Authorizing the issue of a lease to J. H. Morrison, Kamloops, of certain lands in the Railway Belt, British Columbia, for mining purposes. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 2, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st January, 1917, and the 8th March, 1918, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V, as follows:—

P.C. 340, 7th February, 1917, amending Order in Council 19th December, 1916, *re* administration of "Project Meadows" in Forest Reserves in Railway Belt, British Columbia.

P.C. 2595, 18th September, 1917, placing the control of certain lands in the Waterton Lakes Park under the Director of Forestry.

P.C. 2594, 18th September, 1917, rescinding Order in Council 8th June *re* Rocky Mountains Park. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 2, 1918.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January, 1917, and the 8th March, 1918, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the "Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII, as follows:—

P.C. 13, 8th January, 1917. Rescinding Order in Council 4th March, 1910, *re* S.W. ¼ of 4-9-14, W. 2nd Meridian, and making same available for homestead purposes.

P.C. 60, 13th January, 1917. Transferring certain lands in Cowesses Indian Reserve No. 73, to the Province of Saskatchewan, for road purposes.

P.C. 102, 15th January, 1917. Withdrawing from general disposition certain petroleum and natural gas rights in the vicinity of the City of Edmonton.

P.C. 108, 17th January, 1917. Authorizing free grant of lot 5, township 70-23, W. 5th, to "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine d'Athabaska."

P.C. 110, 17th January, 1917. Authorizing the sale of certain lands to Moses Lessard for irrigation purposes.

P.C. 159, 19th January, 1917. Providing that a person applying for a homestead entry in the Railway Belt, British Columbia, must be a British subject and has since continued to be a British subject, or a subject of a British Allied or neutral country

P.C. 165, 20th January, 1917. Setting aside certain Dominion lands for Indian Reserve purposes.

P.C. 166, 20th January, 1917. Setting aside certain Dominion lands for Indian Reserve purposes.

P.C. 167, 20th Jaauary, 1917. Setting aside certain Dominion lands for Indian Reserve purposes.

P.C. 210, 26th January, 1917. Dispensing with residence duties in connection with the entry of Frank Ruppert for the S.W. ¼ of 16-33-14, W. 4th.

P.C. 301, 2nd February, 1917. Dispensing with residence duties in connection with the entry of Wm. Thorburn for the S.W. ¼ of 13-28-22, W. 2nd.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

P.C. 316, 3rd February, 1917. Authorizing grant to L. F. Cardinal of the W. ½ of 22-108-13, W. 5th, by virtue of his occupation thereof at date of extinguishment of Indian Title.

P.C. 327, 6th February, 1917. Authorizing issue of free patent to Jos. Hewitt for the S.E. ¼ of 20-44-3, W. 2nd, in lieu of land occupied by him being included in a Forest Reserve.

P.C. 481, 20th February, 1917. Authorizing the issue of license of occupation to the Canadian Northern Western Railway of certain lands for a bridge site.

P.C. 493, 20th February, 1917. Dispensing with residence duties by Samuel McCall on the E. ½ of 21-31-1, W. 3rd.

P.C. 560, 28th February, 1917. Authorizing time spent at farm labour in Canada during 1917, to count as residence duties on entries for Dominion lands.

P.C. 555, 28th February, 1917. Making provisions of Orders in Council of 8th May, 1915 (P.C. 1042), 20th September, 1915 (P.C. 2150), 9th December, 1915 (P.C. 2888), and the 12th January, 1916 (P.C. 33), applicable to pre-emptions and purchased homesteads.

P.C. 561, 5th March, 1917. Authorizing change in regulations permitting granting of one day's priority of right to make entry for available Dominion lands.

P.C. 526, 5th March, 1917. Authorizing extension of terms of Order in Council 11th March, 1915, for period of four months up to 11th July, 1917.

P.C. 572, 5th March, 1917. Limiting disposal of any natural resources except to a British subject, subject of Allied country, or neutral country.

P.C. 610, 7th March, 1917. Rescinding Order in Council 30th January, 1914, in so far as it affects descriptions of lands granted to Indians, and certain lands described be granted instead thereof.

P.C. 686, 16th March, 1917. Granting right to Mr. Notman to purchase certain lands in Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 687, 16th March, 1917. Granting certain lands to Department of Militia and Defence.

P.C. 688, 16th March, 1917. Granting certain lands for church purposes to Synod of Diocese of Calagary.

P.C. 762, 20th March, 1917. Authorizing sale of certain lands to Council of the town of Maple Creek.

P.C. 848 29th March, 1917. Authorizing sale of lands to Western Canada Power Company for power development purposes.

P.C. 858, 29th March, 1917. Authorizing grant of land for cemetery purposes to Rural Municipality of Bright Sand, No. 529.

P.C. 918, 3rd April, 1917. Amending Order in Council of. 14th December, 1916, with respect to application thereof to Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

P.C. 919, 3rd April, 1917. Granting certain lands for cemetery purposes to the village of Vanguard, Saskatchewan.

P.C. 926, 3rd April, 1917. Authorizing sale of N.W. ¼ 36-45-25, W. 3rd, to Allan V. Macie.

P.C. 927, 3rd April, 1917. Authorizing sale of certain lands to N. J. Bailey under certain conditions.

P.C. 1068, 18th April, 1917. Authorizing issue of lease of certain lands to Northern Fish Company, Limited, Selkirk, Manitoba.

P.C. 1066, 18th April, 1917. Authorizing issue of license of occupation of certain lands to the city of Winnipeg for water-power purposes.

P.C. 1067, 18th April, 1917. Dispensing with residence duties and authorizing issue of patent to James Wilson, in connection with the N.E. ¼ of 35-19-11, W.P.M.

P.C. 1069, 18th April, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands for cemetery purposes to the village of Major, Saskatchewan.

P.C. 1071, 18th April, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands to rural municipality of Lakeview, No. 454 Alberta, for cemetery purposes.

P.C. 1072, 18th April, 1917. Authorizing issue of patent of certain lands to Mr. D. Ennill.

P.C. 1189, 30th April, 1917. Granting certain lands for the erection of a creamery plant to the Canora Creamery Association, Limited.

P.C. 1222, 3rd May, 1917. Setting apart certain lands for the Indian of the Peguis.

P.C. 1207, 4th May, 1917. Authorizing issue of patent to Allen E. McDonald.

P.C. 1249, 8th May, 1917. *Re* granting patent to any person not a British subject by birth or naturalization who is on active service overseas.

P.C. 1268, 8th May, 1917. Rescinding Order in Council P.C. 572, 5th March, 1917, and enacting new regulations therefor.

P.C. 1315, 11th May, 1917. Granting certain lands for church and cemetery purposes to the Church of God of Edmonton, Alberta.

P.C. 1378, 21st May, 1917. Setting apart certain lands for park purposes and granting the same to the rural municipality of Mariposa, No. 350, Saskatchewan.

P.C. 1377, 21st May, 1917. Relieving Mr. H. Wills of further residence duties on the north half of 22-25-10 W. 4th.

P.C. 1348, 21st May, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands to Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.

P.C. 1429, 25th May, 1917. Authorizing certain regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims on Dominion lands.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

P.C. 1455, 29th May, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands to the town of The Pas for industrial purposes.

P.C. 1471, 1st June, 1917. Setting apart certain lands in the Province of Manitoba for Indians.

P.C. 1532, 4th June, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands for church purposes to the Board of Management of the Church and Manse Building Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for Manitoba and the Northwest.

P.C. 1533, 4th June, 1917. Vesting certain lands in His Majesty in the right of the Province of Alberta.

P.C. 1536, 5th June, 1917. Authorizing Rev. W. B. Cumming, Saskatoon, to make entry by proxy on behalf of James Grossart.

P.C. 1580, 11th June, 1917. Withdrawing certain lands which had been reserved for the Hudson's Bay Railway.

P.C. 1613, 13th June, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands to the town of Gimli, for cemetery purposes.

P.C. 1691, 21st June, 1917. Authorizing sale of certain lands to John Hedberg, Jasper, Alberta.

P.C. 1675, 21st June, 1917. Authorizing license of occupation to Canadian Northern Railway Company of certain lands on the Red Deer River for bridge construction purposes.

P.C. 1761, 26th June, 1917. Authorizing sale of certain lands to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

P.C. 1716, 26th June, 1917. Restoring the homestead entry of L. H. Roberts who died while on active service overseas.

P.C. 1717, 26th June, 1917. Authorizing sale of certain lands to William Rincheshen.

P.C. 1718, 26th June, 1917 Authorizing grant of certain lands for cemetery purposes to the rural municipality of Bright Sand, No. 529, Saskatchewan.

P.C. 1817, 30th June, 1917. Authorizing exchange of certain lands to Indians in lieu of lands surrendered.

P.C. 1820, 30th June, 1917. Authorizing grant of lands for church and cemetery purposes to the Bethel Evangelical Scandinavian Lutherian Congregation.

P.C. 1821, 30th June, 1917. Authorizing grant of land for cemetery purposes to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Michael's in Communion with Rome, St. Martin, Manitoba.

P.C. 1866, 6th July, 1917. Dispensing with residence duties in connection with the entry of W. L. Taylor for the N.W. ¼ 13-25-1, W.P.M.

P.C. 1877, 9th July, 1917. Authorizing person on active service overseas to appoint attorney to make application for patent.

P.C. 1937, 12th July, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands for cemetery purposes to St. George Cemetery Company, Egremont, Alberta.

P.C. 2039, 26th July, 1917. Authorizing grant of certain lands for park purposes to the town of Drumheller, Alberta.

P.C. 2036, 27th July, 1917. Authorizing grant of land for cemetery purposes to rural municipality of Bear Lake, No. 740.

P.C. 2037, 27th July, 1917. Authorizing grant of land for church purposes to Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

P.C. 2038, 27th July, 1917. Authorizing sale of certain lands to Diocese of Ruperts Land.

P.C. 2066, 27th July, 1917. Authorizing the cancellation of the survey of certain lands along the old Dawson Road.

P.C. 2075, 30th July, 1917. Amending Order in Council dated 29th May, 1917, with reference to the name of the Board of Trade of the town of The Pas, Manitoba.

P.C. 2076, 1st August, 1917. Authorizing regulations re timber.

P.C. 2090, 1st August, 1917. Amending forest reserve regulations.

P.C. 2108, 6th August, 1917. Authorizing certain changes in Dominion lands regulations for the protection of water-power resources.

P.C. 2109, 6th August, 1917. Authorizing license of occupation to Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company of certain lands in the bed of the South Thompson River.

P.C. 2171, 8th August, 1917. Authorizing the disposition of certain lands for townsite purposes.

P.C. 2239, 15th August, 1917. Confirming the late C. R. Coutts in his entry for the S.E. 6-83-17 W. 6.

P.C. 2241, 18th August, 1917. Authorizing sale by auction of certain school lands.

P.C. 2258, 18th August, 1917. Authorizing the lease of certain lands to the Salts and Potash Company of Canada.

P.C. 2259, 18th August, 1917. Granting certain lands for cemetery purposes to La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina.

P.C. 2226, 18th August, 1917. Transferring certain lands from Indian Affairs to Interior Department to be used for church purposes.

P.C. 2287, 18th August, 1917. Confirming the late Joe White, who died on active service overseas, in his entry for the N.E. 11-89-9 W. 4.

P.C. 2419, 1st September, 1917. Dispensing with residence duties in connection with the entry of J. L. Crawford for the N.E. 21-2-15 W. 3rd.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

P.C. 2436, 1st September, 1917. Transferring certain lands to the Province of Manitoba for drainage purposes.

P.C. 2420, 1st September, 1917. Granting certain lands to Col. Malloy.

P.C. 2460, 11th September, 1917. Granting certain lands for church purposes.

P.C. 2488, 11th September, 1917. Granting certain lands for summer home and shooting purposes.

P.C. 2489, 11th September, 1917. Granting certain lands for church purposes.

P.C. 2490, 11th September, 1917. Granting certain lands for cemetery purposes.

P.C. 2535, 11th September, 1917. Granting a lease of certain lands for cement purposes.

P.C. 2509, 11th September, 1917. Relieving entrant on active service from necessity of erecting a house on his homestead.

P.C. 2561, 15th September, 1917. Dispensing with residence duties in case of entry for the S.E. 33-10-15 W. 4.

P.C. 2593, 17th September, 1917. Granting certain lands to R. B. Clarke in lieu of other lands surrendered to the Crown by him.

P.C. 2641, 28th September, 1917. Granting certain lands to the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, Limited.

P.C. 2721, 3rd October, 1917. *Re* purchase of certain reclaimed lands in Kleskun Lake.

P.C. 2728, 3rd October, 1917. Granting certain lands for church purposes.

P.C. 2857, 12th October, 1917. *Re* certain lands granted for creamery plant purposes.

P.C. 2856, 12th October, 1917. Granting certain lands for cemetery purposes.

P.C. 3027, 3rd November, 1917. *Re* status of applicants for homestead entries as to nationality.

P.C. 3163, 9th November, 1917. Granting certain lands for church and cemetery purposes.

P.C. 3179, 13th November, 1917. Granting certain lands to A. Thoma, Calais, Alta

P.C. 3201, 14th November, 1917. Setting apart certain lands for the Sioux Band of Indians.

P.C. 3242, 19th November, 1917. Granting certain lands for church purposes.

P.C. 3210, 15th November, 1917. Granting permission to cut certain timber for ship building purposes.

P.C. 3244, 29th November, 1917. Authorizing the granting of grazing permits in the Big Stick Forest Reserve.

P.C. 3499, 4th January, 1918. Transferring certain lands to the Indian Affairs Department.

P.C. 3512, 4th January, 1918. Granting certain lands for use for Customs purposes.

P.C. No. 41-72, 10th January, 1918. Granting certain lands for right of way purposes.

P.C. 65, 12th January, 1918. Granting certain lands to Alex. Cardinal, Jr., Fort Vermilion.

P.C. 67, 12th January 1918. Granting certain lands to Chas. Enn, Calais, Alberta.

P.C. 66, 12th January, 1918. Granting certain lands to Chas. Standing Ribbon, Calais, Alberta.

P.C. 157, 22nd January, 1918. Change in description of certain lands granted personal representatives of the late T. W. Chalmers.

P.C. 34-238, 30th January, 1918. Granting certain lands for cemetery purposes.

P.C. 317, 8th February, 1918. Granting certain lands to the province of Saskatchewan for roadway purposes.

P.C. 332, 11th February, 1918. Authorizing sale of certain lands reclaimed by drainage.

P.C. 67-352, 11th February, 1918. Granting certain lands to A. McKillop.

P.C. 69-352, 11th February, 1918. Exchanging certain lands with Hudson Bay Company in order to grant homestead entry for land relinquished by the company.

P.C. 357, 13th February, 1918. Granting certain lands to the City of Regina for park purposes.

P.C. 400, 18th February, 1918. Setting apart certain lands as school lands.

P.C. 401, 20th February, 1918. Enacting regulations affecting men on active service.

P.C. 23-425, 20th February, 1918. Leasing certain lands for mining purposes.

P.C. 430, 21st February, 1918. Granting certain lands to the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch lines for terminal purposes.

P.C. 459, 7th March, 1918. Enacting regulations re homesteaders employed as farm labourers.

P.C. 538, 7th March, 1918. Enacting certain regulations affecting men on active service who hold homestead entries.

P.C. 37-563, 8th March, 1918. Enacting regulations governing the leasing of unpatented lands held under homestead entry. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 2, 1918.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

75. Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ending 30th September, 1917, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with the Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 9, section 8. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 2, 1918.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

performing. 4. What salary each one of them is receiving. 5. Who among them have performed service overseas, and how long they have been actually at the front. 6. How long they were in the trenches. 7. To which battalion they belonged when overseas. Presented April 11, 1918.—*Mr. Power*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. What properties, if any, have been purchased by the Militia Department or the Military Hospital Commission in Quebec City, since the first of January, 1917. 2. From whom these purchases were made, and on whose recommendation. 3. The purchase price. Presented April 11, 1918.—*Mr. Power*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. How many persons of all ranks are employed by the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia, and their names, rank and salaries. 2. Why they were appointed, and where they are stationed. 3. How many of these men have seen service at the front. 4. Who the senior official is of the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia. 5. What the total monthly cost of carrying on the work of the Commission in British Columbia is, and how many men are being looked after at present. 6. How many buildings are operated by the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia, and where they are situated. 7. How many officials from headquarters in Ottawa found it necessary to visit the Pacific Coast during the past year, and for what purpose. 8. If the Military Hospitals Commission has a regularly appointed publicity agent. If so, what his name is, and what his duties are. 9. If he has seen overseas service, and what his salary is. 10. The total cost of the publicity department during 1917. Presented April 11, 1918.—*Mr. Stevens*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1918, for a return showing the names of the staff of the Hospital Commission; the number of persons employed, their names, duties, salaries, former occupation and amounts paid to each for travelling expenses. Presented April 11, 1918.—*Mr. Devlin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. How many Victoria Crosses have been awarded to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to date. 2. The name, address, battalion, and rank of each recipient. 3. The official respective record in respect of which each decoration was given in each case. Presented April 11, 1918.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

92. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1918, for a copy of a certain memorandum sent to the Minister of Public Works by the senior member for Ottawa relating to the abolition of patronage, and of all papers, letters and other documents which passed between him and the Minister of Public Works in relation thereto since the 17th of December, 1917. Presented April 2, 1918.—*Mr. McMaster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Summary Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of the General Election Returns, 1917. Presented by the Speaker, April 15, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

94. Return to Order of the House of the 11th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. What steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to investigate war trade conditions in the United States. 2. Apart from members of the Cabinet if any parties have been sent by the Canadian Government on missions respecting war trade conditions in the United States. If so, what the names are of those who have been sent. 3. If any such parties have been sent, what the total expense is to the Government of such missions. Presented April 15, 1918.—*Mr. Devlin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 20th March, 1918, for a copy of all Orders in Council, reports and correspondence with respect to the admission free of duty of farm tractors and other agricultural implements. Presented April 15, 1918.—*Sir W. Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96. Copies of Orders in Council issued in connection with the Military Voters' Act, 1917, and the War-time Elections Act, as follows.—

P.C. 3010, 7th November, 1917.—Instructions for the guidance of electors under the Military Voters' Act, 1917.

P.C. 3158, 9th November, 1917.—Scrutineers; appointment of six and providing payment for services and expenses, etc.

P.C. 3159, 9th November, 1917.—Presiding officers; appointment of certain and providing payment for services as, etc.

P.C. 3276, 24th November, 1917.—Special returning officers and clerks; appointment of and providing payment for services as, etc.

P.C. 3277, 27th November, 1917.—Regulation providing polls for returned military electors who are Indians.

P.C. 3322, 29th November, 1917.—Provision for taking votes of military electors belonging to units or drafts under orders to leave Canada before polling day.

P.C. 3404, 17th December, 1917.—Presiding officers; Engineer Captain W. M. Frowd, appointed in place of Captain F. C. C. Pascoe, at Halifax, N.S.

P.C. 6405, 17th December, 1917.—*Re* taking votes of units under orders to leave Canada, O.C. 29th November, 1917, amended.

P.C. 7, 8th January, 1918.—Special returning officers and clerks; appointment of further number of.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

P.C. 8, 4th January, 1918.—Scrutineers, travelling and living expenses of defined.

P.C. 9, 4th January, 1918.—Special returning officers and clerks; remuneration of.

P.C. 10, 4th January, 1918.—Scrutineers; appointment Major Thomas Gibson, of London, Eng., in place of Brigadier-General J. F. L. Embury.

P.C. 11, 4th January, 1918.—Further regulations for carrying the Military Voters' Act, 1917, into effect.

P.C. 12, 8th January, 1918.—Payment for services of Boards of Appeal in Ontario and revising officers in Nova Scotia *re* revision of voters' lists.

P.C. 13, 4th January, 1918.—Election in Halifax; Ward 6 constituted one single polling division.

P.C. 63, 8th January, 1918.—Special returning officers and clerks; remuneration of. O.C. 4th January, 1918 (P.C. No. 9) amended.

P.C. 84, 12th January, 1918.—Special returning officers; appointment Capt. Harold Baker, C.E.F., London, Eng., in place of Lt.-Col. Nelson Spencer.

P.C. 85, 12th January, 1918.—Clerk of special returning officer; appointment Archibald Dickson, of Harrow, Eng., in place of Capt. Rippon, R.A.M.C.

P.C. 98, 15th January, 1918.—Clerk of special returning officers; appointment E. L. Ginna in place of Ainslie W. Greene.

P.C. 162, 19th January, 1918.—Resignation of R. A. Pringle as special returning officer and appointment of John W. P. Ritchie in his stead, and appointment of special returning officers and clerks.

P.C. 323, 8th February, 1918.—Length of sessions to constitute a day's work.

P.C. 396, 18th February, 1918.—Lieut. N. G. Charlton, presently in France, appointed to replace Major Powell as special returning officer.

P.C. 397, 18th February, 1918.—Edgar E. R. Chevrier appointed to replace J. A. Pinard as special returning officer.

P.C. 602, 12th March, 1918.—Proclamation of returns from Overseas issued on receipt of telegraphic information. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, April 15, 1918. *Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1918, for a copy of all judgments rendered up to date under the operation of the Military Service Act, 1917, by the Central Appeal Judge. Presented April 15, 1918.—*Mr. Trahan* . . . . . *Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1918, for a return showing the names of all persons employed in Ottawa in the Military Service Council, their salaries and former occupations. Presented April 15, 1918.—*Mr. Devlin* . . . . . *Not printed.*

99. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the Pilotage System and its administration at the port of Halifax, N.S. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, April 15, 1918. . . . . *Not printed.*

100. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 21st March, 1918, showing:—The details of certain totals, being the estimated cost of streets, sewers, etc., given on figures 29-30, placed between pages 96-97 of Rural Planning and Development, written by Thomas Adams, being a report published by the Commission of Conservation dated 1917. The said totals being $35,584, $26,736, $20,748 and $23,533.—*The Senate* . . . . *Not printed.*

101. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 22nd March, 1918, showing:—1. The different aviation camps established by the Canadian Government and their location, with the date of their establishment. 2. The number of aviators who have gone through those camps since their establishment, and of those who have obtained their certificates. 3. The number of aviators now qualifying in each of these camps. 4. The number of accidents which happened in each of these camps, distinguishing: (*a*) mortal accidents; (*b*) serious accidents; (*c*) slight accidents, with their respective dates. 5. The number of machines out of commission, as a total loss or seriously damaged.—*The Senate.* *Not printed.*

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence concerning the resignation of W. F. O'Connor, K.C., as Cost of Living Commissioner. Presented April 16, 1918.—*Mr. Lemieux* . . . . . *Not printed.*

103. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 758, dated 26th March, 1918, relating to the making of a contract with the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, for the manufacture of steel plates required in the construction of ships and boilers. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, April 18, 1918. . . . . *Not printed.*

104. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 915, dated 16th April, 1918, prohibiting the press from publishing any adverse statement, report or opinion concerning the action of the allied nations in the prosecution of the war; and also prohibiting any person from publicly expressing any adverse statement, report or opinion concerning the same. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, April 18, 1918.

105. Report of the Military Service Council on the administration of the Military Service Act, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, April 18, 1918.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. The sums of money expended on repairs of a wharf at Ile Perrot Sud, since 1911. 2. The names of those who have been employed on said works, and the amount of money which has been paid to each of them. 3. The names of the parties who have supplied the materials, and the amount of money which has been paid to each of them. Presented April 18, 1918.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

116. Statement showing how many members of the outside service have been transferred to the inside service since October 1, 1917, and how many persons have been appointed under section 21 of the present Civil Service Act since that time. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 22, 1918.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a return showing:—1. If any money has been paid to the Dundalk *Herald*, the Flesherton *Advance*, the Markdale *Standard*, the Durham *Chronicle*, the Grey *Review*, or the Hanover *Post* for advertising or for any other reason since 1st October, 1917. If so, how many was paid in the case of each of the papers mentioned. Presented April 29, 1918.—*Mr. Cahill.*
Not printed.

128. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. The officers employed at Quebec on the staff of the Military District No. 5. 2. How long they have been connected with this branch. 3. What service each of them is performing. 4. What salary and allowance each of them is receiving. 5. Names of those amongst them who have performed service overseas. 6. How long they have been actually at the front. 7. How long they were in the trenches. 8. To which battalion they belonged while overseas. Presented April 29, 1918.—*Mr. Power*.. ..*Not printed.*

129. Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the businesses of William Davies Co., Ltd., and Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd., dated 1st November, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, May 1, 1918.

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a return showing the details of certain totals being the estimated cost of street sewers, etc., given on figures 29 and 30 placed between pages 96-97 of Rural Planning and Development written by Thomas Adams, being a report published by the Commission of Conservation dated 1917. The said totals being $35,584, $26,736, $20,748 and $23,533. Presented May 1, 1918.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

131. Statement of expenditure of the Dominion Publicity Committee in account with the Dominion Government, and in connection with the Victory Loan, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 1, 1918.

131*a*. Report of Mr. A. E. Ames, Chairman of the Dominion Executive Committee of Canada, in connection with the Victory Loan, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 1, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

131*b*. Statement showing details of remuneration paid in connection with Victory Loan. Presented by Hon. Maclean, May 11, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. How many local tribunals were established throughout Canada under the Military Service Act. 2. What remuneration per diem was allowed each member of such tribunal. 3. What was remuneration per day for Secretary of tribunal and also for constables or caretaker of the tribunal sessional chamber. 4. What has been the total expenditure to date on account of tribunals under the Military Service Act. 5. Whether there are any outstanding claims unpaid. Presented May 1, 1918.—*Mr. White (Victoria).*
Not printed.

133. Report of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission of Conservation, Canada, November 27-28, 1917.—(*The Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

134. Return showing—1. Whether the building of the hospital for invalid soldiers at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is under Government control. 2. If not, through whose agency. Whether it is being built by contract or under the supervision of any public body. 3. What sum has been paid by the Government for the land where this hospital is being erected. 4. What the cost of construction will be. 5. How many invalid soldiers it will accommodate. 6. How far this hospital is from Macdonald College. 7. Whether the Government has considered the very grave inconvenience which may result from the erecting of such an institution in the vicinity of a college where hundreds of young ladies are being educated. Presented May 1, 1918.—*Mr. Boyer* *Not printed.*

135. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated April 23, 1918, giving the following information:—The names, dates of appointments, salaries or wages of all clerks and employees of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, under the following heads:—(*a*) King's Printer's staff, including advertising. (*b*) Printing Branch. 1. Clerks. 2. Proofreaders. 3. Typesetting rooms: Mono, Lino, Job and Parliamentary. 4. Press rooms: Platen and Cylinder. 5. Binding: Book, Pamphlet. 6. Stereotyping. 7. Map engraving. 8. Any other Departments. (*c*) Outside Printing Branch. (*d*) Accountants. (*e*) Stationery. (*f*) Distribution. (*g*) Mechanical staff. (*h*) *Canada Gazette*. (*i*) Caretaker. (*j*) Any other Departments.—(*The Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return showing:—1. Whether tenders have been recently submitted to the Department of Militia and Defence or to the War Purchasing Commission for a supply of Smoked Wiltshire Bacon, at Toronto, Kingston and London. 2. If so, who the tenderers are, and what their prices are, in each case. 3. To whom the contract has been awarded in each case, and at what price. Presented May 2, 1918.—*Mr. Murphy*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

137. Order in Council, P.C. 26/942, dated the 19th April, 1918, with regard to remissions made under section 88 of The Indian Act, chapter 81, R.S.C. 1906, of the interest on arrears of purchase price of Park Lot No. 19, in the village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, Ontario, amounting to $18.—(*The Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Order in Council, P.P. 871, dated 23rd April, 1917, being regulations for the protection of migratory game birds, migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds, which inhabit Canada during the whole or any part of the year, under the authority of The Migratory Bird Act, 7-8 George V, 1917.—(*The Senate*).. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th May, 1918, for a return showing:—What the gross earnings of the National Transcontinental railway were for the year ending 31st March, 1918; how much was earned between Moncton and Quebec, between Quebec and Cochrane Junction, between Cochrane Junction and Winnipeg, and between Lake Superior Junction and Fort William, and the amount paid by that railway to the Canadian Pacific for terminal charges at Quebec. Presented May 13, 1918.—*Mr. Lavigueur*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegram and other papers exchanged between the Food Controller and the Winnipeg Civic Authorities concerning cold storage conditions at Winnipeg. Presented May 13, 1918.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

141. Interim Report No. 2, Georgian Bay Canal Commission,—Wheat Prices, and a Comparative Study of United States and Canadian Markets, by W. Sanford Evans. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, May 13, 1918..*Printed for distribution and Sessional Papers.*

142. Interim Report No. 3, Georgian Bay Canal Commission—Transatlantic Passenger and Freight Traffic and Steamship Subsidies, by W. Sanford Evans. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvel, May 13, 1918.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and Sessional Papers.*

143. Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence and petitions passed between the Prime Minister and Civil Service Federation, concerning certain appointments made in the Post Office and Customs Departments since the 17th of December, 1917. Presented May 13, 1918.—*Mr. Lemieux*..*Not printed.*

144. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government is aware that in the past sixteen months in the Cities of Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, the following quantities of foodstuffs, are reported to have been ordered to be destroyed as unfit for human consumption;—(*a*) Meats: Winnipeg, 7,262 lbs.; Hamilton, 4,874 lbs.; Toronto, quantities not given in lbs., only sides, quarters, legs, etc.; Ottawa, 7,787 lbs.; Montreal, 105,898 lbs. (*b*) Poultry: Winnipeg, 11,364 lbs.; Hamilton, 8 fowl; Montreal, 2,344 lbs. (*c*) Fish: Winnipeg, 9,066 lbs.; Toronto, 74,587 lbs., weight not given, only number of packages for remainder; Montreal, 137,903 lbs. (*d*) Vegetables: Winnipeg, 265,565 lbs.; Toronto, 5,855 lbs. cabbage, the rest weight not given, only crates, baskets, etc., also recently 48,010 lbs., or 24 tons of food unfit for human consumption; Montreal, 13,940 lbs. (*e*) Eggs: Winnipeg, 3,013 lbs.; Hamilton, 40 doz.; Toronto, 1,050 doz., 6 tubs, 1 pail, and 8 gallons yolk. (*f*) Butter: Winnipeg, 3,371 lbs.; Hamilton, 22 lbs. (*g*) Fruit (fresh and dried): Winnipeg, fresh, 46,375 lbs., dried, 37,207 lbs.; Hamilton, fresh, 12 baskets; Montreal, fresh, 3,362 lbs. 2. If so, what action the Government proposes taking to prevent a continuance of such waste. Presented May 13, 1918.—*Mr. Foster* (*York*).

145. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government is aware that 236,490 pounds of food were destroyed in the city of Toronto between April 4 and April 29, 1918, according to a report of one of the Departments of the Toronto City Corporation. 2. Whether the Food Controller has taken any action to stop such wholesale waste of food. 3. If so, what he has done in this particular case. Presented May 15, 1918.—*Mr. Proulx.*
Not printed.

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. The names of all persons employed in connections with the work of preparing the Votes and Proceedings, the Order Paper and the Journals of the House (*a*) in English, and (*b*) in French, and the salary and other remuneration paid to each. 2. The number of each of these documents printed, (*a*) in English, and (*b*) in French, and the cost of printing and binding the same for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1918. Presented May 15, 1918.—*Mr. Currie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. The names of all persons employed in connection with the work of reporting and translating in the House. 2. How long each has been so employed. 3. The rate of remuneration paid to each during the past year, with the total amount paid to each class of persons. 4. Number of copies of the Debates of the House printed during the past year, (*a*) in English, and (*b*) in French, specifying the number of the unrevised and of the revised editions, respectively. 5. The cost of printing and binding the same for each year since 1900, inclusive. 6. The amounts paid in addition to the above, in each year since 1900, inclusive, for (*a*) reporting, (*b*) translating, (*c*) typewriting, and (*d*) printing proceedings before Parliamentary Committees. Presented May 15, 1918. *Mr. Currie.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. What control the Canadian Government has over the operations of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and what Department of the Government would exercise this control. 2. Whether the Canadian Government has any officers or representatives on the Canadian Branch of the Imperial Flying Corps. If so, what their names are, and what positions they occupy. 3. Whether the Canadian Government intends to take over all the offices, plant, and equipment, of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps in Canada at an early date. If not, why not. How many accidents and deaths have occurred in Canada, United States and Overseas among our flying men. 5. The nature of the investigations into these accidents, and where the records are kept. 6. Whether the Government of Canada at the close of the war intends to establish and maintain a Canadian Flying Corps. If so, what preparations are under way, with this end in view. 7. How many Canadians and how many Americans, have joined the Imperial Royal Flying Corps in Canada. 8. How many mechanics are employed by the Imperial Royal Flying Corps in Canada. 9. What amount of money has been expended in Canada by the Imperial Royal Flying Corps. 10. How many Canadian Officers who have seen air service overseas are in the employ of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps in Canada. Presented May 16, 1918.—*Mr. Armstrong (Lambton).*

148*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. What status the Canadian recruits of the Royal Flying Corps have in the military affairs of Canada. 2. In the case of permanent injury or death of Canadians in the Royal Flying Corps in the discharge of their duties, what provision has been made to pension their dependents. 3. How many men came to Canada from England to establish training camps for the Royal Flying Corps; if any of these men have returned to England. If so, how many have been replaced by Canadians. 4. What comparative results were obtained in training cadets at the training camps around Toronto and the camps located in Texas. 5. Whether the Royal Flying Corps went to Texas and remained there at the expense of, and on the request of the United States Government. 6. Whether the authorities of the Royal Flying Corps were asked to give consideration to a location in British Columbia. If so, what the nature of the request was. 7. If it is not a fact that the weather conditions in Texas proved very unfavourable for flying corps training purposes. 8. What investigations of a technical character were made of the air conditions in Texas before selecting that place as a training ground for our airmen. 9. What investigations were made as to the atmospherical and climatical conditions in British Columbia regarding the locating of an air squadron training camp in that province. 10. Whether the Imperial Munitions Board took an option to lease a large area of land at Delta, near Vancouver, B.C., to establish winter training camps for the Canadian training squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps, and whether tenders were asked for materials, hangers, buildings, etc. If so, why these negotiations were dropped. 11. How many deaths in the Royal Flying Corps training camps in Texas resulted from atmospherical conditions, which are unfavourable to the successful training of aviators. 12. Whether any requests have been made to the Canadian Government for assistance to the Royal Flying Corps either through appropriation or gifts of money for training machines. If so, the nature of these requests. 13. Where the records are kept of the causes of injury or illness of Canadian cadets and mechanics of the Royal Flying Corps. 14. Whether English-born drill sergeants are exclusively employed in the training of Canadian cadets in the Royal Flying Corps in Canada. 15. What efforts have been made by the Canadian Government or individuals or organizations to develop and assist the Flying Corps in Canada, and whether the Government has extended any assistance to these individuals or organizations. 16. Whether any part of the grant of $100 provided by Order in Council for each aviator trained in Canada to defray a part of the expense incurred in training has been paid, or whether any request for payment has been made. Presented May 16, 1918.—*Mr. Armstrong (Lambton).. .. .. ..Not printed.*

149. Second Report of the War Purchasing Commission, covering period from 1st January, 1917, to 31st March, 1918. Presntd by Sir Robert Borden, May 16, 1918.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 9th May, 1918, for a return giving a statement of imports of petroleum oils and spirits (gallons, value and duty) during each of the following fiscal years ending 31st March: 1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17, and for each month of the unexpired year ending 31st March, 1918.—*(The Senate).. .. ..Not printed.*

151. Report of the Administrative Chairman of the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research 1917-18. Presented by Sir George Foster, May 17, 1918. *Not printed.*

152. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 13th May, 1918, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing Mr. Main Johnson and passed under the War Measures Act as mentioned by Hon. Mr. Rowell on page 1350 of *Unrevised Hansard.* Presented May 20, 1918.—*Mr. Archambault.. .. ..Not printed.*

153. First Report of the Munition Resources Commission, November, 1915, to February, 1918, inclusive. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 20th May, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Concluded.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd April, 1918, for a return showing:—What amounts have been paid by the Government for printing or advertising to the *Globe*, Toronto, and the *Devoir*, Montreal, during each of the fiscal years ending 31st March, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Presented May 20, 1918.—*Mr. McMaster*.. ..*Not printed*

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a copy of all petitions, letters or communications of any kind either asking for or opposing the importation of coolie labour, from first of September last to date. Presented May 20, 1918.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a copy of all memoranda and petitions by Slav subjects of Austria, naturalized in Canada, setting forth grievances and suggesting remedies. Presented May 20, 1918.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*
Not printed.

157. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 12th April, 1918, for a return giving:—1. The name, rank, and qualifications of each of the persons, upon whose advice and recommendation, lobster hatcheries, heretofore operated in Canada by the Department of Naval Affairs, are to remain closed. 2. Copies of the reports and recommendations (or if the same are published, the references thereto in official publications), which fully disclose all the facts, reasons, and grounds, upon which the Department makes its decision to abandon the policy of operating lobster hatcheries.—(*The Senate*).
Not printed.

158. Order in Council P.C. 668, dated 25th March, 1918, *re* procedure for conferring titles of honour upon subjects of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 21, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1918, for a return showing:—1. The amount paid the Toronto *Globe* and the Toronto *Star* respectively, from 1st January, 1917, to 1st April, 1918, for all service between the said dates. 2. Whether any contract of any kind was made with either of the said newspapers between the dates mentioned for advertising, publicity, or news editorial and feature service. 3. If so, by whom said contract or contracts were made, and what the particulars are thereof. Presented May 22, 1918.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1918, for a return showing:—1. What quantity of bran, shorts, or mill feed have been exported to the United States (*a*) by license; (*b*) without license, between 1st August, 1917, and 28th February, 1918. 2. To what firms in Canada licenses to export this feed have been granted, and for what quantity in each case. Presented May 22, 1918.—*Mr. Kay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

161. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1918, for a return showing:—1. The total amount paid to the Journal Publishing Company of Ottawa, Limited, during the fiscal years 1912-13-14-15-16-17 inclusive, for (*a*) rentals; (*b*) printing. 2. Whether the official cheques of the Government for said rentals and printing jobs were issued directly in favour of the above company, or to F. D. Ross, Esq. Presented May 23, 1918.—*Mr. Brouillard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

162. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th May, 1918, for a return showing:—1. The total number of the families of soldiers deceased since the beginning of the war, who receive pensions from the Government. 2. Of this number, how many reside in Great Britain, how many reside in Canada, and how many reside elsewhere. Presented May 23, 1918.—*Mr. Seguin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

163. Report dealing with the purchase and sale of Fordson tractors by the Canada Food Board. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, May 23, 1918.. .. ..*Not printed.*

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

1916-17

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1917

[No. 39—1918.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the fiftieth annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of the Naval Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE,
OTTAWA, August, 1917.

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Hon. J. D. Hazen,
Minister of the Naval Service.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the fiftieth annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, which is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

The following appendices are included:—

No. 1.—New Brunswick Fisheries.
No. 2.—Prince Edward Island Fisheries.
No. 3.—Nova Scotia Fisheries.
No. 4.—Quebec Fisheries.
No. 5.—Ontario Fisheries.
No. 6.—Manitoba Fisheries.
No. 7.—Saskatchewan and Alberta Fisheries.
No. 8.—Yukon Territory Fisheries.
No. 9.—British Columbia Fisheries.
No. 10.—Fisheries Patrol Service.
No. 11.—Fish Breeding.
No. 12.—Oyster Culture.
No. 13.—Inspection of Pickled Fish and Fish Canneries.
No. 14.—Herring Drifting Operations.
No. 15.—Work of the Biological Board.
No. 16.—Natural History Report.
No. 17.—United States Fishing Vessel Entries.
No. 18.—Imports and Exports of Fish.
No. 19.—Fishing Bounty.
No. 20.—Expenditure and Revenue.
No. 21.—Special Lobster Fishery Statistics.
No. 22.—List of outside Fishery Officers.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH AND MILDLY CURED FISH.

A detailed explanation of the nature and extent of the assistance given by the department to shippers of fresh and mildly cured fish will be found at page xiii of my report of the preceding year.

During the past year the assistance was continued and a similar service maintained, which may be briefly summarized as follows.

1. The payment of one-third of the charges on less-than-carload shipments by express from the Atlantic coast to Quebec and Ontario, and from the Pacific coast to the eastern boundary of Manitoba.

2. The payment of one-third of the charges, and the cost of icing, on shipments made one day each week from Mulgrave and Halifax to Montreal by express refrigerator car.

3. The guaranteeing of the earnings of a refrigerator car up to $35, in addition to the cost of icing on less-than-carload lots run three times a week by fast freight from the Atlantic coast to Montreal.

In the past year the express companies were paid $25,560.36 on less-than-carload shipments from the east, and $35,244.26 on like shipments from the west. The amount payable under the guarantee in connection with the fast freight service was $54.09, and for icing $10.

It appears that the fast freight service is the one that is taken advantage of to the greatest extent. For example, the quantity of fresh fish shipped westward through Mulgrave during the months of August, September, and October last year was 3,731,101 pounds by fast freight and 600,254 pounds by express.

The fresh-fish business with the interior is developing fast, and the time is near when the assistance thus given by the department should be no longer necessary.

FISHERIES EXHIBIT AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

The exhibit of last year, which was the fourth in succession, was better than any of the preceding ones.

A fisheries restaurant was again operated in connection with the exhibit, where an excellent dinner consisting mainly of fish of different kinds could be had for 25 cents. The demand for these fish dinners taxed the capacity of the restaurant and the energies of the staff to the limit. During the ten days of the exhibition over 37,000 meals were served. There seems to be no doubt that these exhibits have done a great deal in the way of popularizing fish as a food, and increasing the demand for it in our inland towns and cities.

Again I wish to convey the department's appreciation to those fish merchants who co-operated with it and made it possible to produce such a successful exhibit.

DAILY BAIT REPORTS.

For the purpose of assisting masters of fishing vessels to locate bait supplies during the cod-fishing season, the department operates a system whereby definite information concerning bait along certain stretches of the Atlantic sea-board is collected by the local fishery officer and despatched daily, by telegram, to certain important sea ports, and there posted up.

The number of ports selected as receiving stations is necessarily limited in the interest of economy, but through the courtesy of the Halifax daily papers in which the telegrams are published each day, the smaller fishing centres also derive the benefit of direct advise as to available supplies of bait.

Copies of all telegrams received at the receiving stations are mailed to the department at the end of each week, by which means the work is closely followed and checked.

During the spring of the past year ninety telegrams were sent from the Magdalen islands, Souris, P.E.I., and Queensport, N.S., to Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Riverport, N.S.

During July and August 195 telegrams were sent from Little Bras d'Or, L'Ardoise, Canso, and Musquodoboit Harbour, Nova Scotia, to North Sydney, Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Shelburne, N.S.; also from Lockeport, to Canso and Halifax, N.S.; from Shag Harbour to Halifax, Shelburne, and Lockeport, N.S.

From the beginning of September to the end of November, sixty-six telegrams were sent from Campobello, N.B., covering information from the counties of Charlotte and St. John, New Brunswick, to Digby, Yarmouth, Pubnico, and Clark's Harbour, Nova Scotia.

The information contained in the telegrams was of much benefit to line fishermen, who were in search of bait, by directing them to where supplies were available, and to net fishermen who had bait to sell, by bringing purchasers to them.

INSPECTION OF FISH.

The past season is the second in which inspection has taken place. There were, in all, 7,213 barrels of herring, mackerel, and alewives presented for the brand. Of that number 2,688 were refused the brand because of either poor quality of fish, bad grading, or inferior barrels. In the preceding year, 1,328 barrels were presented for the brand, of which 117 were refused.

The brand was taken advantage of by seventy-three separate packers against sixteen in the preceding year.

In the course of the year sixty-seven merchants and packers, including a number of individual fishermen, applied for and received instruction in herring curing in the Scotch style. The summer and fall herring fishing was little better than a failure last season on the Atlantic coast, however, and not more than thirty packers actually cured herring in the Scotch method. Of these, twenty-two presented their pack for inspection and the brand.

Instruction in barrel-making for the Scotch-cured herring trade was given at fifteen cooperages, where barrels in considerable quantities are manufactured. A number of scattered individual coopers who make barrels in small quantities were also visited, and instruction given them.

It should be noted that the amount or value of the work performed by the inspecting officers can hardly be measured by the actual number of barrels presented for the brand, because inspection is not compulsory, and many packers, after benefiting by the visits and instruction of our officers, ship off their fish without waiting for the officer to return and brand them.

INSPECTION OF CANNERIES.

A systematic inspection of all fish canneries on both coasts was again maintained, under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, during the season of 1916.

The duties of the inspecting officers consist of supervising the sanitary conditions of each canning establishment and the utensils used therein, the cleanliness of the employees and the condition of the fresh fish previous to canning.

There were 692 canneries in operation during the season, all of which were visited and reported on.

Reports on the inspection of pickled fish and fish canneries, by the general inspector, form appendix 13 of this report.

HERRING FISHING OPERATIONS.

In the course of the summer of 1916 the department fitted out one of its steamers with herring drift-nets for the purpose of endeavouring to locate the herring schools off-shore in the Atlantic, and capture the fish at a time when they are in the best condition for curing for the best markets.

Notwithstanding a general failure in the herring fishery a considerable amount of success was met with, and a good deal of useful information secured concerning the size and quality of fish on the different grounds worked over.

The boat commenced operations about the middle of May and continued till the latter part of August. Fishing grounds extending from off Victoria county to those off Shelburne county in Nova Scotia were operated on. June and July were the best fishing months. Herring were scarce and dogfish very plentiful in August.

A detailed report of the quantity and quality of fish taken on the various fishing grounds will be found at appendix 14 of this report.

BIOLOGICAL BOARD.

A report on the work carried on at the biological stations under the supervision and direction of the Biological Board, composed of representatives of the various Canadian Universities, forms Appendix 15 of this report.

A staff of thirteen specialists carried on scientific work throughout the summer, and a number of valuable reports on the result of their researches have been handed to the board, which will be duly published.

Professors Knight and MacClement of Queens University, assisted by Mr. D. A. MacKay, M.A., and Mr. A. B. Dawson, B.A., of Acadia University, conducted important research work, with respect to the conservation of the lobster, at Pictou lobster hatchery and Long Beach pond, Nova Scotia. A report on the work entitled "Lobster Conservation in Canada" by Professor Knight has been issued as a special report.

Valuable investigations were undertaken on the Pacific coast by Dr. McLean Fraser, curator of the biological station at Nanaimo, B.C., with regard to the habits of cohoe and sockeye salmon; also with regard to the spawning habits of cultus and rock cod.

The series of scientific reports now in course of publication will add considerably to our knowledge of fish life in Canadian waters.

GENERAL REVIEW.

EXTENT OF THE FISHERIES.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world; moreover, it is safe to add that the waters in and around Canada contain the principal commercial food fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part of the world. The extraordinary fertility of what may be called our own waters is abundantly proved by the fact that, apart from salmon, all the lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake, and pollock landed in Canada are taken from within ten or twelve miles from shore.

The coast line of the Atlantic provinces, from the bay of Fundy to the strait of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles; and along this great stretch are to be found innumerable natural harbours and coves, in many of which valuable fish are taken in considerable quantities with little effort.

On the Pacific coast, the province of British Columbia, owing to its immense number of islands, bays and fjords, which form safe and accessible harbours, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles.

Along this shore, and within the limits of the territorial waters, there are fish and mammals in greater abundance, probably, than anywhere else in the whole world.

In addition to this immense salt-water fishing area, we have in our numerous lakes no less than 220,000 square miles of fresh water, abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes. In this connection it may be pointed out that the area of the distinctly Canadian waters of what are known as the Great Lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario—forms only one-fifth part of the total area of the larger fresh-water lakes of Canada.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries.

The deep-sea fishery is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men. The fishing grounds worked on are the several banks which lie from 20 to 90 miles off the Canadian coast. The style is that of "trawling" by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid and capelin, and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut.

The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats with crews of from two to three men; also in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill-nets, hooks, and lines, both hand-line and trawl; and from the shore are operated trap-nets, haul seines, and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, whilst excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the gulf of St. Lawrence, notably on the north coast of Prince Edward Island, and the Northumberland strait.

The salmon fishery is, of course, the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but a very extensive halibut fishery is carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia

in large well-equipped steamers and vessels. The method of capture is by trawling; dories being used for setting and hauling the lines, as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in very great abundance on the Pacific coast, and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery.

In the inland lake fisheries, the various means of capture in use are gill-nets, pound-nets, seines, and hook-and-line to a great extent. The principal commercial fishes caught are whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh-water herring.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

In comparing the results of one season with another it must not be forgotten that the volume of production is affected by certain natural conditions which differ greatly from year to year. For instance, every fourth year there occurs on the Fraser river a "big run" of salmon. In the following years the "run" gradually diminishes till it reaches its poorest stage in the year preceding the next "big run."

The masses of herring and mackerel that visit our shores vary in volume annually—the latter especially being extremely erratic in their movements. Our hook-and-line fisheries for cod, haddock, hake, halibut, etc., are dependent on a supply of herring for bait, and a scarcity or abundance of this bait fish immensely affects the output of the line fishermen. Dogfish are more numerous in some seasons than in others, and destroy edible fish and gear to such an extent as to stop operations at times. Lastly, the state of the weather, by limiting the number of fishing days or permitting operations on the greatest possible number of days in the course of a season, affects the production of all kinds of fish perhaps more than any other natural agent.

The season under review was adversely affected by several of these conditions. The poorest salmon year in the cycle of four on the Fraser river occurred; there was an abnormal amount of unfavourable foggy weather on the Atlantic coast; the spring herring fishery in the gulf of St. Lawrence was greatly curtailed as a result of ice remaining on the coast till a late date; and the summer and fall herring fishery all over the Atlantic coast was a very poor one.

Under these conditions the production of one or two of the chief kinds of fish during 1916 fell somewhat below that of the year before. For example, the salmon catch was 171,101 hundredweights less. In the northern part of British Columbia, where there is no quadrennial fluctuation as in the southern part, the 1916 catch was greater, however, than that for 1915.

The catch of cod was 126,525 hundredweights less, while that of halibut fell short by 83,328 hundredweights.

The quantity of herring landed was 143,460 hundredweights less, and of mackerel 24,915 hundredweights less than in the preceding year.

On the other hand, there was an increase of 35,621 hundredweights in the lobster catch, and an increase of 10,499 hundredweights in the catch of hake and pollock.

Owing to the greatly increased demand for fish, in the home market, the United States, and overseas, higher prices prevailed, with the result that the total market value of the fisheries for the fiscal year 1916-17 amounted to $39,208,378, which is

the greatest annual value the industry has ever produced. It is $3,347,670 greater than the value for the year 1915-16, and $7,943,747 greater than that for the year 1914-15. To the total value the sea fisheries contributed $34,386,013, and the inland fisheries $4,822,365.

Our boat fishermen and those who fish in inshore waters now find the motor-boat indispensable. It gets speedily to and from the fishing grounds, and permits operations over a greater area than the old sail-boat.

In the year under review there was an increase of 1,731 motor-boats, the total being 12,828.

Improvements are constantly taking place in the handling and manufacturing of cured fish of all kinds. The proportion of the inshore catch of cod, hake, etc., that is dried is annually growing less, while that used fresh and cut for the boneless trade is increasing and bringing enhanced values.

In the pickled-fish trade, through the stimulus of the Fish Inspection Act, increased attention is being given to the production of better packages and to improving the grade and quality of the pack; an iron-hooped hardwood barrel superior to anything of the kind used in any other country is now being used in our salt mackerel trade.

Manufacturers of finnan haddie within the last four or five years have been turning out a very much improved article, with the result that the demand for and consumption of this popular fish is increasing rapidly.

The following table shows the value produced by each province, with the increase or decrease compared with the year 1915-16:—

Province—	Value Produced.	Increase.	Decrease.
British Columbia	$14,637,346	$ 99,026	.....
Nova Scotia	10,092,902	926,051	.....
New Brunswick	5,656,859	919,714	.....
Quebec	2,991,624	914,773	.....
Ontario	2,658,993	.....	$682,189
Manitoba	1,390,002	647,077	.....
Prince Edward Island	1,344,179	410,497	.....
Saskatchewan	231,946	66,056	.....
Alberta	144,317	50,183	.....
Yukon	60,210	.....	3,520
Totals	$39,208,378	$4,033,379	$685,709
Net increase	.....	3,347,670	

The large decrease in the value of the Ontario fisheries is due to smaller catches of trout, whitefish, pike, and pickerel. The last named is responsible for almost half the decreased value.

The following table shows the quantity of the chief kinds landed in the whole of Canada during 1916-17, and during the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Salmon	1,239,668	1,410,769	1,409,828	1,551,411	1,253,997
*Lobsters	480,898	445,277	408,816	514,646	555,138
Cod	2,026,231	2,152,756	1,820,025	1,664,599	1,729,070
Haddock	582,028	582,522	566,002	405,633	503,822
Hake and Cusk	385,953	379,959	262,897	353,598	349,395
Pollock	143,306	138,801	159,788	150,094	143,324
Halibut	142,823	226,151	239,920	256,096	282,658
Herring	1,751,314	1,894,774	2,118,291	2,484,219	2,484,673
Mackerel	156,075	180,990	143,712	215,442	107,964
Sardines (Brl.)	315,832	336,794	298,885	141,384	281,548
Alewives	80,020	97,032	90,935	61,768	117,614
Smelts	68,629	67,607	93,771	88,728	102,360
Whitefish	164,992	153,529	159,894	137,887	140,404
Trout	88,071	115,999	67,890	73,164	73,664
Pickerel	105,428	55,722	97,555	61,603	64,839
Pike	73,993	69,229	97,724	64,925	62,492
Sturgeon	5,940	4,363	4,871	4,811	10,035
Oysters (Brl.)	18,361	21,386	26,545	29,828	23,377
†Clams and Quahaugs (Brl.)	54,942	73,713	87,972	121,335	105,303

* Previous to the year 1914-15, 250 pounds of fresh lobsters were allowed to a case. Since then 200 pounds fresh lobsters to a case.

† Previous to 1916-17, scallops were included.

The following table shows the relative value of the chief commercial fishes returning $100,000 and upwards, in their order of rank, for the year under review, with the increase or decrease, when compared with the values for the year 1915-16:—

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$
Salmon	10,882,431		379,950
Lobsters	5,508,054	1,001,899	
Cod	5,449,964	960,468	
Herring	3,050,421	143,534	
Halibut	2,263,573	1,797	
Haddock	1,711,271	479,249	
Sardines	1,481,261	252,165	
Whitefish	1,135,486	86,845	
Mackerel	924,746		65,583
Pickerel	871,719		29,464
Smelts	847,357	214,624	
Hake and Cusk	757,456	237,405	
Trout	741,610		128,599
Pike	404,453	57,098	
Tullibee	301,060	135,491	
Pollock	268,756	74,968	
Clams and Quahaugs	195,805		27,114
Oysters	147,751	123	
Alewives	117,083		3,043
Perch	114,656	16,537	

In the table which follows, the total results of the sea and inland fisheries are given separately. In the first two columns are shown the catch of all kinds of sea fish, and its value as realized at the vessel's or boat's side; while in the third and fourth columns are shown the various modes in which the catch was marketed, and the market value of each kind of fish. In the fifth and sixth columns are shown the quantity and value of all kinds of fresh-water fish caught and marketed. Such fish being practically all marketed by the fishermen in its fresh state, no distinction is made between the value of the catch as landed, and its marketed value. In the outer columns are shown the total marketed quantities of the various kinds of both sea and fresh-water fish, and the market values of the same.

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, Etc., State, for the WHOLE OF CANADA, during the Year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Totals, both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
		Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Marketed.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$		$		$	$
Salmon	Cwt.	1,236,609	5,245,047							
" used fresh	"			356,900	2,899,613	3,059	33,493	359,959	2,933,106	
" canned	Case			995,198	7,464,131			995,198	7,464,131	
" smoked	Cwt.			1,073	20,574			1,073	20,574	
" dry-salted	"			15,037	167,806			15,037	167,806	
" mild-cured	"			15,234	296,814			15,234	296,814	
										10,882,431
Lobsters	"	480,898	3,476,652							
" canned	Case			197,751	3,778,430			197,751	3,778,430	
" shipped in shell	Cwt.			84,998	1,729,624			84,998	1,729,624	
										5,508,054
Cod	"	2,026,231	4,344,400							
" used fresh	"			159,924	822,530			159,924	822,530	
" kippered	"			4,797	88,083			4,797	88,083	
" green-salted	"			199,495	872,028			199,495	872,028	
" smoked fillets	"			650	6,500			650	6,500	
" dried	"			484,565	3,660,823			484,565	3,660,823	
										5,449,964
Haddock	"	582,028	1,219,557							
" used fresh	"			159,888	500,431			159,888	500,431	
" canned	Case			15,827	82,115			15,827	82,115	
" smoked finnans	Cwt.			39,568	387,702			39,568	387,702	
" green-salted	"			23,598	140,363			23,598	140,363	
" smoked fillets	"			4,167	58,338			4,167	58,338	
" dried	"			85,403	542,322			85,403	542,322	
										1,711,271

Hake and Cusk	"	385,953	530,493							
" used fresh	"			12,920	33,895			12,920	33,895	
" smoked fillets	"			30	300			30	300	
" green-salted	"			141	455			141	455	
" dried	"			123,728	722,806			123,728	722,806	
										757,456
Pollock	"	143,306	205,695							
" used fresh	"			13,389	23,793			13,389	23,793	
" green-salted	"			296	1,480			296	1,480	
" smoked fillets	"			50	500			50	500	
" dried	"			42,500	242,983			42,500	242,983	
										268,756
Herring	"	1,641,259	1,714,815							
" used fresh	"			287,484	567,449	108,138	530,774	395,622	1,098,223	
" canned	Case			47,159	267,366			47,159	267,366	
" smoked	Cwt.			107,033	453,962			107,033	453,962	
" dry-salted	"			172,988	301,350			172,988	301,350	
" pickled	"			69,529	422,843	639	4,805	70,168	427,648	
" used as bait	"			214,166	450,636			214,166	450,636	
" " fertilizer	"			86,978	51,236			86,978	51,236	
										3,050,421
Mackerel	Cwt.	156,075	722,434							
" used fresh	"			66,645	497,590			66,645	497,590	
" salted	Brl.			29,804	427,156			29,804	427,156	
										924,746
Shad	Cwt.	6,835	46,217							
" used fresh	"			6,098	51,985	1,530	11,669	7,628	63,654	
" salted	Brl.			246	3,517	26	553	272	4,070	
										67,724
Alewives	Cwt.	73,416	76,309							
" used fresh	"			16,393	26,323			16,393	26,323	
" salted	Brl.			19,008	82,086	2,168	8,674	21,176	90,760	
										117,083
Sardines	"	315,832	789,701							
" canned	Case			153,680	768,400			153,680	768,400	
" sold fresh or salted	Brl.			285,096	712,861			285,096	712,861	
										1,481,261
Halibut	Cwt.	142,823	1,086,608							
" used fresh	"			142,737	2,262,799			142,737	2,262,799	
" smoked	"			43	774			43	774	
										2,263,573
Soles	"	6,226	25,697	6,226	60,383			6,226		60,383
Flounders	"	7,924	11,449	7,924	36,560			7,924		36,560
Skate	"	2,982	3,486	2,982	8,643			2,982		8,643
Smelts	"	68,629	596,228	68,629	847,357			68,629		847,357
Oulachons	"	12,690	60,878	12,690	68,449			12,690		68,449
Whiting	"	87	316	87	1,087			87		1,087
Tom-cod	"	14,314	21,585	14,314	42,531			14,314		42,531
Octopus	"	161	1,229	161	2,012			161		2,012

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, Etc., State, for the WHOLE OF CANADA, during the Year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Totals, both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
		Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Marketed.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$		$		$	$
Swordfish	Cwt.	9,284	44,693	9,284	69,716			9,284		69,716
Albacore	"	13,906	34,387	13,906	48,684			13,906		48,684
Oysters	Brls.	18,361	121,051	18,361	147,751			18,361		147,751
Clams and Quahangs	"	51,942	86,410							
" " used fresh	"			37,747	101,930			37,747	101,930	
" " canned	Cases			17,195	93,875			17,195	93,875	
										195,805
Dulse, Crabs, Cockles, etc	Cwt.	17,035	36,571	7,435	53,917			7,435		53,917
Scallops	Brl.	9,460	37,840							
" shelled	Gal.			18,920	38,460			18,920		38,460
Squid	Brls.	7,802	31,795	7,802	36,977			7,802		36,977
Caplin	"	22,784	22,784	22,784	22,784			22,784		22,784
Trout	Cwt.	2,449	22,790	2,449	28,443	85,622	713,167	88,071		741,610
Sturgeon	"	760	6,165	760	13,415	5,180	53,005	5,940		66,420
Bass	"	2,183	17,642	2,183	26,216	298	3,113	2,481		29,329
Eels	"	3,909	20,374	3,909	28,703	10,179	58,347	14,088		87,050
Whitefish	"					164,992	1,135,486	164,992		1,135,486
Dog fish	"	5,460	1,911	5,460	1,911			5,460		1,911
Pickerel	"					105,428	871,719	105,428		871,719
Perch	"					22,773	114,656	22,773		114,656
Pike	"					73,993	401,453	73,993		401,453
Tullibee	"					58,537	301,060	58,537		301,060
Maskinongé	"					93	982	93		982
Catfish	"					9,392	74,068	9,392		74,068
Goldeyes	"					6,605	32,554	6,605		32,554
Carp	"					22,308	56,543	22,308		56,543
Mullets	"					10,802	21,604	10,802		21,604
Mixed fish	"	10,479	17,633	10,479	28,716	121,351	374,657	131,830		403,373

Tongues and Sounds	"			2,428	18,675			2,428	18,675
Caviare	Lb.					10,032	10,661	10,032	10,661
Sturgeon bladders	No.					240	144	240	144
Rockweed	Tons.			500	500			500	500
Salmon roe	Cwt.			1,752	17,520			1,752	17,520
Hair Seals	No.	23,227	24,169						
" skins	"			23,227	55,467			23,227	55,467
Fur Seals	"	159	2,010						
" skins	"			159	4,770			159	4,770
Belugas	"	141	705						
" skins	"			141	705			141	705
Whales	"	403	148,944						
Whalebone and Meal	Ton			670	15,659			670	15,659
Fertilizer	"			1,468	58,105	1,626	406	3,094	58,511
Whale oil	Gal.			532,110	251,637			532,110	251,637
Fish oil	"			529,107	249,685			529,107	249,685
Seal oil	"			10,490	5,237			10,490	5,237
Fish skins	Cwt.			108	162			108	162
Fish offal	Ton.			125	250			125	250
Porpoise skins	No.					148	2,072	148	2,072
" oil	Gal.					7,400	3,700	7,400	3,700
Fish bones	Cwt.			272	136			272	136
Glue	Gal.			6,940	5,205			6,940	5,205
Tomalley	Case			168	1,008			168	1,008
Totals			20,856,670		34,386,013		4,822,365		39,208,378

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED.

The total number of persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry during the year under review was 95,304. This is a decrease of 6,878 when compared with the preceding year.

Of the total number, 85,367 were engaged in the sea, and 9,937 in the inland fisheries. There were 9,192 on vessels, tugs, and smacks; 59,697 in boats; 735 fishing without boats; and 25,680 on shore, in canneries, freezers, and smoke-houses, etc., cleaning and preparing the fish for market.

The amount of capital invested in vessels, boats, fishing gear, canneries, etc., was $28,728,962, an increase of $2,873,387. In the sea fisheries there was invested $25,971,664, and in the inland fisheries, $2,757,298.

There were 1,965 vessels, tugs, and carrying smacks in use as against 1,984 in the preceding year. Of the 40,105 boats in use, 12,828 were fitted with gasolene engines; an increase of 1,731. Six years ago not more than 4,588 gasolene boats were used in fishing.

The following table shows the details of the number and value of vessels, boats, and gear, and the number of persons employed in the fisheries throughout the whole of Canada.

RECAPITULATION of the number of fishermen, etc., and of the number and value of fishing vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in the sea and inland fisheries in the WHOLE OF CANADA, for the year 1916-17.

	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage, 6,344)	46	815,874	125	654,530	171	1,470,404
Sailing and gasolene vessels	1,227	3,490,939	.....	.....	1,227	3,490,939
Boats (sail and row)	22,900	1,017,141	4,377	136,570	27,277	1,153,711
" (gasolene)	11,936	3,359,767	892	316,315	12,828	3,676,082
Carrying smacks	567	306,381	.....	.....	567	306,381
Gill- nets, seines, traps and smelt nets, etc	153,381	3,334,727	.....	1,150,542	.....	4,485,269
Weirs	777	562,570	304	52,970	1,081	615,540
Trawls	21,930	251,959	.....	.....	21,930	251,959
Spears	.....	.....	210	616	210	616
Skates of gear	3,000	47,500	.....	.....	3,000	47,500
Hand lines	74,310	65,408	7,720	12,961	82,030	78,369
Eel traps	.....	.....	234	538	234	538
Crab traps	440	4,400	.....	.....	440	4,400
Lobster traps	1,493,157	1,602,980	.....	.....	1,493,157	1,602,980
Lobster canneries	644	653,275	.....	.....	644	653,275
Salmon "	86	3,301,648	.....	.....	86	3,301,648
Clam "	20	30,100	.....	.....	20	30,100
Sardine "	7	399,000	.....	.....	7	399,000
Halibut dories	46	4,600	.....	.....	46	4,600
Salmon traps	2	6,000	.....	.....	2	6,000
Freezers and ice-houses	885	2,680,523	613	280,533	1,478	2,961,056
Smoke and fish houses	8,966	1,584,710	212	15,728	9,178	1,600,438
Fishing piers and wharves	2,677	2,179,797	252	73,995	2,929	2,253,792
Whaling stations	4	175,855	.....	.....	4	175,855
Oil factories	1	43,500	.....	.....	1	43,500
Fishing huts and cottages, etc	.....	.....	58	62,000	58	62,000
Scows, pile-drivers, etc	617	53,010	.....	.....	617	53,010
Totals	.....	25,971,664	.....	2,757,298	.....	28,728,962

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	Sea Fisheries.	Inland Fisheries.	Total, both Fisheries.
Number of men employed on vessels	7,669	710	8,379
" " boats	51,591	8,106	59,697
" " carrying-smacks	813	.....	813
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	25,294	386	25,680
Number of men fishing (not in boats)	.....	735	735
Totals	85,367	9,937	95,304

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF EACH PROVINCE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province for the year under review is nearly a million dollars greater than that for the preceding year. The exact figures are $5,656,859 against $4,737,145.

The amount of capital invested in vessels, boats, fishing gear, and fixtures throughout the province increased by $528,887. There were 327 more boats fitted with gasolene engines, but there were 1,056 fewer fishermen engaged in fishing.

District No. 1.

This district comprises the counties of Charlotte and St. John. The value of the fisheries of this district amounted to $2,579,222, being an increase of $467,352 over the total for the year before. This is the highest value the fisheries of the district have ever produced, and is attributable mainly to higher prices. There was an increased salmon catch, said to be due to: (1) the Tobique river being protected as a spawning ground; (2) prevention of sawdust and mill refuse from pollution of rivers; (3) the work of the salmon hatcheries.

The output of the Charlotte county sardine canneries was greater than ever before and the pack found a ready sale at good prices. The smoked-herring industry of Grand Manan was very successful. Fish of a suitable size for smoking were plentiful, and high prices were paid for the product.

The following table shows the quantity of the chief kinds landed in the district during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters	6,540	9,232	9,337	11,751	12,410
Herring	243,243	169,460	92,726	197,297	189,200
Sardines (brl.)	315,810	336,290	298,585	141,384	280,282
Pollock	47,295	38,165	53,875	70,862	47,954
Hake	98,987	123,102	61,370	65,180	97,524
Salmon	3,780	2,156	3,724	3,998	3,295
Cod	17,056	20,978	23,300	18,832	25,253

District No. 2.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this district, which comprises the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, amounted to $3,029,177, being an increase of $440,024.

There was a considerable increase in the lobster catch in this district, but the cod and herring catches were considerably less. The total value of cod, however, was much greater than the preceding year, while the herring value was almost as great. More of the spring herring are now being smoked and disposed of at an increased value.

The Miramichi salmon catch was smaller than in the year before. The decreased fishery in the inner bay was said to be due to the depredations of hair seals.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	13,137	15,004	12,497	13,090	10,004
Lobsters	92,915	62,919	59,719	66,426	71,768
Cod	183,504	229,935	229,338	221,603	218,683
Herring	296,096	512,730	546,096	670,829	565,482
Mackerel	11,407	19,748	29,857	16,831	6,010
Smelts	54,954	52,900	65,105	60,059	79,854
Clams and quahaugs (brl.)	6,601	13,836	15,130	29,214	22,416

District No. 3 (Inland).

In the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska, which comprise the inland district of New Brunswick, the total marketed value of the fisheries amounted to $48,460, which makes an increase of $12,338 over the preceding year's value.

Owing to the keener demand and higher prices prevailing for alewives, greater efforts were made to capture these fish, and 3,662 hundredweight more were taken in this district.

The chief kinds taken in 1916-17 and the four preceding years are shown in the following table:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	874	707	835	897	578
Trout	744	710	651	728	574
Pickerel	199	255	480	528	897
Alewives	6,504	2,842	4,374	3,810	4,288
Shad	1,435	1,422	967	839	821

At appendix 1 there will be found fuller details of the fisheries of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province amounted to $1,344,179, which gives an increase of $410,497.

This increase is mainly due to a greatly increased lobster catch, which amounted to 111,289 hundredweight, against 84,894 in the preceding year.

In Prince county lobsters were said to be more plentiful than at any time in the last twenty years. The catch would have been much larger had not scarcity of help in the canneries limited the packers' demands. The cod and hake fishery was better than in the preceding year, and prices were well maintained.

Herring were scarce in the spring time and difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity for lobster bait. The catch was smaller than that for the preceding year, and very much smaller than for the year 1914-15.

There were 1,688 gasolene boats in use during the season, which is an increase of 417 since the year before.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during 1916-17 and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1912–13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters	111,289	84,894	88,341	92,898	136,992
Cod	58,793	57,208	29,542	59,022	49,876
Hake	26,235	21,282	22,500	25,191	38,751
Herring	15,928	20,360	55,032	85,295	83,391
Mackerel	8,457	5,640	9,215	11,496	5,448
Oysters (brl.)	6,431	6,206	7,823	12,951	8,631
Smelts	5,744	4,412	19,326	9,777	10,545
Clams and quahaugs (brl.)	1,495	2,027	2,748	18,966	4,985

At appendix 2 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of this province.

NOVA SCOTIA.

During the year under review the total marketed value of the fisheries of this province amounted to $10,092,902. This gives an increase of $926,051 over the preceding year, and an exceedingly gratifying increase of $2,362,711 over the year 1914-15.

The increase is almost entirely due to enhanced prices. Notwithstanding that in some districts the lobster and haddock fisheries were better than those of the preceding year the landings of all the chief kinds, with the exception of hake, in the province as a whole, show a falling-off.

The value of vessels, boats, gear, and fixtures is placed at $8,661,643, which gives an increase of $762,531.

There were 28,682 persons engaged in the work of the fisheries of the province on sea and shore. This is 380 less than during the preceding year.

District No. 1.

The total marketed value for this district, which comprises the whole island of Cape Breton, amounted to $1,651,234, making an increase of $361,408 over the preceding year's total.

The increase is due partly to a greater catch of lobsters, pollock, and mackerel; but to the higher price paid for nearly all kinds of fish it is mainly due.

The quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year under review and the four preceding years were as follows:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	3,072	3,645	4,169	2,406	1,903
Lobsters	42,048	39,949	32,843	51,426	53,221
Cod	113,694	130,505	159,666	114,043	101,696
Haddock	113,974	183,752	94,510	64,949	70,220
Hake	4,816	7,761	5,224	7,338	6,541
Pollock	8,952	7,757	16,103	5,245	7,141
Herring	29,775	66,231	47,931	54,947	47,886
Mackerel	30,112	26,792	25,437	36,772	19,882

District No. 2.

This district comprises the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax, and Hants. The total marketed value of the district amounted to $2,349,817, being an advance of $176,760 over the total for the preceding year. The increase is largely due to enhanced prices. The catch of hake, herring, mackerel, and halibut was less, while that of cod was about the same. On the other hand, the haddock and lobster catch was greater.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters	83,307	81,737	75,073	93,258	101,075
Mackerel	28,412	37,596	34,557	59,225	19,441
Cod	148,790	149,202	139,208	147,694	137,314
Halibut	9,772	15,968	13,199	21,962	13,992
Haddock	140,290	124,741	135,368	101,375	162,172
Herring	86,549	148,059	136,659	111,165	110,156

District No. 3.

The total marketed value of this district, which comprises the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, and Kings, amounted to $6,136,291. This is an increase of $432,323, due mainly, as in other districts, to the

increased demand at higher prices for both fresh and cured fish. Rough weather in the early or winter part of the lobster season did much damage to gear, and curtailed the catch by 24,557 hundredweights.

There was a decrease of 124,963 hundred weight in the cod catch, but the value increased by $234,478. Haddock and hake increased in quantity, but herring and mackerel decreased.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during 1916-17 and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters	116,045	142,958	120,693	157,577	129,222
Cod	730,310	796,577	624,146	709,133	689,095
Haddock	292,465	245,553	314,233	221,062	239,880
Hake and Cusk	214,289	182,623	147,010	203,838	167,998
Herring	193,481	264,409	228,285	220,361	218,105
Mackerel	18,793	49,128	23,544	66,610	45,263

At appendix 3 will be found full details of the fisheries of Nova Scotia.

QUEBEC.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province for the year 1916-17 amounted to $2,991,624, which makes an increase of $914,773.

Weather conditions were generally favourable, prices were high, and increased catches of salmon, lobster, herring, and mackerel have to be recorded. The catch of cod was somewhat less, however, due to a decreased catch on the Gaspe coast, but the value was $301,359 greater.

The whaling company at Seven Islands, Saguenay county, has ceased operations owing to the small number of whales captured in the gulf.

Gulf Division (Sea Fisheries).

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this division which comprises the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspe, including the Magdalen islands, Rimouski, and Saguenay amounted to $2,703,187, an increase of $801,561.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	14,552	11,726	11,310	12,676	8,946
Lobsters	28,754	23,588	22,810	44,310	50,450
Cod	710,713	732,481	567,664	365,052	478,573
Herring	280,157	139,703	355,849	363,649	358,709
Mackerel	58,894	42,086	21,102	23,598	11,786
Smelts	686	2,571	1,245	12,146	4,019

Inland Fisheries.

The inland fisheries of Quebec are administered by the provincial government, and this department is indebted to the provincial department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries for the figures contained in this report covering the inland fisheries of the province.

The total value of the inland fisheries for the year under review amounted to $288,437, an increase of $113,212, due to greater catches of salmon, sturgeon, eels, whitefish, and pickerel.

Details of the fisheries of the province will be found at appendix 4.

ONTARIO.

The fisheries of this province are administered by the Provincial Government, and this department is therefore indebted to the provincial Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries for the figures contained in this report.

The total value of the Ontario fisheries for the year 1916-17 amounted to $2,658,993, which is less than that for the year before by $682,189.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year being reviewed and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Trout	78,116	106,503	57,609	62,204	63,707
Whitefish	60,711	67,100	57,964	52,263	58,897
Herring	106,872	115,715	91,474	130,718	170,677
*Pickerel	45,418	75,541	39,173	26,564	26,656
Pike	14,836	25,844	44,258	34,547	24,732
Pereh	12,585	14,904	19,536	12,427	13,931

* Including blue pickerel.

It will thus be seen that the catches of trout, whitefish, pike, and pickerel were less than in the year before.

At appendix 5 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of the province.

MANITOBA.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for the year 1916-17 amounted to $1,390,002. This represents an increase of $647,077 over the value for the preceding year. Greater catches and higher values made the season one of the most remunerative since commercial fishing began. More boats and netting were in use.

The following table shows the quantity of the chief kinds taken during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Whitefish	50,339	44,360	47,649	38,243	48,439
Pickerel	45,298	23,134	53,868	31,024	33,044
Pike	41,289	30,228	37,043	18,756	29,770
Tullibee	49,185	47,562	39,987	13,844	8,470

At appendix 6 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of this province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for the year 1916-17 amounted to $231,946, which gives an increase of $66,058. There was an increase in quantity as well as value. Doré, La Plonge, Cold, and Primrose lakes in the north contributed chiefly to the increase.

The increased output is due to the issuance of more commercial licenses, and the enhanced price of fish, which induced fishermen and dealers to put forth greater efforts.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds taken during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Whitefish	28,551	23,936	35,443	30,993	23,120
Pike	8,736	7,535	10,913	7,936	5,197
Pickerel	4,662	3,140	1,951	1,710	2,193
Mixed fish	6,427	4,824	7,752	4,984	2,915

At appendix 7 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of the province.

ALBERTA.

The total value of the fisheries of this province amounted to $144,317, which represents an increase of $80,587. The production was increased as a result of more men having been drawn into fishing by higher prices. The market for fish at the opening of the winter season was good, and the price of whitefish advanced gradually from 3 cents to 6½ cents per pound. There was a demand for all kinds of coarse fish. In previous years the demand was mainly for whitefish.

At appendix 7 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of the province.

YUKON TERRITORY.

The total value of the fisheries of the Yukon Territory for 1916-17 amounted to $60,210.

This is $3,520 less than in the preceding year. The catch of salmon trout and whitefish was somewhat less. There were 243 men engaged in fishing as against 250 in the year before.

Details of the fisheries of this territory will be found at appendix 8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province amounted to $14,637,346, against $14,538,320 for the preceding year, an increase of $99,026.

The salmon catch was less by 179,835 hundredweight mainly attributed to the Fraser River district. Shipments of dry-salted salmon to the Orient have decreased from 134,000 hundredweight in 1912 to 13,913 hundredweight in the year under

review. This is due to the fact that fall fish are now in demand, at higher prices, for canning purposes.

The quantity of halibut landed fell short of the preceding year's landings by 71,834 hundredweight, but the value increased by $54,380. Notwithstanding a more vigorous prosecution of the halibut fishery, the total quantity taken annually is diminishing from year to year.

There was an increase of 28,000 hundredweight in the herring catch. There were 35,000 cases of herring canned on Vancouver island. About 7,000 barrels were cured in the Scotch style and shipped to eastern markets, where good prices were secured.

The catch of cod increased by 27,000 hundredweight. The fish known as black cod is included under this heading, and the increased total is largely owing to the fact that all the black cod now caught by halibut fishermen are brought to land and marketed in a fresh or smoked state.

There were 403 whales taken against 229 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	1,196,432	1,369,394	1,369,740	1,509,354	1,221,057
Cod	63,371	35,870	47,161	29,220	28,580
Herring	496,030	467,452	563,406	619,062	729,567
Halibut	123,062	194,896	214,444	223,465	253,283

District No. 1.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this district which comprises the southern portion of the province, mainland, was $1,142,990 less than that for the preceding year. The pack of salmon was less by 182,759 cases, which is explainable by the fact that the year under review was the smallest "run" year in the cycle of four. There was an increase in the herring catch but a decrease in the halibut catch.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed in District No. 1 during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	242,966	428,384	439,283	797,524	410,000
Herring	42,165	29,126	34,540	29,502	46,800
Halibut	46,297	75,313	78,565	93,677	211,274
Cod	31,473	10,702	13,772	12,690	14,750
Sturgeon	730	811	1,149	1,090	5,051
Smelts	1,635	2,303	1,757	1,835	1,864

District No. 2.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of District No. 2, which comprises the northern portion of the province, and includes Queen Charlotte islands, was greater by $1,314,260. There was an increase in the quantity and value of salmon. Higher prices were obtained for the canned article, especially for varieties that previously received no attention.

The quantity of flat fish landed increased from 75 hundredweight in the preceding year to 2,213 hundredweight in the year now being reviewed.

The quantity of halibut landed by Canadian vessels fell off by 27,480 hundredweight; while that landed by American vessels increased by about the same quantity. The increase in American landings was due to a larger number of these vessels having delivered their catches at Prince Rupert.

The sockeye catch on Rivers inlet was a partial failure owing to climatic conditions, southeast winds and clear water. Other varieties, such as cohoes and chums were plentiful.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed in District No. 2 during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	644,783	615,902	564,929	414,380	589,647
Halibut	68,773	96,253	118,948	107,488	29,079
Cod	8,862	2,328	10,904	1,205	1,600
Oulachans	10,952	10,950	12,700	13,950	13,800
Herring	31,050	29,190	68,060	62,240	166,787
Whales (No.)	228	92	253	219	526

District No. 3.

The total marketed value of this district, which comprises Vancouver island and a portion of the mainland adjacent to the northern end of the island, amounted to $3,566,062 against $3,638,306.

The salmon catch was smaller, but more were canned, especially of the class hitherto dry-salted and sold cheaply in the Orient. For this reason the total marketed value of salmon is $97,662 greater.

There was an increase in the herring catch, and a larger quantity was cured in the Scotch style, while a much larger quantity was preserved in cans.

The quantity of halibut landed was less, because the principal company operating from Victoria did not replace the vessels lost in the preceding year.

During the year 5,460 hundredweight of dogfish were shipped from this district to a canning establishment in Washington state to be canned for food.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed in District No. 3 during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1912–13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	308,683	325,108	365,528	297,450	221,410
Cod	23,036	22,840	22,485	15,325	12,230
Herring	422,815	409,126	460,806	557,320	515,980
Halibut	7,992	23,330	16,931	22,300	12,930
Clams and quahaugs (brls.)	4,207	5,288	9,322	10,000	8,865

In appendix 9 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of this province; also a report by Engineer McHugh.

Tables, recapitulating by provinces the quantity and value of fish marketed and the number and value of vessels, boats, etc., follow; also a table showing the annual value of fish produced by each province from 1870 to 1916-17, a table showing the number and value of vessels and boats, etc., used annually in the fisheries since 1880, and a table showing the number of persons annually employed in the industry since 1895.

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17.

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
1	Salmon, used fresh..... cwt.	8,124	144,461	17,772	268,328	158	1,580
2	" canned..... cases	40	400	16	320		
3	" smoked..... cwt.	180	4,500				
4	" dry-salted..... "	60	1,200	6	96		
5	" mild-cured..... "						
6	" pickled..... "						
7	Lobsters, canned..... cases.	84,486	1,662,896	43,725	874,500	55,595	966,620
8	" shipped in shell.... cwt.	72,040	1,547,624	11,995	174,440	99	990
9	Cod, used fresh ..... "	80,293	290,503	12,085	32,774	4,183	15,171
10	" smoked..... "						
11	" green-salted..... "	66,714	315,432	22,055	110,275	11,544	57,720
12	" smoked fillets..... "	650	6,500				
13	" dried..... "	258,389	2,030,411	48,121	383,956	10,504	73,528
14	Haddock, used fresh..... "	147,952	470,134	10,982	27,466	560	2,240
15	" canned..... cases	11,867	50,435	3,960	31,680		
16	" smoked ..... cwt.	39,568	387,702				
17	" green-salted..... "	23,248	139,488				
18	" smoked fillets..... "	4,167	58,338				
19	" dried..... "	79,968	511,782	3,338	20,028	232	1,412
20	Hake and cusk, used fresh.... "	10,675	30,394	1,863	2,355	382	1,146
21	" smoked..... "						
22	" green-salted.. "	41	205				
23	" smoked fillets "	30	300				
24	" dried.... "	77,061	509,731	37,951	162,954	8,616	49,671
25	Pollock, used fresh.... "	4,119	9,888	9,270	13,905		
26	" green-salted..... "	296	1,480				
27	" smoked fillets.... "	50	500				
28	" dried..... "	29,826	179,613	12,674	63,370		
29	Herring, used fresh..... "	36,156	39,567	85,903	135,282	270	620
30	" canned..... cases	8,578	34,312	2,428	12,140		
31	" smoked..... cwt.	8,182	41,821	90,327	361,308		
32	" dry-salted..... "						
33	" pickled..... brls.	34,077	207,062	16,103	81,025	737	4,379
34	" used as bait..... "	76,760	171,716	49,742	99,138	6,720	15,147
35	" used as fertilizer.. "			61,542	39,193		
36	Mackerel, used fresh... cwt.	40,482	286,912	11,068	132,816	1,717	11,172
37	" salted..... brls.	12,279	196,088	113	1,582	2,440	32,190
38	Shad, used fresh..... cwt.	1,934	16,670	5,463	43,959		
39	" salted..... brls.	79	1,012	193	3,058		
40	Alewives, used fresh... cwt.	8,650	14,197	7,683	12,006	60	120
41	" salted..... brls.	2,924	11,750	18,197	78,790	55	220
42	Sardines, canned..... cases.			153,680	768,400		
43	" sold fresh or salted. brls.			285,074	712,685		
44	Halibut, used fresh ..... cwt.	18,832	231,941	158	1,580		
45	" smoked..... "						
46	Soles..... "	1,075	3,631				
47	Flounders ..... "	3,499	15,662	2,133	4,266		
48	Skate..... "	2,196	2,355				
49	Smelts..... "	5,340	69,795	55,025	715,112	5,744	40,208
50	Oulachons ..... "			34	51		
51	Whiting..... "						
52	Tom-cod..... "	272	472	13,588	40,764	120	280
53	Octopus..... "						
54	Swordfish..... "	9,284	69,716				
55	Albacore..... "	13,906	48,684				
56	Oysters ..... brls.	2,074	13,850	8,294	58,058	6,431	46,946
57	Clams and quahaugs, used fresh . "	14,203	28,216	14,352	19,706	1,095	3,527
58	" " ennned..enses.	15	75	13,780	68,900	400	2,400
59	Scallops, shelled..... gals.	17,680	35,360	1,240	3,100		
60	Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc..... cwt	2,845	12,096	1,089	5,439		
61	Squid..... brls.	4,508	24,451	178	562		
62	Capelin..... brls.						
63	Trout..... cwt.	1,117	14,070	1,462	16,688		
64	Sturgeon..... "			74	1,010	89	890

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—*Continued.*

No.	Kinds of Fish.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				$		$		$
65	Bass	cwt.	228	2,386	1,266	15,345		
66	Eels	"	2,104	14,811	1,479	11,524	103	1,030
67	Whitefish	"			51	765		
68	Dog fish	"						
69	Pickerel	"			199	1,990		
70	Perch	"			15	60		
71	Pike	"						
72	Tullibee	"						
73	Maskinonge	"						
74	Catfish	"						
75	Goldeyes	"						
76	Carp	"						
77	Mullets	"						
78	Mixed fish	"	5,780	9,572	803	803	100	100
79	Tongues and sounds	"	1,348	1,913	574	11,430	173	3,760
80	Caviare	lbs.			175	269		
81	Sturgeon bladders	No.						
82	Salmon roe	cwt.						
83	Hair seal skins	No.	3,510	5,243	21	63		
84	Fur seal skins	"						
85	Beluga skins	"						
86	Whalebone and meal	tons.						
87	Fertilizer	"	74	2,220				
88	Whale oil	gals.	1,830	915				
89	Fish oil	"	198,431	97,970	66,550	31,521	24,465	11,112
90	Seal oil	"	10,453	5,213	40	24		
91	Fish skins	cwt.	108	162				
92	Fish offal	tons.	125	250				
93	Rockweed	"	500	500				
94	Fish bones	cwt.	272	136				
95	Glue	gals.	6,940	5,205				
96	Tomalley	cases	168	1,008				
97	Porpoise skins	No.						
98	Porpoise oil	gals.						
	Totals			10,092,902		5,656,859		1,344,179

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—*Continued.*

No.	Kinds of Fish.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				$		$		$
1	Salmon, used fresh	cwt.	12,974	93,765				
2	" canned	cases	77	423				
3	" smoked	cwt.						
4	" dry-salted	"	1,058	6,348				
5	" mild-cured	"	451	3,157				
6	" pickled	"						
7	Lobsters, canned	cases	13,945	274,414				
8	" shipped in shell	cwt.	864	6,570				
9	Cod, used fresh	"	10,087	20,174				
10	" smoked	"						
11	" green-salted	"	98,951	386,291				
12	" smoked fillets	"						
13	" dried	"	167,538	1,172,766				
14	Haddock, used fresh	"	394	591				
15	" canned	cases						
16	" smoked	cwt.						
17	" green-salted	"	350	875				
18	" smoked fillets	"						
19	" dried	"	1,865	9,100				
20	Hake and cusk, used fresh	"						
21	" smoked	"						
22	" green-salted	"	109	250				
23	" smoked fillets	"						
24	" dried	"	100	450				
25	Pollock, used fresh	"						
26	" green-salted	"						
27	" smoked fillets	"						
28	" dried	"						
29	Herring, used fresh	"	84,091	86,623	106,872	526,976		
30	" canned	cases						
31	" smoked	cwt.	4,510	13,530				
32	" dry-salted	"						
33	" pickled	brls.	11,661	59,282				
34	" used as bait	"	52,187	99,874				
35	" used as fertilizer	"	25,436	12,043				
36	Mackerel, used fresh	cwt.	13,378	66,690				
37	" salted	brls.	15,172	197,296				
38	Shad, used fresh	cwt.	176	2,200				
39	" salted	brls.						
40	Alewives, used fresh	cwt.						
41	" salted	brls.						
42	Sardines, canned	cases.						
43	" sold fresh or salted	brls.	22	176				
44	Halibut, used fresh	cwt.	771	3,382				
45	" smoked	"						
46	Soles	"						
47	Flounders	"	430	1,736				
48	Skate	"						
49	Smelts	"	686	3,802				
50	Oulachons	"						
51	Whiting	"						
52	Tom-cod	"	251	351				
53	Octopus	"						
54	Swordfish	"						
55	Albacore	"						
56	Oysters	brls.						
57	Clams and quahaugs, used fresh	"	2,559	9,136				
58	" " canned	cases						
59	Scallops, shelled	gals.						
60	Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc.	cwt.						
61	Squid	brls.	3,116	11,964				
62	Capelin	brls.	22,784	22,784				
63	Trout	cwt.	1,886	19,328	78,116	638,888	1,259	8,813
64	Sturgeon	"	1,735	8,590	1,475	22,129	1,819	20,506

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—*Continued.*

No.	Kinds of Fish.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				$		$		$
65	Bass	cwt.	247	2,348				
66	Eels	"	8,741	49,716	1,661	9,969		
67	Whitefish	"	3,099	30,933	60,711	516,290	50,339	350,543
68	Dog fish	"						
69	Pickerel	"	6,773	67,763	45,418	454,187	45,298	317,262
70	Perch	"	1,516	8,457	12,585	62,926	8,603	43,015
71	Pike	"	4,238	25,967	14,836	118,690	41,289	204,749
72	Tullibee	"			8,197	49,183	49,185	245,925
73	Maskinonge	"	93	982				
74	Catfish	"	2,880	24,141	5,427	43,417	1,085	6,510
75	Goldeyes	"					6,466	31,610
76	Carp	"	3,730	19,386	18,578	37,157		
77	Mullets	"					10,802	21,604
78	Mixed fish	"	8,018	15,311	34,366	171,830	71,595	143,190
79	Tongues and sounds	"	393	1,572				
80	Caviare	lbs.	350	910	7,207	7,207	2,300	2,275
81	Sturgeon bladders	No.			240	144		
82	Salmon roe	cwt.						
83	Hair seal skins	No.	19,696	50,161				
84	Fur seal skins	"						
85	Beluga skins	"	141	705				
86	Whalebone and meal	tons						
87	Fertilizer	"	1,626	406				
88	Whale oil	"						
89	Fish oil	gals.	206,130	93,133				
90	Seal oil	"						
91	Fish skins	cwt.						
92	Fish offal	tons						
93	Rockweed	"						
94	Fish bones	cwt.						
95	Glue	gals.						
96	Tomalley	cases.						
97	Porpoise skins	No.	148	2,072				
98	Porpoise oil	gals.	7,400	3,700				
	Totals			2,991,624		2,658,993		1,390,002

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—*Continued.*

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		Yukon Terr'y.		British Columbia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$		$
1	Salmon, used fresh.... cwt.					1,435	14,350	319,496	2,410,622
2	" canned..... cases							995,065	7,462,988
3	" smoked..... cwt.							893	16,071
4	" dry-salted... "							13,913	160,162
5	" mild-cured .. "							14,783	293,657
6	" pickled..... "								
7	Lobsters, canned..... cases								
8	" shipped in shell..... cwt.								
9	Cod, used fresh..... "							53,276	463,908
10	" smoked..... "							4,797	88,083
11	" green-salted..... "							231	2,310
12	" smoked fillets... "								
13	" dried..... "							13	162
14	Haddock, used fresh.. "								
15	" canned..... cases								
16	" smoked.... cwt.								
17	" green-salted "								
18	" smoked fillets..... "								
19	" dried..... "								
20	Hake and cusk, used fresh "								
21	" smoked "								
22	" green-salted .								
23	" smoked fillets "								
24	" dried... "								
25	Pollock, used fresh.... "								
26	" green-salted.. "								
27	" smoked fillets "								
28	" dried. "								
29	Herring, used fresh... "							88,330	309,155
30	" canned... cases.							36,153	220,914
31	" smoked. . . cwt.							4,014	37,303
32	" dry-salted . "							172,988	301,350
33	" pickled brls.							7,590	75,900
34	" used as bait "							28,757	64,761
35	" used as fertilizer. . . . "								
36	Mackerel, used fresh.. cwt.								
37	" salted . brls.								
38	Shad, used fresh . . cwt.							55	825
39	" salted . brls.								
40	Alewives, used fresh.. cwt.								
41	" salted..... brls.								
42	Sardines, canned..... cases								
43	" sold fresh or salted brls.								
44	Halibut, used fresh. cwt.							122,976	2,025,896
45	" smoked.... "							43	774
46	Soles.... "							5,151	56,752
47	Flounders..... "							1,862	14,896
48	Skate..... "							786	6,288
49	Smelts... "							1,834	18,440
50	Oulachons . . "							12,656	68,398
51	Whiting "							87	1,087
52	Tom-cod . . "							83	664
53	Octopus "							161	2,012
54	Swordfish. "								
55	Albacore "								
56	Oysters . . brls.							1,562	28,89

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

No.	Kinds of Fish.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		Yukon Terr'y.		British Columbia.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				$		$		$		$
57	Clams and quahaugs, used fresh	brls.							5,538	41,345
58	canned	cases.							3,000	22,500
59	Scallops, shelled	gals.								
60	Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc	cwt.							3,501	36,382
61	Squid	brls.								
62	Capelin	brls.								
63	Trout	cwt.	2,799	14,155	984	18,543	252	7,560	107	2,675
64	Sturgeon	"	87	870	15	125			735	13,190
65	Bass	"								
66	Eels	"								
67	Whitefish	"	28,551	126,758	21,452	90,472	739	19,725		
68	Dog fish	"							5,460	1,911
69	Pickerel	"	4,662	24,883	3,076	11,584	2	50		
70	Perch	"	24	120	30	78			740	9,250
71	Pike	"	8,736	41,732	4,892	13,265	2	50		
72	Tullibee	"	813	4,725	339	1,152	3	75		
73	Maskinonge	"								
74	Catfish	"								
75	Goldeyes	"	74	584	65	360				
76	Carp	"								
77	Mullets	"								
78	Mixed fish	"	6,427	18,119	936	8,738	920	18,400	2,885	17,310
79	Tongues and sounds	"								
80	Caviare	lbs.								
81	Sturgeon bladders	No.								
82	Salmon roe	cwt.							1,752	17,520
83	Hair seal skins	No.								
84	Fur seal skins	"							159	4,770
85	Beluga skins	"								
86	Whalebone and meal	tons							670	15,659
87	Fertilizer	"							1,394	55,885
88	Whale oil	gals.							530,280	250,722
89	Fish oil	"							33,531	15,949
90	Seal oil	"								
91	Fish skins	cwt.								
92	Fish offal	tons								
93	Rockweed	cwt.								
94	Fish bones	"								
95	Glue	gals.								
96	Tomalley	cases								
97	Porpoise skins	No.								
98	Porpoise oil	gals.								
	Totals			231,946		144,317		60,210		

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Number and Value of Fishing Implements, Vessels, Boats, etc., used in the Fishing Industry of Canada during the year 1916-17, and the Number of Persons Employed.

Provinces.	Persons Employed.			Vessels, Tugs, and Carrying Smacks.		Boats.			Value of seines, trap and smelt nets etc.	Value of hand-lines weirs, trawls, etc.	Value of lobster plant.	Approximate value of salmon and other canneries, freezers, fish-houses and fixtures.	Total value.
	Number in vessels, etc.	Number in boats.	Number in canneries, fish houses etc.	Number.	Value.	Gasolene.	Sail and row.	Total value.					
					$			$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5,084	17,042	6,556	817	2,533,658	5,075	8,028	1,476,777	779,576	272,911	1,132,838	2,465,883	8,661,643
New Brunswick	1,661	14,008	6,127	479	413,300	2,049	8,006	825,120	672,245	547,922	439,154	1,589,860	4,487,601
Prince Edward Island	95	3,370	2,770	32	17,100	1,688	445	298,245	45,728	12,228	551,860	252,987	1,178,148
Quebec	345	8,770	3,043	108	44,935	1,002	3,929	512,355	261,769	93,492	132,403	434,639	1,479,593
Ontario	591	3,001	.....	114	512,530	715	1,078	334,979	916,686	4,003	.....	258,820	2,027,018
Manitoba	119	1,609	321	11	142,000	1	659	30,935	144,699	100	.....	90,200	407,934
Saskatchewan	.....	1,477	.....	.....	.....	54	866	26,848	33,354	4,096	.....	1,525	65,823
Alberta	.....	675	39	.....	.....	26	380	16,226	15,042	49	.....	6,145	37,462
Yukon Territory	.....	217	26	.....	.....	1	107	2,990	3,380	142	.....	5,925	12,437
British Columbia	1,294	10,263	6,798	404	1,604,201	2,217	3,779	1,305,318	1,612,790	69,979	.....	5,779,015	10,371,303
Totals	9,192	60,432	25,680	1,965	5,267,724	12,828	27,277	4,829,793	4,485,269	1,004,922	2,256,255	10,884,999	.....

Grand Total value $28,728,962

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1916-17 inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba, Saskatchewan Alberta and Yukon.	Total for Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1870	4,019,425	1,131,433	Not Known.	1,161,551	264,982	Not Known.	Not Known.	6,577,391
1871	5,101,030	1,185,033	"	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872	6,016,835	1,965,459	"	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873	6,577,085	2,285,662	207,595	1,391,564	293,091	"	"	10,754,997
1874	6,652,302	2,685,794	288,863	1,608,660	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,759	453,194	"	"	10,350,385
1876	6,029,050	1,953,389	494,967	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	"	11,117,000
1877	5,527,858	2,133,237	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	"	12,005,934
1878	6,131,600	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	"	13,215,678
1879	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,529,254
1880	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	"	14,499,979
1881	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	"	16,824,092
1883	7,689,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	"	16,958,192
1884	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,085,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	"	17,766,404
1885	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,973
1886	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	180,677	17,418,508
1889	6,316,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,254
1890	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,900
1891	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,874
1892	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,179,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,169
1893	6,407,279	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,659
1894	6,547,387	4,351,526	1,119,738	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,570
1895	6,213,131	4,403,158	976,836	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896	6,070,895	4,799,433	976,126	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,424
1897	8,090,346	3,934,135	954,949	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,544
1898	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,070,202	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,043,645	1,953,134	1,590,417	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,059,193	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901	7,989,548	4,193,264	1,050,623	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	25,737,153
1902	7,351,753	3,912,514	887,024	2,059,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,198,437	21,959,433
1903	7,841,602	4,186,800	1,099,510	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,718,365	1,478,665	23,101,878
1904	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,077,546	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439

1905	8,259,085	4,847,090	998,922	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906	7,799,160	4,905,225	1,168,939	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,493,923	26,279,485
1907–08	7,632,330	5,300,564	1,492,695	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422	25,499,349
1908–09	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,378,624	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,151,085
1909–10	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,197,556	1,808,436	2,177,813	10,311,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910–11	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,153,708	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,507	29,995,433
1911–12	9,367,550	4,886,157	1,196,396	1,868,186	2,205,336	13,677,125	1,467,072	34,667,872
1912–13	7,384,055	4,264,054	1,379,905	1,988,241	2,842,878	11,453,488	1,074,843	33,389,464
1913–14	8,297,626	4,308,707	1,280,447	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,398	901,458	33,207,748
1914–15	7,730,191	4,940,083	1,261,666	1,921,430	2,755,291	11,515,086	1,137,881	31,264,631
1915–16	9,166,851	4,737,145	933,682	2,076,851	3,341,182	14,538,320	1,066,677	35,860,708
1916–17	10,092,902	5,656,859	1,344,179	2,991,621	2,658,993	14,637,346	1,826,475	39,208,378

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Material used, since 1880.

Years.	Vessels.			Boats.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total Capital Invested.
	Number	Tonnage	Value.	Number	Value.			
			$		$	$	$	$
1880	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,747	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	783,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,893	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116
1895	1,121	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1896	1,217	42,447	2,041,130	35,398	1,110,920	2,146,934	4,527,267	9,826,251
1897	1,184	40,679	1,701,239	37,693	1,128,682	1,955,304	4,585,569	9,370,794
1898	1,154	38,011	1,707,180	38,675	1,136,943	2,075,928	4,940,046	9,860,097
1899	1,178	38,508	1,716,973	38,538	1,195,856	2,162,876	5,074,135	10,149,840
1900	1,212	41,307	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901	1,231	40,358	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902	1,296	49,888	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903	1,343	42,712	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904	1,316	43,025	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906	1,439	40,827	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907-08	1,390	36,902	2,731,888	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908-09	1,441	40,818	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,957,500	15,508,275
1909-10	1,750	37,662	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910-11	1,680	38,454	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911-12	1,648	.....	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932,904
1912-13	1,669	.....	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913-14	1,992	.....	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,033
1914-15	1,892	.....	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915-16	1,984	.....	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916-17	1,965	.....	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	28,728,962

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Fishing Industry since 1895.

Year.	Number of Persons in Canneries and Fish-houses.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry.
1895	13,030	9,804	61,530	71,334	84,364
1896	14,175	9,735	65,502	75,237	89,412
1897	15,165	8,879	70,080	78,959	94,124
1898	16,548	8,657	72,877	81,534	98,082
1899	18,708	8,970	70,893	79,893	98,601
1900	18,205	9,205	71,859	81,064	99,269
1901	15,315	9,148	69,142	78,290	93,605
1902	13,563	9,123	68,678	77,801	91,364
1903	14,018	9,304	69,830	79,134	93,152
1904	13,981	9,236	68,109	77,345	91,326
1905	14,037	9,366	73,505	82,871	96,908
1906	12,317	8,458	67,646	76,104	88,421
1907-08	11,442	8,089	63,165	71,254	82,696
1908-09	13,753	8,550	62,520	71,070	84,823
1909-10	21,694	7,931	60,732	68,663	90,357
1910-11	24,978	8,521	60,089	68,610	93,588
1911-12	25,206	9,056	56,870	65,926	91,132
1912-13	23,327	9,076	56,005	65,081	88,408
1913-14	26,893	10,525	61,251	71,776	98,669
1914-15	24,559	9,400	60,554	69,954	94,513
1915-16	27,320	9,541	65,321	74,862	102,182
1916-17	25,680	9,192	60,432	69,624	95,304

OTHER APPENDICES.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE.

For the prevention of illegal fishing and for the general enforcement of the fisheries regulations in the inland waters and on the sea coast, the Fisheries Branch has under its control in the various provinces a number of motor launches and small steamers. Reports on the work of these craft during the year 1916-17 will be found at appendix 10.

FISH CULTURE.

Various adverse circumstances, chiefly unfavourable weather conditions during the egg-collecting periods, caused the distributiton in 1916 to be less than the record one of 1915.

But while the total distribution was less there was an increase in the distribution of such species as whitefish, pickerel, salmon trout, and sockeye salmon. The diminished output was almost entirely in the lobster distribution, due to bad weather and damage to hatching plants while they were in operation.

As a result of unfavourable conditions in the Miramichi river, New Brunswick, where the principal collection of parent fish is made, fewer Atlantic salmon were distributed.

A detailed report on the work carried on at the various hatching establishments during 1916-17 will be found at appendix 11.

OYSTER CULTURE.

The officer in charge of oyster culture visited a number of oyster-producing areas during the season, examined the beds and raked and cleaned those requiring such.

The oysters planted at Shemogue, N.B., in the previous year were found to have improved very much. In Buctouche bay and river the beds appeared to be free from sediment, and well stocked with oysters of a uniform size.

At Caribou, N.S., the oysters transplanted from Prince Edward Island have grown since the officer last visited the place, but those transplanted from the United States do not appear to have improved.

At Shediac, N.B., much sediment seemed to have settled over the areas in the bay, and these were raked over and cleaned.

In the course of the year a new and larger boat was provided for the officer in charge to enable him to carry on his work more efficiently.

At appendix 12 will be found details of the work undertaken during the season.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

At appendix 16 will be found an interesting report by the department's naturalist of observations of the life-history of the lobster made by him on various parts of the Atlantic coast; also a report on the museum maintained by the department at the corner of Queen and O'Connor streets, Ottawa. The museum is open to visitors on week days from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. During the year that ended March last it was visited by 35,066 people.

UNITED STATES FISHING VESSEL ENTRIES.

At appendix 17 will be found lists of United States fishing vessels which made use of Canadian ports, and of such vessels to which "modus vivendi" licenses were issued during the year 1916-17.

On the Atlantic coast, 186 vessels made an aggregate of 1,047 entries, against 230 vessels and 1,633 entries in the preceding year.

"Modus vivendi" licenses were issued to thirty-seven United States vessels during the year, the revenue from which amounted to $5,680.50, against a revenue of $9,912 for the year before.

On the Pacific coast, 796 entries were made by 171 vessels.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH.

Statements showing the quantities of the chief commercial fish and fish products imported into Canada, and the quantities exported during the year 1916-17 will be found at appendix 18.

The quantities of the various kinds exported in any one year do not necessarily bear any relation to the quantities caught in that year for the reason that the products may not be all exported during the year in which the fish are caught. The figures in this appendix are taken from the report of the Customs Department, and are reproduced in a convenient form for the purpose merely of showing to what countries the various products are sent.

FISHING BOUNTY.

The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces received the sum of $159,999.80 as bounty during the year 1916. The number of claims received was 13,604, which is a decrease of 1,233. The number of claims paid was 13,593, a decrease of 1,264. The sum of $56,291.85 was paid to 849 vessels and their crews, a decrease of ninety-two vessels as compared with the preceding year.

To boat and boat fishermen was paid the sum of $103,707.95, the number of boats being 12,744 and of boat fishermen 22,682, a decrease of 1,175 boats and 1,972 men.

The amount of bounty expended in each province for 1916 was as follows:—

Nova Scotia	$88,212 10
New Brunswick	17,540 15
Prince Edward Island	9,961 95
Quebec	44,285 60

The regulations governing the payment of the bounty, as well as the particulars respecting its distribution, will be found at appendix 19.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

A statement of the total expenditure and revenue in connection with the fisheries during the year ended March 31, 1917, forms appendix 20.

The expenditure was as follows:—

Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers	$243,878 02
Fish culture	278,166 53
Miscellaneous expenditure	374,111 34
Total	893,155 89

In addition to this sum $159,999.80 was distributed as fishing bounty.

The total revenue from fishing licenses, fines, etc., in the different provinces was $104,310.17. This includes the sum of $5,680.50 paid by United States fishing vessels for "modus vivendi" licenses.

SPECIAL LOBSTER STATISTICS.

At appendix 21 will be found a statement showing by districts and counties the quantity of lobsters canned and shipped in shell, as well as the number of canneries and traps used in the industry since the year 1897.

OUTSIDE FISHERIES STAFF.

The names of the various inspectors of fisheries and fishery overseers, with the district over which they have jurisdiction, as well as a list of officers in charge of fish hatcheries and officers in charge of fisheries patrol boats form appendix 22.

GENERAL.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that the officers and clerks of the fisheries branch of the department carried out their duties loyally and efficiently in the course of the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

APPENDIX 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1.—Comprising the counties of Charlotte and St. John. Inspector, John F. Calder, Campobello.

District No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. Inspector, D. Morrison, Newcastle.

District No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. Inspector, H. E. Harrison, Fredericton.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present herewith my eleventh annual report on the fisheries of district No. 1, province of New Brunswick, together with the statistics for each of the different subdivisions.

The value of the catch for this year is greater than that for any other year of which we have a record. The value of this year's yield amounted to $2,579,222, against $2,111,870 for 1915-16, which was the most profitable year the district had ever previously experienced. The large increase in valuation is due rather to the increase in prices paid for fish than to a greater yield. Good prices prevailed in practically all branches, especially the herring and sardine fisheries. While all sections of the district enjoyed a profitable season, Grand Manan island was particularly fortunate: the line fishermen in the vicinity of North Head did well, and the weir fishermen on the lower end of the island, as a whole, did wonderfully well.

SALMON.

A considerable increase is to be noted in the salmon catch over the previous year. While this fishery is prosecuted to a very large extent by the drift-net fishermen of the Bay of Fundy, the weirmen of St. John harbour, the commercial fishermen of St. John river, and by many sportsmen as well, it is gratifying to be able to report that it is more than holding its own.

There are three causes which are contributing to the improvement of the salmon fishery: (1) the Tobique river being protected as a great spawning ground; (2) the vast improvement with regard to the pollution of rivers by saw-dust and mill refuse; and (3) the good work being performed by the salmon hatcheries.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster fishery only is in an unsatisfactory condition. The catch for the year was 6,544 cwts. against 9,232 cwts. for the previous year. If this decrease was for the one year only it need not cause alarm, as weather conditions, etc., might affect the fishing for any one year, but on looking over the reports for the past few years you will notice that the decline has been continuous for that period

For a few seasons after the adoption of the 10½-inch size limit, excepting the first season, there was a marked increase in the catch. As a result of this it was generally thought that the fishery was being conducted on a permanent basis, and that the yield would continue to increase from year to year; we were assisted in reach-

ing such a conclusion by the fact that the State of Maine lobster fishery, with the same size limit as we have and an even longer open season, was not decreasing. However, theories must give way to facts, and we look around for an explanation of the conditions obtaining in the state of Maine and for a remedy for the conditions at home.

As you are aware, a large business is done in Maine in impounding lobsters over the summer season and selling them during the following fall and winter months. Not only is a large percentage of their own catch retained in pounds, but thousands from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are also taken there during the spring months and placed in the pounds. During the summer months the female lobsters which have become egg-bearing are taken to the hatcheries, where they propagate. This, I believe, is the secret of the very healthy state of the Maine lobster fishery.

As impounding lobsters is not carried on to any great extent in this district, we must look for some other remedy for the failing condition of the fishery. It is not to be found in changing the size limit, for the present size limit is the correct one; neither is it to be found in better enforcement of the regulations, for fewer small lobsters were taken last year, while there was less fishing during the close season than ever before; therefore, the remedy must be a shortening of the open season. I have given the matter much thought and have consulted many persons concerned in the lobster fishery, especially at Grand Manan, which does the greater portion of the lobster fishing, and have come to the conclusion that the open season for lobster fishing in Charlotte county should be from the first day of December to the first day of May following, and I hereby recommend accordingly.

LINE FISHING.

There is not much to report in this branch; fair catches were made and good prices obtained.

SARDINES.

The sardine catch was rather below the average, but owing to the high prices paid at the weirs this branch was very profitable. I have given the statistical valuation at $2.50 per barrel, which may be somewhat below the average.

The output of the Charlotte county canneries was greater than heretofore, and a ready sale for the pack was found at good prices.

HERRING.

The smoked-herring industry at Grand Manan had a banner year. A good run of the proper size for smoking purposes continued for most of the season, high prices were paid for the cured product, and an extremely successful year was experienced.

LICENSES ISSUED.

During the year there were 710 herring weir licenses and 4 lobster pound licenses issued.

CONCLUSION.

Two brave boys from Grand Manan who formerly engaged in fishing made the supreme sacrifice for their country during the year, a number of others are wounded, and a considerable number are still at the front, and I think it fitting and proper that we in this public manner should express appreciation of their bravery and self-sacrifice.

I have much pleasure in thanking you and the officials of the department for courtesies extended during the past year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. CALDER,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report of the fisheries of district No. 2, province of New Brunswick, for the fiscal year 1916-17, together with a statistical statement of the quantities of fish taken, the fishing material used, and the number of persons engaged in the fisheries.

The return shows the value of fish taken landed in a green state to be $2,050,799 against $1,876,309 for the previous year, and the value marketed $3,029,177 against $2,589,153 for the previous year, an increase of $440,024.

SALMON.

There was a decrease in the catch of salmon of 1,867 cwts., with a decreased value compared with last year of $27,874.

The decrease in Northumberland county is accounted for in the destruction of salmon by hair seals at the mouth of the Miramichi river, particularly near Portage, Fox, and Bay Du Vin islands, where the most important fishing grounds are located. Last season the fishing in these localities (which in former years was the best in the county) proved a failure and is regarded as not worth prosecuting. A number of the fishing stands were abandoned, which formerly were considered very valuable, and from reports I receive, few if any of these stations will be fished this season.

LOBSTERS.

I am pleased to report a large increase in the catch of lobsters, one of the most important fishing industries in my district. There was an increase of 29,996 cwts., with an increased value of $301,260. Each of the counties showed an increased catch.

There were 157 canneries in operation as compared with 135 last year, representing an increased value of $21,830. Four factories were not operated. This improvement is largely due to better enforcement of the regulations.

COD.

Notwithstanding there was a decrease in the catch of 46,431 cwt., the value increased $104,075, owing to the unprecedented market value. The shortage in the catch is explained by unfavourable weather conditions.

HERRING.

This industry is becoming more valuable owing to the large quantities which, formerly used as fertilizer at a nominal value, are being smoked and marketed at a much increased value.

The catch shows a large decrease of 216,634 cwts., while the market value only decreased $17,429; this difference is accounted for by a smaller quantity being used as a fertilizer.

MACKEREL.

The only explanation for a shortage in catch of this valuable fish for the past two years is that the fish did not come into the bays owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

SMELTS.

Notwithstanding the mild weather during the early part of December, which prevented the formation of ice, the catch shows an increase, and the prices obtained by the fishermen were very high.

This industry, which has become next in importance to the lobster industry, giving employment to a large number of people during the winter months, requires every protection in the spawning season, the month of May.

Formerly large quantities were used in the spring as a fertilizer, the same as herring.

BASS.

There was no winter fishing for bass on the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, which accounts for a reduction in the catch. The people who formerly prosecuted this fishery were largely engaged in lumbering, where high wages were paid.

OYSTERS.

There was a reduction in the quantity taken.

CLAMS AND QUAHAUGS.

There was a smaller quantity taken when compared with last year. The market price of this fishery has been so poor and the cost of labour advanced so high, that this industry was not prosecuted as formerly.

The following is a return of the various kinds of licenses issued in my district during the fiscal year:—

Number of salmon fishing licenses	151
" oyster fishing licenses	308
" special oyster licenses	35
" herring weir licenses	8
" smelt bag-net licenses	2,975
" " (Free)	27
" smelt gill-net	192
" bass gill-net	82
" bass bow-net	41
" lobster packing	157
" lobster (Additional)	132
" quahaugs	36

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. MORRISON,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3 (INLAND).

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report on the inland fisheries of New Brunswick for the fiscal year 1916-17, together with a statement of the quantity of fish taken and the value of the same, and the amount and value of the materials used therein.

A comparative statement, herewith, shows an increased market value of 8 per cent over the value of the 1915-16 catch.

Years.	Value of Fish.	Value of Materials.
1915-16	$36,123	$45,870
1916-17	48,460	49,388

I would class this return as quite satisfactory, as a whole, and particularly so as regards the catches of salmon, alewives, and trout.

SALMON.

A remarkable increase in the catch of this, the king of sporting fishes, as compared with previous years, is shown. It would not be proper, probably, to ascribe this result, wholly, to better protection, as there is no doubt that the propagation department is doing a valuable work, but I think we, who are charged with the duty of seeing that the fish get a fair show in passing up the St. John river and its tributaries to the

spawning grounds, at the head of the different waters, will not be thought presuming when we claim a share in this satisfactory result.

We have, in the past, had some very faithful fishery guardians and some of less value.

A feature of the salmon catch was the quantity of fish taken in the York county section of the St. John river, very early in the season; hundreds being taken in places where, when the spring freshet subsides, there is dry farming land. Various opinions were expressed by fishermen, both fly and net, as to whether they were fresh-from-the-sea fish, or were some of a very large, late autumn run that had ascended and remained in the river all winter. The fish were in splendid condition as to colour, flavour, and firmness of flesh, whatever the cause of the quantity, so early in the spring, the result was most satisfactory to the fishermen.

The Tobique Salmon Club and other sport fishermen, had an excellent season of fly-surface-fishing on the famous Tobique waters; also there was much good sport to be had at the Hartt's Island pool, in the St. John river, one person landing forty salmon and grilse and another twenty-seven; one hundred being landed, by this method, from this pool.

TROUT.

The catch of trout shows a considerable increase over the previous year, and the quantity, if approximately correct (and I have no reason to doubt that it is as nearly so as it is possible to get it) shows that it is quite an item in the food question.

In going about my district, the last year or two, I sometimes see young women and girls, either fishing or carrying rods and lines, indicating that this sport is becoming popular with our native girls in the country districts, where there are fairly good trout streams. If this sport should become popular with the female portion of our people, I fear for the future of the beautiful brook trout. The hatcheries will, no doubt, help to offset this acquisition to the fishing parties.

WHITEFISH.

A small quantity of these fine fish are taken yearly. A rather peculiar thing regarding this fish is the large gizzard in those taken in the waters below Grand Falls, causing them to be locally designated "gizzardfish," but pronounced by experts to be whitefish, some of them weighing 6 pounds each.

A pair of these fish, weighing between 3 and 4 pounds each, was procured and forwarded for the museum at Ottawa, last season.

I trust that the residents of Baker Lake, Madawaska county, may be allowed to take some of the whitefish in Baker lake, this season.

ALEWIVES.

There was a very marked increase in the catch of these fish, over the quantity taken the previous year, not, I think, altogether because of a greater run of fish, but partly so and partly because of the greater demand. The jobbers in St. John, who handle this class of fish, would not quote a price, in 1915, sufficient to induce the fishermen to go extensively into the work, but good prices, last season, brought about very satisfactory results. Only a small percentage of these fish is consumed in the local markets, the great bulk of them being consigned by St. John fish merchants to New York jobbers, and from there shipped to the southern islands.

SHAD.

It is with very great satisfaction that I can again record a good catch of shad; returns showing a slightly better catch than in 1915. This is a very valuable food fish, and while it does not compare with the same fish taken from the waters of St. John harbour, quickly deteriorating in firmness of flesh and flavour the farther up the St. John river it ascends, it is nevertheless, a valuable fish.

Now that this fishery has assumed fairly large proportions, again, after many lean years, and many thought it to be nearly a thing of the past—so far as we are in a position to judge, the hatchery has been the means which brought about this satisfactory result—I would again like to impress upon the department the advisability of making more stringent regulations, not only for the benefit of the shad fishery, but, to some extent, the salmon fishery as well. The shad fishing season should close not later than the 30th of June each year, and the number of nets per boat, should be limited in the waters of the Kennebecasis and the Washademoak, where the nets are set out stationary. A majority of the fishermen will not set out more nets than they can properly handle, but some, who are not thoughtful, set so many that the eels destroy a large number of shad before the operator can remove the fish, thus allowing shad to be destroyed for the benefit of the eels; an unfortunate condition.

Also, as noted by Overseer Worden, who has been a shad fisherman for many years, the weekly close time should begin at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, and continue until 12 o'clock noon, the following Monday, instead of "from sundown Saturday until sunrise the following Monday." Some fishermen appear to think they can see the sun soon after 12 o'clock Monday mornings.

OTHER FISH.

There was a small increase in the catch of bass, over the previous year, but the total was not great.

The catch of pickerel increased to some extent, and might have been somewhat better but for the very heavy ice in the streams and great depth of snow covering it, making it difficult to place and tend nets.

The catch of sturgeon fell off largely, comparatively speaking, and did not amount to very much.

The price, however, increased 50 per cent, and the small quantity of caviare procured sold for a fabulous price, one fisherman quoting it at $2 per pound.

Eel fishermen appear to have had better success than in 1915-16, as there was considerable increase in the return. I hope this may continue until the numbers are greatly reduced, as the eels are an immense source of destruction to the salmon and shad when fast in nets.

REPORTS FROM THE LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT.

Overseer Gagnon, of Madawaska county, reports favourable conditions and an increased catch, while there were few infractions of the law. He strongly recommends that the residents of Baker Lake be allowed the privilege of taking a limited quantity of whitefish, with nets. There is an inclination to take some, without permission, at present, the fish being there, and of no value if some cannot be taken for food.

Overseer Watson, of Victoria county, reports that he found the catch of all marketable fish somewhat better than the previous season, and the prospects for salmon again ascending the Salmon river in large numbers, better than for some years. He asks that a special guardian be placed on duty on this river, from the mouth to Davis mill, the first of June, and another from Davis mill to the forks, the first of July, to give proper protection.

In Carleton county, St. John river section, the season was about an average one, salmon and trout showing slightly increased catches. I have much trouble with poachers in this section, and very much need younger and more active special guardians, the only really good man I had there having enlisted for active service in the war. Head Guardian Crawford, on the Miramichi river, reports salmon rather scarce during the fishing season, the water being extremely low; but in September heavy rains made it favourable for spawn fish to reach headwaters.

Overseer McNally, for the St. John river section of York county, reports a substantial increase—nearly 70 hundredweight—in the amount of salmon taken, over the

previous year, and he thinks these fish are increasing. The catch of shad, while not quite so large as in 1915, was very good. He recommends that the shad-fishing season close on the 30th of June, as many spawn fish are taken in July. Trout were plentiful, and alewives abundant, being large and fat.

He had, in his district, 120 licensed salmon net fishermen. Four nets were seized and confiscated for illegal fishing.

Poaching has been greatly curtailed in his three years service, and would cease if he had entire control of the guardians.

Overseer Niles, for the St. Croix and Miramichi districts, reports, verbally, the fisheries of the St. Croix waters, landlocked salmon, trout, bass, and perch, as being very satisfactory. In the Miramichi section, trout were plentiful, but the run of salmon was very light, because of the very low water throughout the whole fishing season.

Overseer Babbit, Sunbury county, reports the catches of salmon and alewives as very satisfactory; shad fair, and pickerel light. Conditions, in connection with the latter fishery, were unfavourable because of the thickness of ice and depth of snow on the streams. Waters clear of mill refuse.

Overseer Holmes, northeastern Queens county, reports the shad fishery of Grand lake an almost complete failure, last season, and the fishing for alewives just the reverse. In the St. John river section, salmon were fairly plentiful, while the shad catch was quite satisfactory and the catch of pickerel less than usual.

Overseer Worden, southwestern Queens county, reports that the shad fishery, the principal fishery of his district, was fairly satisfactory, but not as good as in 1915. He recommends that the season for shad and alewives close on the 30th of June, each year, and that the fishermen be not allowed to set out their nets until 12 o'clock noon on Mondays and be compelled to take them up at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturdays. Under present regulations, when there are many nets out, distributed over a large area of water, there are likely to be some infractions of the law, as it is difficult for an officer to cover the district and see that all nets are removed in proper time.

For the county of Kings, the special fishery guardians report, in the St. John river district, there was a large increase, and very gratifying catch of salmon, a very large increase in the catch of alewives but a slightly decreased catch of shad.

In the Kennebecasis river district there was an increase in the catch of shad, the catch of alewives about the same as that of the previous year, and trout fishing rather better. Toward the spawning season more salmon were seen in the upper waters of the Kennebecasis than for some years, but a comparatively small number of these fish ascend this river.

The fisheries of Belleish Bay district are not of very great importance.

I find it advisable, and very necessary in some sections of my district, to accompany the special guardians on their patrol duties.

In the counties of York, Carleton, and Victoria, where drift nets are altogether used for taking shad, and there is a strong tendency to take salmon by the same method, much night patrol is necessary, and expert canoemen who know the waters well are required as guardians, otherwise many salmon will be illegally taken.

Herewith is given a statement of the numbers and kinds of fishery licenses issued from my office during the fiscal year 1916-17.

Salmon fishery licenses	100
Salmon net fishing licenses	139
Bass fishery licenses	23
Sturgeon fishery licenses	5

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. HARRISON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Counties of CHARLOTTE and ST. JOHN, Province

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Sailing and Gasoline Vessels. (40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Boats. Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.
	Charlotte County.				$			$		$	
1	Lepreau to Red Head			2	5,000	4	125	2,500	60	12,000	120
2	Red Head to Letang			6	3,000	18	152	2,520	81	20,250	187
3	Letang to St. George			5	2,250	18	243	6,975	55	10,300	222
4	St. George to St. Stephen			12	67,500	24	279	12,550	35	14,000	328
5	Grand Manan		1	56	40,900	143	217	4,340	214	81,500	377
6	Campobello		2	4	4,000	50	140	2,600	125	41,000	300
7	West Isles						200	3,000	225	67,000	350
	Totals		3	85	122,650	257	1,356	34,485	795	246,050	1,884
	St. John County.										
1	St. John Harbour			2	800	6	160	4,800	70	21,000	200
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour		3	3	3,000	21	18	360	27	6,750	54
3	Chance Harbour to St. John			5	2,500	10	120	2,400	110	33,600	190
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek						2	40	10	1,250	12
5	Tynemouth to Albert Co			2	550	4	7	240	8	1,600	18
	Totals		3	12	6,850	41	307	7,840	225	64,200	474

No.	Fishing Districts.	Canneries. Sardine Canneries. No.	Value.	Clam Canneries. No.	Value.
	Charlotte County.		$		$
1	Lepreau to Red Head			2	12,000
2	Red Head to Letang	4	117,000	1	2,000
3	Letang to St. George				
4	St. George to St. Stephen	1	257,000	1	3,000
5	Grand Manan				
6	Campobello				
7	West Isles	2	25,000	1	2,500
	Totals	7	399,000	5	19,500
	St. John County.				
1	St. John Harbour				
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour				
3	Chance Harbour to St. John				
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek				
5	Tynemouth to Albert Co				
	Totals				

and Boats, and the Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-17.

Carrying Smacks.			Fishing Gear.												
Carrying smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap & Smelt Nets, &c.		Weirs.		Trawls.		Dip Nets.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		
Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	No.
	$			$		$		$		$		$		$	
			60	7,500	60	60,000	..		120	690			2,500	2,500	1
11	21,000	27	485	11,300	50	25,080	90	3,000	100	500	110	55	1,950	1,950	2
1	800	2	381	8,000	63	54,000	15	360	120	600	200	100	835	835	3
1	1,200	3	200	15,400	96	96,000	8	320	190	1,000	36	18	200	200	4
			439	26,100	72	186,000	187	3,740	202	3,030	690	690	19,900	29,850	5
3	2,400	6	200	3,500	16	7,000	100	3,000	32	160	500	250	800	800	6
45	22,500	90	300	14,400	96	48,000	20	500	..		900	450	1,900	1,900	7
61	47,900	128	2,065	86,209	453	176,000	420	10,920	764	5,890	2,436	1,563	28,085	38,035	
2	1,600	4	400	14,000	30	21,500	..		60	300			900	900	1
..	..	..	200	4,850	7	7,000	27	1,280	20	100	..	..	1,000	1,000	2
..	..	..	1,120	20,800	20	10,000	20	1,000	100	500	..	..	2,000	2,000	3
2	1,600	4	..	..	1	700	4	30	..	..	..	..	900	900	4
..	..	..	8	60	..	..	4	194	..	..	24	24	630	630	5
4	3,200	8	1,728	39,719	58	39,200	55	2,504	180	900	24	24	5,430	5,430	

Other Material.								Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.	No.
Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.		Pile Drivers and Seine Reels.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	$		$		$		$		
..	..	3	600	6	7,000	12	1,200	65	1
5	1,700	27	9,500	24	20,000	83	4,700	310	2
..	..	32	1,900	18	1,000	90	2,560	7	3
4	60,000	3	2,000	2	5,000	79	11,850	200	4
1	500	456	270,300	122	48,200	140	23,200	415	5
..	..	90	8,000	49	5,000	20	800	..	6
..	..	60	9,000	55	5,800	190	7,500	60	7
10	62,200	671	301,300	276	92,000	614	51,810	1,057	
6	92,500	86	69,000	61	91,500	.....	..	55	1
..	..	3	750	4	300	....	..	12	2
5	2,100	40	4,000	14	1,400	3	1,200	16	3
..	.....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	..	4
....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
11	94,600	129	73,750	79	93,200	3	1,200	83	

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the Counties of CHARLOTTE and ST. JOHN, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and cusk, cwt.	Hake and cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	No.
	Charlotte County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Lepreau to Red Head			503	10,060															1
2	Red Head to L'Etang			580	11,600	2,350	5,875	6,975	17,437	36,020	45,005	1,315	1,967	13,500	20,250					2
3	L'Etang to St. George			64	1,280	1,550	3,875	2,000	5,000	312	390	3,505	5,256	8	12					3
4	St. George to St. Stephen			28	560			1,590	3,975	436	465			3,600	5,400					4
5	Grand Manan			2,840	56,800	8,170	20,425	920	2,300	20,615	25,750	5,870	8,805	209,190	313,785					5
6	Campobello			69	1,380	3,256	8,140	6,300	15,750	22,000	27,500	24,000	36,000	2,800	4,200					6
7	West Isles			496	9,920	200	500	300	750	500	625	12,500	18,750	5,490	8,235					7
	Totals			4,580	91,600	15,526	38,815	18,085	45,212	79,883	99,735	47,190	70,778	234,588	351,882					
	St. John County.																			
1	St. John Harbour	760	11,400	440	8,800									200	300	1,200	6,000	37,500	37,500	1
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour	660	9,900	572	11,440	700	1,750	170	425	13,224	16,530									2
3	Chance Harbour to St. John	2,3 0	35,250	332	6,640	609	1,500	20	50	5,880	7,350	50	75	8,350	12,525	120	600	1,860	1,860	3
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek	10	150	356	7,120	180	450							105	157					4
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co			260	5,200	50	125					55	82							5
	Totals	3,780	56,700	1,960	39,200	1,530	3,825	190	475	19,104	23,880	105	157	8,655	12,982	1,320	6,600	39,360	39,360	

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the Counties of CHARLOTTE and ST. JOHN, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

No.	Fishing Districts.	Sardines, brl.	Sardines, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Skate, cwt.	Skate, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Squid, brl.	Squid, value.	Scallops, brl.	Scallops, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Cockles, brl.	Cockles, value.	Dulse, cwt.	Dulse, value.	No.
	Charlotte County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Lepreau to Red Head	25,700	64,250																	10,056	10,056			200	200	1
2	Red Head to L'Etang	27,860	69,650	10	100	25	50	10	100	58	1,160									2,130	2,130					2
3	L'Etang to St. George	59,482	148,705			156	312	17	170							3	12	20	80	2,285	2,285					3
4	St. George to St. Stephen	87,236	218,090			13	26	44	440			34	51							3,650	3,650	332	996			4
5	Grand Manan	35,620	89,050	110	1,100																			2,750	2,750	5
6	Campobello	5,160	12,900	20	200	210	420									25	100	600	2,400	150	150					6
7	West Isles	30,000	75,000																	3,260	3,260					7
	Totals	271,058	677,645	140	1,400	404	808	71	710	58	1,160	34	51			28	112	620	2,480	21,531	21,531	332	996	2,950	2,950	
	St. John County.																									
1	St. John Harbour	33,500	83,750											90	720											1
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour	3,500	8,750																							2
3	Chance Harbour to St. John	7,650	19,125																							3
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek	102	255																							4
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co.																									5
	Totals	44,752	111,880											90	720											

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the Counties of CHARLOTTE and ST. JOHN, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintal.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, canned, smoked, cases.	Haddock, dried, quintal.	Hake and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintal.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintal.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, canned, cases.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Herring, used as fertilizer, brl.	No.
	Charlotte County.																			
1	Lepreau to Red Head		503																	1
2	Red Head to L'Etang		580	1,406		318		3,960	212	230	11,930		438	390	260	2,428	15	1,920	3,500	2
3	L'Etang to St. George		64	1,550			2,000				104	870	878	8						3
4	St. George to St. Stephen		28				1,590			118	106							1,800		4
5	Grand Manan		2,840	300	1,920	1,340	580		110		6,870	1,850	1,340	71,290	60,600		490	6,990	670	5
6	Campobello		69	2,356		300	6,300			1,030	7,000	3,000	7,000		600			800		6
7	West Isles		496			66	300			500		3,500	3,000	1,250				620	1,500	7
	Totals	$	4,580	5,612	1,920	2,024	10,770	3,960	322	1,848	26,010	9,220	12,656	72,848	61,460	2,428	505	12,130	5,670	
	Rates	$	20	50	5	7 50	2 50	8	6	1 25	4	1 50	5	1 50	4	5	6	3	1	
	Values	$	91,600	14,030	9,600	15,180	26,925	31,680	1,932	2,310	104,040	13,830	63,280	109,272	245,840	12,140	3,030	36,390	5,670	
	St. John County.																			
1	St. John Harbour		769	440										200						1
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour		660	572	700		170				4,406									2
3	Chance Harbour to St. John		2,350	332	600		20				1,960	50						4,175		3
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek		10	356		90											5	45		4
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co.			260	50								18							5
	Totals		3,780	1,960	1,350	90	190				6,366	50	18	200			5	4,220		
	Rates	$	15	20	2 50	5	2 50				4	1 50	5	1 50			6	3		
	Values	$	56,700	39,200	3,375	450	475				25,464	75	90	300			30	12,660		

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state for the Counties of CHARLOTTE and ST. JOHN, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

No.	Fishing Districts.		Slad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Sardines, canned, cases.	Sardines, sold fresh, or salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Lcds, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Scallops, used fresh, gal.	Clams and quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Clams and quahaugs, canned, cases.	Dulse, dried, cwt	Hake (sounds), pickled or dried, cwt.	Cockles, cwt.	Fish oil, gal.	No.
	Charlotte County.																						
1	Lepreau to Red Head						25,700									3,350	6,706	50				1
2	Red Head to L'Etang					134,300	1,000	10	25	10	58					2,130			180		7,200	2
3	L'Etang to St. George						59,482		156	17				3	40	2,285			2		320	3
4	St. George to St. Stephen					19,380	83,360		13	44		34				500	3,150			332		4
5	Grand Manan						35,620	110										685	110		7,800	5
6	Campobello						5,160	20	210					25	1,200	150			80		15,000	6
7	West Isles						30,000									3,260					5,700	7
	Totals					153,680	240,322	140	404	71	58	34		28	1,240	11,675	9,856	735	372	332	36,020	
	Rates					5	2 50	10	2	10	20	1 50		4	2 50	1	5	6	25	3	60c	
	Values	$				768,400	690,805	1,400	808	710	1,160	51		112	3,100	11,675	49,280	4,410	9,300	996	21,612	
	St. John County.																					
1	St. John Harbour		1,200	1,500	12,000		33,500						90								1,500	1
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour						3,500												50		1,500	2
3	Chance Harbour to St. John		120	1,860			7,650												21		1,000	3
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek						102															4
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co.																					5
	Totals	$	1,320	3,360	12,000		44,752						90						71		2,500	
	Rates	$	5	1	4 50		2 50						8						25		60c	
	Values	$	6,600	3,360	54,000		111,880						720						1,775		1,500	

Total value, Charlotte County ... $2,260,568
" St. John County ... 318,654

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for District No. 1, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	3,780	56,700			
" used fresh	"			3,780		56,700
Lobsters	"	6,540	130,800			
" shipped in shell	cwt.			6,540		130,800
Cod	"	17,056	42,640			
" used fresh	"			6,962	17,405	
" green—salted	"			2,010	10,050	
" dried	"			2,024	15,180	
						42,635
Haddock	"	18,275	45,687			
" used fresh	"			10,960	27,400	
" canned	cases			3,960	31,680	
" dried	cwt.			322	1,932	
						61,012
Hake	"	98,987	123,615			
" used fresh	"			1,848	2,310	
" dried	"			32,376	129,504	
						131,814
Pollock	"	47,295	70,935			
" used fresh	"			9,270	13,905	
" dried	"			12,674	63,370	
						77,275
Herring	"	243,243	364,864			
" used fresh	"			73,048	109,572	
" canned	cases			2,428	12,140	
" smoked	cwts.			61,460	245,840	
" pickled	brl.			510	3,060	
" used as bait	"			16,350	49,050	
" used as fertilizer	"			5,670	5,670	
						425,332
Shad	cwt.	1,320	6,600			
" used fresh	"			1,320		6,600
Alewives	"	39,360	39,360			
" used fresh	"			3,360	3,360	
" salted	brl.			12,000	54,000	
						57,360
Sardines	"	315,810	789,525			
" canned	cases			153,680	768,400	
" sold fresh or salted	brl.			285,074	712,685	
						1,481,085
Halibut, used fresh	cwt.	140	1,400	140		1,400
Flounders	"	404	808	404		808
Smelts	"	71	710	71		710
Trout	"	58	1,160	58		1,160
Oulachons	"	34	51	34		51
Eels	"	90	720	90		720
Squid	brl.	28	112	28		112
Scallops	"	620	2,480			
" shelled	gal.			1,240		3,100
Clams	"	21,531	21,531			
" used fresh	"			11,675	11,675	
" canned	cases			9,856	49,280	
						60,955
Dulse	cwt.	2,950	2,950	735		4,410
Hake sounds	"			443		11,075
Cockles	"	332	996	332		996
Fish oil	gal.			38,520		23,11[illegible]
Totals			1,703,644			2,579,222

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 1, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Sailing and gasoline vessels	103	129,500
Boats (sail)	1,663	42,325
" (gasoline)	1,020	310,250
Carrying smacks	65	51,100
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	3,793	125,910
Weirs	511	515,200
Trawls	475	13,424
Dip nets	994	6,790
Hand lines	2,460	1,587
Lobster traps	33,515	43,465
Sardine canneries	7	399,000
Pile drivers, etc	617	53,010
Clam canneries	5	19,500
Freezers and ice-houses	21	156,800
Smoke and fish-houses	800	375,050
Fishing piers and wharves	355	185,200
Totals		2,428,111

Number of men employed on vessels	298
" " " boats	2,358
" " " carrying smacks	136
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	1,140
	3,932

DISTRICT No. 2.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Fishing Gear.						No.
		Steam Vessels.			Sailing and Gasoline Vessels.			Boats.				Carrying Smacks.		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 40 tons) Number.	Value.	Sail and row.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	Restigouche County.			$			$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Above Dalhousie					1	800	46	950	3	4,500	3	350	1,150	14,800					1
2	Below Dalhousie					1	500	220	5,750	12	3,600	1	500	2,000	25,000					2
	Totals					2	1,300	266	6,700	15	8,100	4	850	3,150	39,800					
	Gloucester County.																			
3	Beresford, etc							452	13,200	23	6,000	2	300	4,300	28,000			15	200	3
4	Bathurst and New Brandon					5	3,000	340	8,500	13	4,500			4,150	26,000			45	675	4
5	Caraquet, etc				21	130	108,450	410	16,000	6	6,000	4	400	3,200	22,500			160	1,300	5
6	Shippegan and Miscou Islands				6	71	54,000	395	28,500	17	5,000			1,400	16,000			80	600	6
7	Tracadie and Inkerman					30	38,000	440	15,350	16	14,000			5,350	43,900			50	320	7
	Totals				27	236	203,450	2,037	81,550	75	35,500	6	700	18,400	136,400			350	3,095	
	Northumberland County.																			
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc	1	16	2,500		2	1,400	470	12,500	7	3,300	2	150	8,760	106,340					8
9	Baie du Vin, etc					4	4,200	319	8,300	40	15,800			6,300	88,500					9
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River							210	2,950	2	1,000			1,800	12,000					10
	Totals	1	16	2,500		6	5,600	999	23,750	49	20,100	2	150	16,860	206,840					

	Kent County.																			
11	Richibucto, etc.					9	3,350	260	18,500	94	28,200	1	500	4,900	42,100			29	700	11
12	Buctouche, etc.					10	9,500	592	22,050	23	12,300	1	500	3,000	30,500					12
13	Dundas							475	12,800	25	7,400			1,463	10,530			5	120	13
	Totals					19	12,850	1,327	53,350	142	47,900	2	1,000	9,363	83,130			34	820	
	Westmorland County.																			
14	Shediac, etc.				1	4	4,000	520	15,500	89	24,400	1	300	3,140	19,500					14
15	Botsford							200	10,000	410	80,000			1,750	14,500	1	100			15
16	Sackville and Westmorland							100	2,500	200	35,000			3,075	19,925	2	900			16
17	Dorchester							30	3,500					170	1,900					17
	Totals				1	4	4,000	850	31,500	699	139,400	1	300	8,135	55,825	3	1,000			
18	*Albert County.*							15	400	2	600			220	850	4	1,200			18

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry, in the DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.						Persons Employed				No.
		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses		Fishing Piers and Wharves.		Men on Vessels	Men on Boats	Men on Smacks	Persons in Canneries, Freezers, Ice Houses, Etc.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.					
	Restigouche County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$					
1	Above Dalhousie	20	10							3	16,000	2	800			5	56	6	30	1
2	Below Dalhousie	30	15	3,800	4,750	2	1,900			5	9,000	4	2,000	1	200	2	360	4	40	2
	Totals	50	25	3,800	4,750	2	1,900			8	25,000	6	2,800	1	200	7	416	10	70	
	Gloucester County.																			
3	Beresford, etc	216	216	3,580	4,475	3	2,450			7	3,600	22	2,550				870	2	98	3
4	Bathurst and New Brandon	450	375	11,290	14,112	14	7,600			9	3,800					15	678		200	4
5	Caraquet, etc	2,416	2,416	11,000	13,750	8	10,000			4	5,000	30	7,500	3	2,500	642	800	12	486	5
6	Shippegan and Miscou Island	1,860	1,550	28,500	35,625	47	35,000			5	3,000	27	8,500	2	1,800	340	750		600	6
7	Tracadie and Inkerman	1,096	650	7,950	9,938	13	10,000	1	5,000	16	27,000	55	6,000	2	2,000	115	830		458	7
	Totals	6,038	5,207	62,320	77,900	85	65,050	1	5,000	41	42,400	134	24,550	7	6,300	1,112	3,928	14	1,842	
	Northumberland County.																			
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc	80	80	16,391	20,489	13	10,500			24	16,000	80	14,160			11	720	2	383	8
9	Baie du Vin, etc	18	18	10,800	13,500	7	11,500			13	13,500	8	1,200	1	3,500	12	490		268	9
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River									7	1,800	28	700				220		30	10
	Totals	98	98	27,191	33,989	20	22,000			44	31,300	116	16,060	1	3,500	23	1,430	2	681	

	Kent County.																			
11	Richibucto, etc	420	210	25,900	32,375	12	9,400	....	.....	21	18,400	13	1,200	17	10,500	24	460	3	294	11
12	Buctouche, etc	350	200	13,200	16,500	9	5,900	....	.....	8	7,000	6	1,500	3	1,500	21	600	2	325	12
13	Dundas	100	50	16,580	20,725	6	5,000	1	400	6	1,500	....	.....	....	.....	.....	880	.....	175	13
	Totals	870	460	55,680	69,600	27	20,300	1	400	35	26,900	19	2,700	20	12,000	45	1,940	5	794	
	Westmorland County.																			
14	Shediac, etc	100	50	21,750	27,188	12	14,500	.....	.....	8	25,000	10	9,000	4	27,000	10	848	2	438	14
15	Botsford	300	150	32,000	40,000	15	18,200	.....	.....	35	6,000	110	25,000	20	4,000	.....	1,200	.....	600	15
16	Sackville and Westmorland	200	100	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	30	6,000	145	31,000	18	2,500	.....	516	.....	530	16
17	Dorchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	15	400	2	500	.....	60	.....	30	17
	Totals	600	300	53,750	67,188	27	32,700	.....	.....	73	37,000	280	65,400	44	34,000	10	2,624	2	1,598	
18	*Albert County.*	3	3	250	312	....	.....	....	.....	1	150	2	150	....	.....	.....	34	.....	2	18

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and cusk, cwt.	Hake and cusk, value.
	Restigouche County.		$		$		$		$		$
1	Above Dalhousie	700	8,400			20	50				
2	Below Dalhousie	2,574	30,888	1,092	5,460	350	875			50	100
	Totals	3,274	39,288	1,092	5,460	370	925			50	100
	Gloucester County.										
3	Beresford, etc	1,434	17,208	1,474	7,370	4,250	10,625				
4	Bathurst and New Brandon	960	11,520	4,758	23,790	625	1,563				
5	Caraquet, etc			2,400	12,000	94,200	235,500	4,800	9,600	6,000	12,000
6	Shippigan and Miscou Islands			16,359	81,795	53,750	134,375	4,250	8,500	4,800	9,600
7	Tracadie, Inkerman, etc	730	8,760	6,221	31,105	21,115	52,787				
	Totals	3,124	37,488	31,212	156,060	173,940	434,850	9,050	18,100	10,800	21,600
	Northumberland County.										
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc	1,323	15,876	8,651	43,255	2,136	5,340				
9	Baie du Vin, etc	4,641	55,692	6,364	31,820	524	1,310				
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	305	3,660								
	Totals	6,269	75,228	15,015	75,075	2,660	6,650				
	Kent County.										
11	Richibucto, etc	355	4,260	19,010	95,050	3,400	8,500	20	40	5,890	11,780
12	Buctouche, etc			7,477	37,385	1,300	3,250				
13	Dundas			3,453	17,265	280	700				
	Totals	355	4,260	29,940	149,700	4,980	12,450	20	40	5,890	11,780
	Westmorland County.										
14	Shediac, &c	80	960	7,205	36,025	1,300	3,250				
15	Botsford			8,400	42,000						
16	Sackville and Westmorland					95	237				
17	Dorchester	30	360			150	375				
	Totals	110	1,320	15,605	78,025	1,545	3,862				
18	*Albert County.*	5	60	51	255	9	23				

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

CATCH.

State in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1916-1917.

Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel value.	Shad cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	No.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
										400	600	2,290	20,610	1
3,184	1,910	6	48	12	96					100	150	855	7,695	2
3,184	1,910	6	48	12	96					500	750	3,145	28,305	
12,300	7,380													3
20,800	12,480	30	240							100	150	203	1,827	4
36,000	21,600	1,500	12,000									3,000	27,000	5
37,160	22,296	500	4,000					18	144			1,100	9,900	6
7,464	4,478	2,835	22,680			2,450	2,450					1,860	16,740	7
113,724	68,234	4,865	38,920			2,450	2,450	18	144	100	150	6,163	55,467	
5,691	3,414	94	752	493	3,944	3,237	3,237			424	636	19,230	173,070	8
6,229	3,737	566	4,528	177	1,416	2,570	2,570					9,141	82,269	9
				1,580	12,640	600	600							10
11,920	7,151	660	5,280	2,250	18,000	6,407	6,407			424	636	28,371	255,339	
25,333	15,199	5,296	42,368	147	1,176	3,490	3,490			125	187	6,746	60,714	11
2,980	1,788	65	520			850	850			140	210	3,679	33,111	12
8,700	5,220									20	30	760	6,840	13
37,013	22,207	5,361	42,888	147	1,176	4,340	4,340			285	427	11,185	100,665	
69,525	41,715	360	2,880			1,800	1,800			420	630	3,220	28,980	14
45,000	27,000	155	1,240			400	400					2,425	21,825	15
15,600	9,360			125	1,000	750	750					445	4,005	16
70	42			420	3,360									17
130,195	78,117	515	4,120	545	4,360	2,950	2,950			420	630	6,090	54,810	
60	36			333	2,664	263	263							18

THE

RETURN showing the Quantity and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green

No.	Fishing Districts.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Sturgeon, cwt.	Sturgeon, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.
	Restigouche County.		$		$		$		$		$
1	Above Dalhousie	10	80							100	150
2	Below Dalhousie	70	560			12	120	55	330	20	30
	Totals	80	640			12	120	55	330	120	180
	Gloucester County.										
3	Beresford, etc										
4	Bathurst and New Brandon	10	80			10	100	5	30	2,080	3,120
5	Caraquet, etc	10	80			30	300	150	900	300	450
6	Shippegan and Miscou Islands										
7	Tracadie, Inkerman, etc	95	760			175	1,750	465	2,790	175	262
	Totals	115	920			215	2,150	620	3,720	2,555	3,832
	Northumberland County.										
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc	30	240			85	850	40	240	9,834	14,751
9	Baie du Vin, etc	11	88			118	1,180	8	48	186	279
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	92	736			7	70	40	240		
	Totals	133	1,064			210	2,100	88	528	10,020	15,030
	Kent County.										
11	Richibucto, etc	5	40			666	6,660	92	552	243	364
12	Buctouche, etc	50	400			72	720	130	780	40	60
13	Dundas							70	420	400	600
	Totals	55	440			738	7,380	292	1,752	683	1,024
	Westmorland County.										
14	Shediac, etc	5	40			20	200	60	360	170	255
15	Botsford	125	1,000			20	200	20	120		
16	Sackville and Westmorland	32	256	20	100			55	330		
17	Dorchester	40	320					45	270	40	60
	Totals	202	1,616	20	100	40	400	180	1,080	210	315
18	*Albert County.*	75	600								

*Cwt.=100 lbs.

CATCH.

State in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17—*Con.*

Mixed fish, cwt.	Mixed fish, value.	Squid, brl.	Squid, value.	Oysters, brl.	Oysters, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Quahaugs, brl.	Quahaugs, value.	Dulse, crabs, cockles and other shell fish, cwt.	Dulse, crabs, cockles and other shell fish, value.	Seals, number.	Seals, value.	No.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
10	10					5	10							1
200	200					25	50							2
210	210					30	60							
						305	610							3
						70	140							4
		150	450	350	2,100	1,200	2,400							5
														6
200	200					3,020	6,040							7
200	200	150	450	350	2,100	4,595	9,190							
				330	1,980	959	1,918					10	30	8
				3,363	20,178									9
														10
				3,693	22,158	959	1,918					10	30	
28	28			164	984	16	32			22	22	9	27	11
				2,270	13,620			169	338					12
				1,485	8,910	300	600							13
28	28			3,919	23,514	316	632	169	338	22	22	9	27	
				220	1,320	140	280	300	600			2	6	14
				70	420	40	80							15
				42	252	20	40							16
						30	60							17
				332	1,992	230	460	300	600			2	6	
						2	4							18

THE CATCH MARKETED

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh or frozen, cwt.*	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Herring, used as fertilizer, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	No.
	Restigouche County.																					
1	Above Dalhousie	700					20															
2	Below Dalhousie	2567	1	6	485	122	212		46			14	12	102	482	220	300	429	6		12	
	Totals	3267	1	6	485	122	232		46			14	12	102	482	220	300	429	6		12	
	Rates $	15	20	16	20	8	3		8			3	6	2	4	5	1·50	60c	12		12	
	Values	49005	20	96	9709	976	696		368			42	72	204	1928	1100	450	257	72		120	
	Total Value																					
	Gloucester County.																					
3	Beresford, etc	1434			410	653	295	716	841					600		800	100	4550				3
4	Bathurst, New Bandon, etc	960			2304	149	54	173	75					1360		1770	910	6155				4
5	Caraquet, etc				1200		200	5000	28000		1600		2000	1500		1000	1500	14250	1410	30		5
6	Shippegan and Miscou Islands				8179		123	5521	14195	2	1416		1600	260		1080	8839	8000	515	5		6
7	Tracadie, Inkerman, etc	730			2351	1517	778	6930	2159					180		1180	1137	735	2835			7
	Totals	3124			14441	2319	1450	18349	45270	2	3016		3600	3900		5830	12177	33690	4760	35		
	Rates	15			20	8	3	5	8	3	6		6	2		5	1·50	60c	12	14		
	Values	46860			288880	18552	4350	91700	362160	6	18096		21600	7800		29150	18715	20214	57120	490		

	Northumberland County.																						
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc	1323			4308	34	89	110	609	..	....	....	....	65	35	420	1228	920	94	..	493	8
9	Baie du Vin, etc	4629	15		2712	940	74	225						40		113	725	2200	473	31	177	9
10	Southwest and Northwest Miramichi Rivers	305																			1580	10
	Totals	6257	15		7020	974	163	335	609					105	35	533	1953	3120	567	31	2250	
	Rates	15	20		20	8	3	5	8					2	4	5	1·50	60c	12	14	10	
	Values	93855	300		140400	7792	489	1675	4872					210	140	2665	2930	1872	6804	434	22500	
	Total Values																					

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.—*Continued.*

No.	Fishing Districts.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, canned, cases.	Tongues and Sounds, Pickled or dried, cwt.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Fish Oil, gal.	Total Value.	No.
	Restigouche County.																			
1	Above Dalhousie	....	....	....	400	2290	10	..	..	100	10	....	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	$109,050	1
2	Below Dalhousie	....	....	....	100	855	70	12	55	20	200	....	.....	25	.....	....	....	50		2
	Totals	....	....	....	500	3145	80	12	55	120	210	....	.....	30	.....	....	....	50		
	Rates $	....	....	....	2	13	10	12	8	3	1	....	....	3	.....	....	....	30c		
	Values	....	....	....	1000	40885	800	144	440	360	210	...	....	90	.....	....	....	15		
	Total Value	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$109,050	
	Gloucester County.																			
3	Beresford, etc	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	305	.....	....	....	.....		3
4	Bathurst, New Bandon, etc	....	....	....	100	203	10	10	5	2080	....	....	.....	70	.....	....	....	.....		4
5	Caraquet, etc	...	....	....	....	3000	10	30	150	300	...	150	350	1200	....	....	....	18000		5
6	Shippegan and Miscou Islands	....	....	18	....	1100	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	47	....	6800		6
7	Tracadie, Inkerman, etc	2450	....	....	....	1860	95	175	465	175	200	....	.....	....	3020	....	....	1900		7
	Totals	2450	....	18	100	6163	115	215	620	2555	200	150	350	1575	3020	47	....	26700		
	Rates	2	....	10	2	13	10	12	8	3	1	3	7	3	5	5	....	30c		
	Values	4900	....	180	200	80119	1150	2580	4960	7665	200	450	2450	4725	15100	235	....	8010		
	Total Value	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	$1,118,617	

Northumberland County.																						
8 Chatham, Negaac, etc.	45	1064		424	19230	30	85	40	9834		330	55	904		10	200						
9 Baie du Vin, etc.	320	750			9141	11	118	8	186		3303											
10 Southwest and Northwest Miramichi Rivers		200				92	7	40														
Totals	365	2014		424	28371	133	210	88	10020		3633	55	904		10	200						
Rates	2	4		2	13	10	12	8	3		7	3	5		3	30c						
Values	730	8056		848	36823	1330	2520	704	30060		25851	165	4520		30	60						
Total Values																					$730.635	

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17—*Continued.*

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh or frozen, cwt.*	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Herring, used as fertilizer, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, brl.	No.
	Kent County.																						
11	Richibucto, etc	355	...		9394	221	889	1005	167	20	...	1	1963	3457	3450	1840	3000	1683	5260	12	147		11
12	Buctouche, etc	...	...		3094	1288	610	345	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	470	650		65	...	...	...	12
13	Dundas, etc	...	...	...	1726	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	1800	...	...	3000	450	...	...	...	...	13
	Totals	355	...	...	14214	1509	1779	1350	167	20	...	1	1963	5617	3450	2310	6650	2133	5325	12	147	...	
	Rates	15	...	...	20	8	3	5	8	3	...	3	6	2	4	5	1·50	60c	12	14	10		
	Values	5325	...	...	284280	12072	5337	6750	1336	60	...	3	11778	11234	13800	11550	9975	1280	63900	168	1470		
	Total Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Westmorland County.																						
14	Shediac, etc	80	...		3458	288	1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2225	2000	6300	6000	16100	360		...		14
15	Botsford, etc	...	...		4104	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	16600	200	5000	400	50	35	...		15
16	Sackville and Westmorland	...	...				40	20	5	...	...	...	...	400	6300	200	1000	...	...	...	74	17	16
17	Dorchester	30	...		...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	50	17
	Totals	110	...	...	7562	480	1490	20	5	...	...	...	...	3095	24900	6700	12900	16500	410	35	344	67	
	Rates	15	...	...	20	8	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	1·50	60c	12	14	10	15	
	Values	1650	...	...	151240	3840	4470	100	40	...	...	...	...	6190	99600	33500	18000	9900	4920	490	3440	1005	
	Total value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Albert County.																							
18	Albert County	5				51	9							36			12				33	100	18	
	Rates	15				8	3							2			1·50				10	15		
	Values	75				408	27							72			18				330	1500		
	Total Value																							

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

No.	Fishing Districts.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Sturgeon, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, bir.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, canned, cases.	Dulce, Crabs, Cockles, and other Shell Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Tongues and Sounds, Pickled or dried, cwt.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Fish Oil, gal.	Seal Oil, gal.	Total Values.	No.
	Kent County.																						
11	Richibucto, etc.	40	1150	..	125	6746	5	...	666	92	243	28	...	164	16		22	24	9	880	20		11
12	Buctouche, etc.	850	....	....	140	3679	50	...	72	130	40	..	..	2270	169	..	..	..	..	..	..		12
13	Dundas, etc.	..	....	....	20	760	..	..	..	70	400	..	..	1485	300	..	..	..	..	..	..		13
	Totals	890	1150	..	285	11185	55	..	738	292	683	28	..	3949	485	.....	22	24	9	880	20		
	Rates	2	4	..	2	13	10	..	12	8	3	1	..	7	3	.....	1·50	5	3	30*c*	60*c*		
	Values	1780	4600	..	570	145405	550	...	8856	2336	2049	28	..	27433	1455	...	33	120	27	264	12		
	Total Value	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$635,836	
	Westmorland County.																						
14	Shediac, etc.	300	500	...	420	3220	5	...	20	60	170	..	..	220	440	...	..	..	2	200	20		14
15	Botsford, etc.	70	140	..	..	2425	125	..	20	20	..	..	....	70	40	.....	..	..	..	..	..		15
16	Sackville and Westmorland	150	200	..	..	445	32	20	..	55	..	..	..	42	20	.....	..	..	..	..	..		16
17	Dorchester	..	..	....	..	..	40	..	..	45	40	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..		17
	Totals	520	810	...	420	6090	202	20	40	180	210	..	..	332	530	.....	..	..	2	200	20		
	Rates	2	4	....	2	13	10	10	12	8	3	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	3	30*c*	60*c*		
	Values	1040	3240	....	840	79170	2020	200	480	1440	630	..		2324	1590	..	..	..	6	60	12		
	Total Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$431,437	

Albert County.

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RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	13,137	157,644			
" used fresh	"			13,118	196,770	
" canned	cases			16	320	
" salted (dry)	cwt.			6	96	197,186
" mild cured	"					
" smoked	"					
Lobsters	"	92,915	464,575			
" canned	cases			43,725	874,500	
" shipped in shell	cwt.			5,155	43,640	918,140
Cod	"	183,504	458,760			
" used fresh	"			5,123	15,369	
" green—salted	"			20,045	100,225	
" dried	"			46,097	368,776	484,370
Haddock	"	9,070	18,140			
" used fresh	"			22	66	
" smoked (finnans)	"					
" dried	"			3,016	18,096	18,162
Hake	"	16,740	33,480			
" used fresh	"			15	45	
" dried	"			5,575	33,450	33,495
Pollock	"					
" used fresh	"					
" dried	"					
Herring	"	296,096	177,655			
" used fresh	"			12,855	25,710	
" canned	cases					
" smoked	cwt.			28,867	115,468	
" pickled	brl.			15,593	77,965	
" used as bait	"			33,392	50,088	
" used as fertilizer	"			55,872	33,523	302,754
Mackerel	cwt.	11,407	91,256			
" used fresh	"			11,068	132,816	
" salted	brls.			113	1,582	134,398
Shad	cwt.	3,287	26,296			
" used fresh	"			2,786	27,860	
" salted	brl.			167	2,505	30,365
Alewives	cwt.	16,410	16,410			
" used fresh	"			4,323	8,646	
" salted	brl.			4,029	16,116	24,762
Sardines	cwt.					
" canned	cases					
" sold fresh or salted	brl.					
Halibut, used fresh	cwt.	18	144	18		180
Flounders	"	1,729	2,593	1,729		3,458
Smelts	"	54,954	494,586	54,954		714,402
Trout	"	660	5,280	660		6,600
Oulachons	"					
Albacore	"					
Sturgeon	"	20	100	20		200
Bass	"	1,215	12,150	1,215		14,580
Eels	"	1,235	7,410	1,235		9,880
Tom Cod	"	13,588	20,381	13,588		40,764
Swordfish	"					
Mixed fish	"	438	438	438		438
Squid	brl.	150	450	150		450

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed. Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Oysters	brl.	8,294	49,764	8,294		58,058
Clams and Quahaugs	"	6,601	13,202			
" used fresh	"			2,677	8,031	
" canned	cases			3,924	19,620	27,651
Dulse, Cockles and other shell fish	cwt.	22	22	22		33
Tongues and sounds	"			71		355
Caviare (sturgeon roe)	"					
Hair seals	No.	21	63			
Hair seal skins	"			21		63
Beluga skins	"					
Whales	"					
Fish oil	gal.			28,030		8,409
Seal oil	"			40		24
Totals			2,050,799			3,029,177

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 16)	1	2,700
Sailing and gasoline vessels	295	227,200
Boats (sail)	5,494	197,250
" (gasolene)	982	251,600
Carrying smacks	15	3,000
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	56,128	522,845
Weirs	7	2,200
Trawls	384	3,915
Hand lines	7,659	6,003
Lobster traps	202,991	253,739
" Canneries	161	141,950
Salmon canneries		
Clam canneries	2	5,400
Freezers and ice-houses	202	162,750
Smoke and fish-houses	557	111,660
Fishing piers and wharves	73	56,090
Total		1,948,102

Number of men employed on vessels	1,197
" " boats	10,372
" " carrying smacks	33
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	4,987
	16,589

DISTRICT No. 3 (INLAND).

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material used in the Fishing Industry in the Counties of KINGS, QUEENS, SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON, VICTORIA, and MADAWASKA, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Boats.					Gill Nets.		Eel Traps.		Rods and Lines.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		No.
		Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			$		$			$		$		$		$		$	
	Kings County—																
1	St. John River District	35	700	3	700	60	85	1,700			50	100			10	100	1
2	Kennebecasis River District	40	400	4	800	35	110	1,100	100	200	375	550			25	250	2
3	Belle Isle Bay District	20	300	2	450	50	60	720			75	150			10	100	3
	Totals	95	1,400	9	1,950	145	255	3,520	100	200	500	800			45	450	
	Queens County—																
4	North of the St. John River	55	660	8	2,000	100	275	2,200	60	120	100	250			30	240	4
5	South of St. John River	80	960	10	2,500	120	190	2,850	70	210	60	150			15	150	5
	Totals	135	1,620	18	4,500	220	465	5,050	130	330	160	400			45	390	
	Sunbury County (all)	40	600	3	750	50	500	4,600	4	8	60	200			15	250	6
	York County—																
7	St. John River District	113	1,130			113	113	2,260			100	200					7
8	St. Croix, Magaguadavic and Oromocto waters	90	1,260	17	6,950	120					500	1,000	19	1,900			8
9	Southwest Miramichi River	20	200			110	30	180			125	250					9
	Totals	223	2,590	17	6,950	343	143	2,440			725	1,450	19	1,900			
	Carleton County—																
10	St. John River West	56	560			60	85	1,020			125	375					10
11	East of St. John River	15	225			10					75	300					11
	Totals	71	785			70	85	1,020			200	675					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

| | | |

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and Marketed or Consumed locally for the Counties of KINGS, QUEENS, SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON, VICTORIA and MADAWASKA, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Whitefish, cwt.	Whitefish, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Pickerel, cwt.	Pickerel, value	Alewives, salted, brl.	Alewives, salted, value	Sturgeon, cwt.	Sturgeon, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Perch, cwt.	Perch, value.	Shad, salted, cwt.	Shad salted, value.	Shad, fresh, cwt.	Shad, fresh, value.	† Mixed fish, cwt.	† Mixed fish, value.	Caviare, lb.	Caviare, value.
		$		$	$			$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
Kings County—																										
St. John District	250	4250	22	261	..						75	300	48	720							69	483	15	15	150	232
Kennebecasis River District			70	840	..				15	150	55	220			60	360					343	2401	35	35		
Belle Isle Bay District	10	170	12	144	..		35	525	8	80	50	200									10	70	15	15		
Totals	260	4420	104	1248	..		35	525	23	230	180	720	48	720	60	360					422	2954	65	65	150	232
Queens County—																										
North of St. John River	12	204	15	180			6	90	16	160	125	500			22	132			10	210	225	1575	25	25		
South of St. John River	21	357	12	144	..				70	700	416	1664			50	300			8	175	450	3150	30	30		
Totals	33	561	27	324	..		6	90	86	860	541	2164			72	432			18	385	675	4725	55	55		
Sunbury County (all)	56	952	15	180	..				80	800	1400	5600	6	90	7	42			8	168	50	350	45	45	25	37
York County—																										
St. John River District	320	5440	130	1560	..						10	40									180	1260	10	10		
St. Croix, Magaguadavic and Oromocto Waters.	30	510	80	960	..		10	150	10	100	7	30					15	60								
Southwest Miramichi River	40	680	30	360	..						30	120														
Totals	390	6630	240	2880			10	150	10	100	47	190	..	..			15	60			180	1260	10	10		
Carleton County—																										
St. John River West	61	1037	15	180	..										..						..	35	10	10		
East of St. John River	10	170	25	300	..										..								5	5		
Totals	71	1207	40	480	..																5	35	15	15		

Victoria County—																												
St. John River District	12	204	28	336	6	90									15	90					25	175	5	5		
Tobique River and Lakes	39	663	55	660	5	75																	10	10		
Totals	51	867	83	996	11	165									15	90					25	175	15	15		
Madawaska County—																												
Madawaska River and East	13	221	160	1920																			120	120		
West of Madawaska River			75	900	40	600																	40	40		
Totals	13	221	235	2820	40	600																	160	160		

*Cwt. = 100 lb.

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-1917.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Salmon	*cwt.	874	14,858
Trout	"	744	8,928
Whitefish	"	51	765
Bass	"	51	765
Pickerel	"	199	1,990
Sturgeon	"	54	810
Eels	"	154	924
Perch	"	15	60
Alewives (salted)	brl.	2,168	8,674
Shad (salted)	"	26	553
Shad (fresh)	cwt.	1,357	9,499
Mixed fish	"	365	365
Caviare	lb.	175	269
Total			48,460

*Cwt. = 100 lbs

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-1917.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Boats (sail)	849	9,545
" (gasolene)	47	14,150
Gill-nets, seines and other nets	1,455	16,700
Eel traps	234	538
Rods and lines	2,370	4,965
Freezers and ice-houses	24	2,400
Smoke and fish-houses	105	1,090
Lodges built and owned by native and foreign sport fishermen	58	62,000
		111,388

Number of men employed on boats 1 278

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the whole Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-1917.

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
	Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Total Marketed.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$	$
Salmon.. cwt.	16,917	214,344							
" used fresh "			16,898	253,470	874	14,858	17,772	268,328	
" canned ... canned.			16	320			16	320	
" salted.. ... cwt.			6	96			6	96	
									268,741
Lobsters ..... "	99,455	595,375							
" canned ..... cases.			43,725	874,500			43,725	874,500	
" shipped in shell cwt			11,995	174,440			11,995	174,440	
									1,048,940
Cod "	200,560	501,400							
" used fresh "			12,085	32,774			12,085	32,774	
" green salted..... "			22,055	110,275			22,055	110,275	
" smoked fillets.. "									
" dried .... "			48,121	383,956			48,121	383,956	
									527,005
Haddock ..... "	27,345	63,827							
" used fresh "			10,982	27,466			10,982	27,466	
" canned..... cases.			3,960	31,680			3,960	31,680	
" smoked. .. cwt.									
" green salted. "									
" dried..... "			3,338	20,028			3,338	20,028	
									79,174
Hake and cusk .. "	115,727	157,095							
" used fresh "			1,863	2,355			1,863	2,355	
" green salted "									
" smok. fillets "									
" dried..... "			37,951	162,954			37,951	162,954	
									165,309
Pollock. .... "	47,295	70,935							
" used fresh "			9,270	13,905			9,270	13,905	
" green salted "									
" smoked fillets "									
" dried..... "			12,674	63,370			12,674	63,370	
									77,275
Herring .... "	539,339	542,519							
" used fresh . "			85,903	135,282			85,903	135,282	
" canned..... cases.			2,428	12,140			2,428	12,140	
" smoked..... cwt.			90,327	361,308			90,327	361,308	
" dry salted.... "									
" pickled... brl.			16,103	$81,025			16,103	81,025	
" used as bait "			49,742	99,138			49,742	99,138	
" used as fertiliz. "			61,542	39,493			61,542	39,193	
									728,086
Mackerel. ..... cwt.	11,407	91,256							
" used fresh. "			11,068	132,816			11,068	132,816	
" canned ..... cases.									
" salted. ... brl.			113	1,582			113	1,582	
									134,398
Shad ... cwt.	4,607	32,896							
" used fresh. ... "			4,106	34,460	1,357	9,499	5,463	43,959	
" salted. brl.			167	2,505	26	553	193	3,058	
									47,017
Alewives. cwt.	55,770	55,770							
" used fresh. "			7,683	12,006			7,683	12,006	
" salted. brl.			16,029	70,116	2,168	8,674	18,197	78,790	
									90,796

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the whole Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
		Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Total Marketed.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$		$		$	$
Sardines	brl.	315,810	789,525							
" canned	cases.			153,680	768,400			153,680	768,400	
" sold fresh or salted	brl.			285,074	712,685			285,074	712,685	
										1,481,085
Halibut	cwt.	158	1,544							
" used fresh	"			158	1,580			158		1,580
Soles	"									
Flounders	"	2,133	3,401	2,133	4,266			2,133		4,266
Skate	"									
Smelts	"	55,025	495,296	55,025	715,112			55,025		715,112
Trout	"	718	6,440	718	7,760	744	8,928	1,462		16,688
Oulachons	"	34	51	34	51			34		51
Sturgeon	"	20	100	20	200	54	810	74		1,010
Bass	"	1,215	12,150	1,215	14,580	51	765	1,266		15,345
Eels	"	1,325	8,130	1,325	10,600	154	924	1,479		11,524
Tom-cod	"	13,588	20,381	13,588	40,764			13,588		40,764
Swordfish	"									
Whitefish	"					51	765	51		765
Pickerel	"					199	1,990	199		1,990
Perch	"					15	60	15		60
Mixed fish	"	438	438	438	438	365	365	803		803
Squid	brl.	178	562	178	562			178		562
Oysters	"	8,294	49,764	8,294	58,058			8,294		58,058
Clams and quahaugs	"	28,132	34,733							
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh	"			14,352	19,706			14,352	19,706	
Clams and quahaugs, canned	cases.			13,780	68,900			13,780	68,900	
										88,606
Scallops	brl.	620	2,480							
" shelled	gal.			1,240	3,100			1,240		3,100
Dulse, cockles, etc	cwt.	3,304	3,968	1,089	5,439			1,089		5,439
Tongues and sounds	"			71	355			71		355
Hake sounds	"			443	11,075			443		11,075
Caviare	lb.					175	269	175		269
Hair seals	No.	21	63							
Hair seal skins	"			21	63			21		63
Fish oil	gal.			66,550	31,521			66,550		31,521
Seal oil	"			40	24			40		24
Totals			3,754,443		5,608,399		48,460			5,656,859

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the whole Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, for the year 1916-1917.

	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total both Fisheries.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 16)	1	2,500			1	2,500
Sailing and gasoline vessels	398	356,700			398	356,700
Boats (sail and row)	7,157	239,575	849	9,545	8,006	249,120
" (gasolene)	2,002	561,850	47	14,150	2,049	576,000
Carrying smacks	80	54,100			80	54,100
Gill-nets, seines, trap and smelt-nets, etc.	60,915	655,545	1,455	16,700	62,370	672,245
Weirs	518	517,400			518	517,400
Trawls	859	17,339			859	17,339
Hand lines	10,119	7,680			10,119	7,680
Eel traps			234	538	234	538
Rods and lines			2,370	4,965	2,370	4,965
Lobster traps	236,506	297,204			236,506	297,204
" canneries	161	141,950			161	141,950
Sardine "	7	399,000			7	399,000
Clam "	7	24,900			7	24,900
Freezers and ice-houses	223	319,550	24	2,400	247	321,950
Smoke and fish-houses	1,357	486,710	105	1,090	1,462	487,800
Fishing piers and wharves	428	241,200			428	241,200
Pile-drivers and scows	617	53,010			617	53,010
Lodges used by fishermen			58	62,000	58	62,000
Totals		4,376,213		111,388		4,487,601

	Sea Fisheries.	Inland Fisheries.	Both Fisheries.
Number of men employed on vessels	1,495		1,495
" " " boats	12,730	1,278	14,008
" " " carrying smacks	169		169
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.	6,127		6,127
Totals	20,521	1,278	21,799

APPENDIX 2.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of the province of Prince Edward Island, together with statistics showing the quantities and values of each kind of fish taken, and the capital invested.

The following are the marketed values for the last two years:—1915-16, $933,682; 1916-17, $1,344,179; showing an increase of $410,497.

This is owing to the increase in the catch of lobsters, and the higher prices obtained for all kinds of fish.

LOBSTERS.

The fishing commenced May 1, on the west side of Prince county, with fair results, and later on at north side. The catch was the largest during the last twenty years. Many more could have been landed, but the packers could not handle the fish as help was scarce.

In King's county the ice remained on the coast up to the 22nd of May, but owing to the heavy run of fish and the extension of five days the fishermen and packers made a good season.

The catch, during the late season, was very little in excess of previous years.

COD.

This fishing is carried on chiefly with trawls. Fish were plentiful during the first part of the season, but bait was scarce. The demand was good, and the fishermen were well paid for their catches.

HADDOCK.

These fish were scarce, and the catch was used for home consumption.

HAKE.

There was a good catch, and high prices were obtained.

HERRING.

Herring were again scarce on this coast, and great difficulty was experienced in procuring lobster bait. A greater quantity of August fish was taken, and the prices were good.

SMELTS.

I have to report a slight increase in smelts. The ice was late making on the rivers—otherwise much better catches would have been procured.

OYSTERS.

I have again to report a small catch of oysters. Last year I reported that a large number of dead fish were found on some of the beds, and I regret to say that larger quantities were found this season on public as well as private areas. The Department is making inquiry to try and ascertain the cause of so many dead fish.

MACKEREL.

I have to report a small increase in the catch of this fish.

OTHER FISH.

The catches of alewives and trout were about as usual.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Lobster Packing Licenses		202
Quahaug	"	28
Fish Trap	"	6
Oysters	"	491
Smelts, Gill Net Licenses		308
" Bag Net Licenses		210

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of KINGS, Province of

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.													Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.	
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.				
		(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
	Kings County.				$			$		$			$			$
1	Murray Harbour	....	2	1	3000	13	40	800	135	20,250	280	2	400	2	600	6,000
2	Georgetown	....	....	....	....	....	20	400	100	15,000	170	3	600	4	400	4,000
3	Souris	1	1	2	4000	19	25	500	145	21,750	280	..	....	..	500	5,500
4	Naufrage	....	....	....	....	..	25	500	75	11,250	140	.	....	.	300	3,000
5	Morell and St. Peters	....	....	....	....	....	40	800	65	9,750	130	.	....	.	150	1,500
	Totals	1	3	3	7000	32	150	3000	520	78,000	1000	5	1000	6	1,950	20,000

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of QUEENS, Province of

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.											
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			
		(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	
	Queens County.		$			$		$			$		
1	Tracadie	....	....	....	20	1,000	150	30,000	340	....	....	....	
2	Rustico	2	1,000	5	20	1,000	200	40,000	440	1	200	2	
3	New London	2	1,000	7	6	300	50	10,000	112	....	....	....	
	Charlottetown	....	....	....	12	600	95	19,000	214	....	....	....	
	Lot 65, Bays and Rivers	....	....	....	34	2,700	142	28,400	250	....	....	....	
	Totals	4	2,000	12	92	5,600	637	127400	1,356	1	200	2	

and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Prince Edward Island, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.						Canneries.				Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	
Trawls.		Hand lines.		Lobster traps.		Lobster canneries.		Clam canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		No.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
225	2,250	200	200	41,100	41,100	14	21,000	6	800	....	....	25	2,500	3	25,000	300	1
100	1,000	50	50	28,100	28,100	6	12,000	1	100	....	....	8	800	4	7,000	150	2
300	3,000	200	200	27,400	27,400	12	20,000	1	100	1	1000	30	3,000	3	55,000	340	3
100	1,000	225	225	19,400	19,400	12	12,000	....	....	....	....	30	3,000	1	10,000	140	4
75	750	250	250	26,300	26,300	10	12,000	....	....	....	....	25	2,500	1	15,000	250	5
800	8,000	925	925	142,300	142,300	54	77,000	8	1,000	1	1000	118	11,800	12	112000	1,180	

and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Prince Edward Island, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other material.				Persons Employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.	
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		No.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
700	4,200	20	400	120	70	14,650	14,650	5	7,600	90	2,600	9	9,050	122	1
600	3,600	45	900	295	177	16,000	16,000	6	6,050	35	3,500	3	1,900	125	2
875	5,250	16	320	165	99	7,725	8,075	6	4,150	10	875	9	1,000	86	4
122	732	....	....	105	63	15,415	15,415	22	10,900	8	240			86	5
165	990	....	....	30	18	16,850	14,850	12	7,800	43	772	2	1,000	98	3
2,462	14,772	81	1,620	715	427	70,640	68,990	51	36,500	186	7,987	23	12,950	517	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of PRINCE, *Province*

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.													
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			
		(40 tons and over.) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	
	Prince County.				$			$		$			$		
1	Tignish	1	1	1	2800	12	3	100	106	15900	206	3	650	6	
2	Miminegash	1	2	2	2000	15	14	420	123	18450	230	2	450	4	
3	Alberton	1		1	1000	6			53	7950	100				
4	Ellerslie and Grand River						73	1775	52	7800	126				
5	Fifteen Point						41	475	58	8700	112				
6	Richmond Bay and Malpeque						57	1525	98	14700	136				
7	Cape Traverse						15	300	41	6150	78				
	Total	3	3	4	5800	33	203	4595	531	79650	1014	5	1100	10	

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a year

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.
	King's County.		$		$		$		$		$		$
1	Murray Harbor			10100	50500	4200	8400	260	390	7300	10950	1150	1150
2	Georgetown			7840	39200	1000	2000	50	75	200	300	1175	1175
3	Souris			9860	49300	8830	17660	465	698	11900	17850	1175	1175
4	Naufrage			7910	39550	3000	6000	200	300	150	225	55	55
5	Morell and St. Peters	158	1580	7300	36500	3000	6000	200	300	115	172	60	60
	Total	158	1580	43010	215050	20030	40060	1175	1763	19665	29497	3615	3615

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-Houses.	
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelts Nets, etc.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		No.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
34	680	36	305	18	9	34300	34300	9	13700	3	600	12	1000	1	40000	338	1
57	1240	45	450	20	10	26775	26775	20	12050	2	800	25	1250	1	20000	205	2
41	820	10	100	15	7	14557	14577	24	7150	..	..	15	1000	3	41000	126	3
450	3260	..	....	100	125	14745	18431	12	8650	..	....	2	100	..	....	125	4
266	1596	..	....	..	....	17800	22250	11	9300	..	....	..	....	..	....	80	5
169	990	..	....	200	250	17950	22437	7	11800	..	....	10	500	..	....	128	6
220	2370	..	....	..	....	15660	19500	10	6150	..	....	..	....	..	....	71	7
1237	10956	91	855	353	401	141727	158270	93	68800	5	1400	64	3850	5	101000	1073	

CATCH.

Green State, in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, during the 1916-17.

Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Smelts, cwt	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Quahaugs, brs.	Quahaugs, value.	Number.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
60	240	105	525	15	120	20	100	15	15	20	10	400	800	60	120	1
70	280	50	250	12	96	15	75	5	5	10	5	200	400	..	..	2
500	2000	215	1075	5	40	25	125	20	20	30	15	250	500	..	..	3
800	3200	195	975	10	80	10	50	5	5	20	10	75	150	..	..	4
580	2320	400	2000	15	120	15	75	5	5	20	10	75	150	..	..	5
2010	8040	965	4825	57	456	85	425	50	50	100	50	1000	2000	60	120	

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish Products marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the County of KINGS, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Number.
	Kings County.													
1	Murray Harbour	.....	5050	350	400	1017	160	33	100	2400	20	43	500	1
2	Georgetown	.....	3920	150	200	150	15	12	. .	67	22	. .	575	2
3	Souris	.....	4930	460	1100	2057	200	88	140	3920	20	. .	576	3
4	Naufrage	.....	3955	120	900	360	60	47	....	50	8	. .	22	4
5	Morell and St. Peters	158	3650	200	425	650	95	32	.....	38	10	. .	24	5
	Totals	158	21505	1280	3025	4234	530	212	240	6475	80	43	1697	
	Rates	$ 10	18	3	5	7	4	6	3	6	2	5	3	
	Values	$ 1580	387090	3840	15125	29638	2120	1272	720	38850	160	215	5091	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds. †Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED—*Concluded.*

39—4

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of KINGS, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, used fresh, brl.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed fish, used fresh, cwt.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brls.	Clams and Quahaugs, canned, cases.	Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried, cwt.	Hake Sounds, dried, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Kings County.													
1	Murray Harbour	30	10	105	15	20	15	20	160	300	10	50	4800	1
2	Georgetown	30	13	50	12	15	5	10	150	50	5		130	2
3	Souris	100	133	215	5	25	20	30	200	50	15	80	7800	3
4	Naufrage	100	233	195	10	10	5	20	75				100	4
5	Morrell and St. Peters	65	172	400	15	15	5	20	75				160	5
	Totals	325	561	965	57	85	50	100	660	400	30	130	12990	
	Rates	5	12	7	10	10	2	1	4	6	4	25	50c	
	Values $	1625	6732	6755	570	850	100	100	2640	2400	120	3250	6495	

Total value $517,338

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of QUEENS, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Number.
	Queens County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Tracadie	5835	21881	6254	16625	16	32	65	98	251	270	1060	4901	150	75	1
2	Rustico	7289	27336	19455	40651	61	122	135	202	491	527	2069	9558			2
3	New London	4057	15214	3051	5552	13	26	40	60	240	254	1009	4661			3
4	Charlottetown	3007	11276	341	626			250	375	200	212					4
5	Lot 65, Bays and Rivers	4099	15371							200	212			75	37	5
	Totals	24287	91078	29104	63454	90	180	490	735	1382	1475	4138	19120	225	112	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of QUEENS, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom Cod, cwt.	Tom-Cod, value.	Oysters, brl.	Oysters, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Quahaugs, brl.	Quahaugs, value.	Number.
	Queens County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Tracadie	954	5676	5	32	14	77			862	4223					1
2	Rustico	337	2005									10	30			2
3	New London	292	1737	5	32	4	21			15	73					3
4	Charlottetown	323	1921	22	140			30	120	601	2944			25	37	4
5	Lot 65, Bay and Rivers	654	3911							773	3865					5
	Totals	2560	15250	32	204	18	98	30	120	2251	11105	10	30	25	37	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.
	Queens County.									
1	Tracadie.	2913	10	551	1422	953	10	2	2	21
2	Rustico.	3636	17	1080	3825	3575	10	17	9	42
3	New London.	2023	10	647	224	652	10	1	1	13
4	Charlottetown	1498	11	344					130	40
5	Lot 65, Bays and Rivers.	2024	51							
	Totals	12094	99	2622	5471	5180	30	20	142	116
	Rates. $	17	10	4	5	7	4	7	3	6
	Values $	205598	990	10488	27355	36260	120	140	426	696

*Cwt. = 100 pounds. †Quintal = 112 pounds.

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MARKETED.

in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of QUEENS, Province of during the year 1916-17.

Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Smelts, used fresh cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried, cwt.	Fish oil, gal.	Number.
															1
30	19	82	403	219	60	30	954	5	14		862		3	550	2
40	33	176	632	474	..	..	337	..	..		..	10	7	10000	3
..	12	102	160	283	..	..	292	5	4		15	..	2	480	4
..	8	88	..	..	..	..	323	22	..	30	601	..	1	175	5
..	6	90	..	..	..	25	654	..	..	..	773	25	..	..	
70	78	538	1195	976	60	55	2560	32	18	30	2251	35	13	11205	
4	6	2	7	16	2	4	7	10	10	2	6	2 50	30	40c	
280	468	1076	8365	15616	120	220	17920	320	180	90	13506	87	390	4482	

Total value $345,163

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of PRINCE, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt	Hake and Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Tom-Cod, cwt.	Tom-Cod, value.	Oysters, brl.	Oysters, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Number.
	Prince County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Tignish	13160	65800	3216	4824	2062	1237	900	1350	389	1945	50	350							1
2	Miminegash	5440	27200	4681	7021	3008	1804	1300	1950	740	3700	80	560							2
3	Alberton	4312	21560	1122	1683	1010	606	475	713	860	4300	335	2345			492	1968			3
4	Ellerslie and Grand River	5420	27100	122	366			1214	1214	106	318	426	2769	40	60	1908	15264	400	800	4
5	Fifteen Point	4674	23370					4260	4260			20	130							5
6	Richmond Bay and Malpeque	7042	35210	518	1554			1766	1766	214	642	747	4855			1780	14240			6
7	Cape Traverse	3944	19720					1016	1016			561	3646							7
	Totals	43992	219960	9659	15448	6080	3647	10931	12269	2309	10905	2219	14655	40	60	4180	31472	400	800	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of PRINCE, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year, 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Cod, used fresh cwt.	Cod, shipped, green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintal.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintal.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled brl.	Herring, used as bait, brls.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted brl.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh brls.,	Fish oil, gal.	Number.
	Prince County.																
1	Tignish	6580	66	1462	74	687	50	228	87	40	116	50					1
2	Miminegash	2720	40	1282	692	1002	40	321	148	25	238	80					2
3	Alberton	2156	20	174	251	326	30	67	122	26	278	335		492			3
4	Ellerslie and Grand River	2716	62	30					607	106		426	40	1908	400	20	4
5	Fifteen Point	2337							2130			20					5
6	Richmond Bay and Malpeque	3521	99	100	73				888		71	747		1780		250	6
7	Cape Traverse	1972							508			561					7
	Totals	21906	281	3048	1090	2025	120	616	4190	197	703	2219	40	4180	400	270	
	Rates	$ 17	3	5	7	5	1.50	6	2	6	14	7	3	8	2	50c.	
	Values	$ 373932	843	15240	7630	10125	180	3696	8980	1182	9842	15533	120	33440	800	135	

Total values..... $481,678

*Cwt. = 100 lb. †Quintal = 112 lb.

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwts.	158	1,580			
" used fresh	"			158		1,580
Lobsters	"	111,289	526,088			
" canned	cases			55,595	966,620	
" shipped in shell	cwts.			99	990	
						967,610
Cod	"	58,793	118,962			
" used fresh	"			4,183	15,171	
" green—salted	"			11,544	57,720	
" dried	"			10,504	73,528	
						146,419
Haddock	"	1,265	1,943			
" used fresh	"			560	2,240	
" smoked (finnans)	"					
" dried	"			232	1,412	
						3,652
Hake	"	26,235	33,879			
" used fresh	"			382	1,146	
" dried	"			8,616	49,671	
						50,817
Herring	"	15,928	17,359			
" used fresh	"			270	620	
" canned	cases					
" smoked	cwts.					
" pickled	brls.			737	4,379	
" used as bait	"			6,720	15,147	20,146
Mackerel	cwts.	8,457	38,065			
" used fresh	"			1,717	11,172	
" salted	brls.			2,240	32,190	
						43,362
Alewives	cwts.	225	112			
" used fresh	"			60	120	
" salted	brls.			55	220	
						340
Smelts	cwts.	5,744	34,730	5,744		40,208
Trout	"	89	660	89		890
Eels	"	103	523	103		1,030
Tom Cod	"	120	230	120		280
Swordfish	"					
Mixed Fish	"	100	50	100		100
Squid	brls.					
Oysters	"	6,431	42,577	6,431		46,946
Clams	"	1,495	2,987			
" used fresh	"			1,095	3,527	
" canned	cases			400	2,400	
						5,927
Tongues and Sounds	cwts.			173		3,760
Fish Oil	gallons			24,465		11,112
Totals			819,745			1,344,179

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RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Sailing and gasoline vessels	21	14,800
Boats (sail)	445	13,195
" (gasoline)	1,688	285,050
Carrying smacks	11	2,300
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.	5,649	45,728
Trawls	972	10,475
Hand lines	1,993	1,753
Lobster traps	354,667	369,560
" canneries	198	182,300
Clam "	8	1,000
Freezers and ice-houses	6	2,400
Smoke and fish-houses	368	23,637
Fishing piers and wharves	40	225,950
		1,178,148

Number of men employed on vessels	77
" " boats	3,370
" " carrying smacks	18
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.	2,770
	6,235

APPENDIX 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of Cape Breton Island. Inspector A. G. McLeod, Whitney Pier.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax, and Hants. Inspector, R. Hockin, Pictou.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg, Acting Inspector, H. H. Marshall, Digby.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, my fifth annual report on the Fisheries of District No. 1, Province of Nova Scotia.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

The total marketed value of all kinds of fish and fish products during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, amounted to $1,600,417, which gives an increase of $310,591 over the total for the preceding year. The greater part of the increase is attributed, principally, to an increased catch of lobsters, pollock, and mackerel, and to the higher prices obtained for all kinds of fish, with the exception of salmon and alewives, which sold at the same figure as in the preceding year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, AND ACCOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED.

The total number of persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry, during the year under review, was 7,457; a decrease of 17, compared with the year 1915-16.

The amount of capital invested in vessels, boats, fishing gear, canneries, etc., was $1,301,017, an increase of $30,699, over the preceding year.

SALMON.

The catch of salmon was 3,072 cwts., as compared with 3,645 cwts. the preceding year, and the marketed value was $45,930, as compared with $54,402, for the previous year.

The conditions for angling in the several rivers were not as favourable as in the preceding year, owing to the waters being very low and warm during July and August; however, the sportsmen made good catches in the Margaree during the latter part of June, and in September.

Immediately following the close of the fly-fishing season, a heavy freshet came, after which the Margaree river was literally alive with salmon.

LOBSTERS.

The total catch shows an increase of 3,099 cwts., and the marketable value an increase of $100,841, over the preceding year.

COD.

The total catch was 113,694 cwts., as compared with 130,505 of the previous year. The total marketable value was $375,697, as compared with $260,996, for the previous year, so that the increased prices more than compensated for the decrease in catch.

HADDOCK.

The total catch was 113,974 cwts., as compared with 183,752 cwts. for the preceding year.

The marketable value was $398,077 as compared with $341,002 for the previous year.

HERRING.

The total catch was 29,775 cwts. as compared with 55,231 cwts. for the preceding year. The value of the catch marketable was $55,690 as compared with $80,153, for the preceding year.

MACKEREL.

The catch of mackerel was 30,112 cwts., an increase of 3,320 cwts over the catch of the preceding year, and an increase of $37,820 in the marketable value.

PROSECUTIONS.

Five persons were prosecuted for violations of the Fishery Regulations, and fines imposed in each case; three for illegal salmon fishing, and two for illegal lobster fishing.

CONFISCATIONS.

Four salmon nets, two trout nets, and two boats used for illegal fishing, were confiscated during the year.

PATROL BOATS.

There are no patrol boats in this district, with the exception of a small motor boat, supplied for the use of special head guardian, for patrolling the waters of the Margaree river, from the mouth to Joseph Miller's.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Number of lobster licenses	59
" " additional licenses	42
" trap-net licenses	42
" oyster licenses	86
" smelt gill-net licenses	331
" smelt bag-net	18
" angler's permits	31

VICTORIA FISHERIES PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

This report would not be complete without reference to the assistance, advice, and encouragement which I have regularly received from the competent and obliging secretary of this association, George Kennan, Litt. D. The close co-operation which, from the outset, has existed between this department and the Victoria Fisheries Protection Association, is already bearing fruit.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I wish to convey to the department my personal appreciation for the advice and assistance which has been received whenever sought.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. MacLEOD,
Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of district No. 2, province of Nova Scotia, for the year ended March 31, 1917, together with tabulated statements showing the quantities and values of fish caught in the several counties of the district, and the material used and persons employed in the fisheries.

The aggregate value of the catch for the year is estimated at $2,349,817 as compared with the estimated value of the catch for 1915-16 of $2,173,057, shows an increase of about 33 per cent, but this is attributable largely to enhanced values.

Of the deep-sea fish caught the quantity of cod is about the same as last year; haddock, an increase of about 12 per cent; hake, a decrease of 13 per cent; pollock, an increase of about 5 per cent; halibut, a decrease of 40 per cent.

There is a decrease of 40 per cent in the catch of herring, and of 25 per cent in that of mackerel.

The catch of shad and alewives is about the same as last year, which was the largest reported for twelve years.

SALMON.

There is a decrease of 32 per cent in the catch compared with that of last year, but it is still above the average catch of the past twenty-five years.

On the straits of Northumberland, the catch was not more than one-third that of last year, but the catch for that year was the largest reported for many years.

On the Atlantic coast, there was an increase of about 50 per cent, and in the Bay of Fundy part of the district of about 16 per cent. On account of the dry weather these fish could not ascend the rivers on the straits of Northumberland until late in the season, and the conditions for spawning were below the average.

LOBSTERS.

The catch was less than 2 per cent greater than that of last year. On the Atlantic coast—off Halifax and Guysboro—the decrease was about 1½ per cent; while on the straits of Northumberland the increase was about 4 per cent.

Owing to ice conditions on the straits, traps could not be set for lobsters until May 15, but there was an extension of five days to the fishing season.

SMELTS.

The returns show an increase of about 22 per cent over that of last year.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were five prosecutions during the year for allowing sawdust to pass into waters frequented by fish; three for having berried lobsters in possession; one for having lobsters in possession caught at a time prohibited by law; one for unduly obstructing a stream; five for fishing for salmon in close season; two for obstructing fishery guardians; thirteen summoned for having their salmon nets set during Sunday close-time; one for fishing in lake Porter, Halifax county; one for failing to provide a fish-pass.

CONFISCATIONS.

Eighteen nets were seized and confiscated, having been set in violation of law.

LICENSES.

Licenses issued during the past year have been as follows: 52 trap nets, 87 lobster canning, 62 lobster canning, additional, 1 lobster pound, 12 herring weir, 131 smelt bag-net, 85 smelt gill-net, 85 oyster fishery, 20 salmon net, special, 6 angling permits, 175 drag seine.

OVERSEER'S REPORT.

The following is a synopsis of reports received from overseers: Overseer T. Kennedy, from Lunenburg County line to Halifax city: There was a large run of small sized river salmon which contributed to an increased catch. Owing to stormy and cold weather, the conditions for lobster fishing were unfavourable, many traps having been destroyed. A steam trawler operated from Halifax and contributed to an increase in the cod, haddock and pollock catches. The catch of hake and cusk was smaller, due to the fact that owing to better prices obtainable for cod and haddock, schooners which formerly prosecuted this fishery on muddy bottoms, engaged in cod and haddock fishing. Herring did not come in shore, which caused a great decrease in the catch Mackerel also kept off shore and were very scarce, but can give no reason for this. Owing to the scarcity of other fish, the attention of fishermen was diverted to catch of albadore, leading to a considerable increase in returns. Swordfish and squid were both scarce. Owing to scarcity of other bait, more clams were secured. Fishways are all in good condition.

Overseer G. Rowlings—from Halifax city to Ship Harbour—says: Salmon were more plentiful than last year, and the convictions obtained last year for spearing salman has evidently had a good effect. There is quite a decrease in the lobsters caught as compared with last year, this was not due to weather conditions, but to the fact that they are not so plentiful. Herring and mackerel were also scarce. Smelts were plentiful. There were not so many vessels fishing out of this district as last year, but there were more gasolene boats. A large fish factory and wharf have been erected at Jeddore to put up herring in the Scotch method.

Overseer R. Gaston, from Ship Harbour to Guysboro County line, says: The condition of the fishing fleet is improving every year by installation of gasolene engines. Close seasons were well observed, and no streams were polluted with sawdust or mill refuse.

Overseer R. V. Cooper, from Halifax County line to Isaacs Harbour, says: The fishermen attribute the increase in lobsters to the fact that for a number of years they have been liberating berried lobsters. Herring were not up to the average, as only the early schools struck in on the coast, and the catch was not so good as last year. Five new vessels have been added to the fleet and one laid off. Some herring were packed after the Scotch method, and some cod put up boneless. Close seasons were well observed. Millowners either burn sawdust and refuse or pile it clear of the streams. Fishways are in good condition.

Overseer H. McDougall, Antigonish county, says: That owing to a storm in August, which did much damage to salmon nets, very few were left set, which caused a considerable decrease in the quantity of salmon caught. Close seasons were well observed, and the two fishways on Little river were in fair condition.

Overseer D. L. McDonald, from Antigonish County line to Merigomish Harbour, in the county of Pictou, says: That owing to stormy weather and the loss of nets, there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of salmon caught. Lobsters appear to be increasing in his division. The Sunday close-season for salmon was enforced with good results.

Overseer W. Germain, from Merigomish Harbour to Pictou Harbour, says: Salmon were not so plentiful. That there is a gradual replacing of sail-boats by gasolene boats, which enables fishermen to extend their operations. The close seasons were well observed. Posters regarding sawdust are kept in conspicuous places and mills visited from time to time, and he does not know of any abuses. There is only one fishway in his division, and that is in good condition.

Overseer A. O. Pritchard, Pictou Harbour and streams, says: That only one instance came to his notice of sawdust having been allowed to pass into rivers, and prosecution was commenced and conviction obtained. Several nets were seized by the fishery guardians, having been set in violation of law.

Overseer F. Kirwan, from Colchester County line to cape Cliff, Cumberland county, says: The fleet of boats are in good order, and all sail-boats converted into gasolene. Close seasons were well observed.

Overseer R. S. Smith, from cape Cliff to Port Philip, says: That the ice conditions in the first part of the open season for lobsters, together with scarcity of bait, when the fishing was at its best, led to a smaller catch of lobsters. Oysters in Pugwash river are becoming scarcer every year, and he thinks fishing for oysters in this river should be prohibited for three years. Smelts were plentiful and prices good, but there were not so many nets set, as a number of the fishermen are in France. He is of opinion that patrol boats would do better work if their patrol district was changed each year.

Overseer A. D. Marshall, River Philip, says: Alewives were very plentiful, and during December smelts were more plentiful than last year, and prices were good. There was some illegal fishing for salmon, but the guardians and himself patrolled the river and fourteen nets were seized, having been set in violation of law. There were four prosecutions for fishing for salmon out of season, and convictions obtained in three cases. Two prosecutions for obstructing guardians did not result in convictions. Guardians Jack S. Thompson and Lloyd S. Black rendered good service. Fishway in concrete dam is in good condition. Saw-mills have been visited and, with one exception, found the law observed, and in that instance the offenders were fined.

Overseer S. F. Fletcher, Cobequid Basin, from Cumberland County line to Salmon river, says: The catch of salmon and shad was short of last year, due to the late season. Seven licenses for herring weirs were issued. The close seasons were well observed, and fishery guardians looked after their work carefully. There has been no violation of the law referring to pollution of streams.

Overseer T. C. Rose, from Tennycape, Hants county, to and including Shubenacadie river, says: The gasperaux fishery season was the most satisfactory that there has been for years. There was also a good catch of shad. Salmon came earlier than the year before, and there were more caught than usual. No violations of the law regarding sawdust and mill refuse during the whole season.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant.

R. HOCKIN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual statistical report for District No. 3, for the year ended March 31, 1917.

The last four months, ending March 31, were the worst known for many years for fishing, causing great loss of gear and boats. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the lobster gear was lost in the storms of last December and the first of January. This has been renewed, but partially, probably 50 per cent of the loss has been replaced. On the whole, however, operations during the year, have been successful both to the fishermen and the dealers, due largly to the great demand for fish and increased prices both for fresh and cured fish.

The total market value of the catch for the whole district, including by-products, amounts to $6,142,668, as compared with $5,703,968 for last year, an increase of $438,700.

LOBSTERS.

There is a decrease in the catch of lobsters. Notwithstanding this, owing to the high prices received for lobsters shipped in shell, the total market value is nearly as much as last season. The total catch was 116,045 cwts. as compared with 142,958 cwts. the preceding year, and the total market value was $1,991,866, as compared with $2,029,566 for the preceding year. The decrease in the shipments of fresh fish was from 82,314 cwts. to 54,184 cwts., with a total market value of $1,329,075, as compared with $1,504,732 for the preceding year.

The pack increased from 30,319 cases to 30,781 cases, with a market value of $662,791 as compared with $524,834 for the preceding year.

The canned lobster business has been more or less disturbed during the present season by the embargo, but notwithstanding this, the fishermen have received good prices for the shack lobsters.

COD AND HADDOCK.

The total catch of cod and haddock was 1,022,775 cwts., as compared with 1,042,130 cwts. of the previous year.

The total market value was $2,806,489, as compared with $2,334,110 of the previous year.

HAKE AND POLLOCK.

The total catch was 273,897 cwts., as compared with 249,297 cwts. for the preceding year; the market value was $606,674, as compared with $376,877 for the preceding year.

HERRING.

The total catch was 193,484 cwts., as compared with 264,409 cwts. the preceding year. The market value was $297,312, as compared with $367,802 for the preceding year.

MACKEREL.

The total catch was 18,793 cwts., as compared with 49,128 cwts. the previous year. The market value was 108,336 as compared with $269,254 the previous year.

HALIBUT, SWORDFISH, AND ALBACORE.

The catch of halibut is 7,117 cwts., with a market value of $85,532. The catch of swordfish is 2,616 cwts., with a market value of $15,278. The catch of albacore is 1,766 cwts., with a market value of $12,264.

The returns show quite a decrease in the inshore fisheries, such as herring and mackerel.

SALMON AND TROUT.

The catch of salmon was 2,430 cwts., as compared with 1,790 cwts. the preceding year, with a market value of $45,491, as compared with $34,855 for the preceding year. Trout show a small increase, both in the catch and the market value.

LICENSES ISSUED.

The following is a list of the number of licenses used in this district: Smelt gill net, 60; smelt bag net, 20; trap net, 61; herring weir, 94; angling permits, 226; lobster cannery, 50; lobster extension, 50; lobster pound, 3.

MEN AND PROPERTY.

The total value of vessels, boats, nets and other property directly employed in the fishing industry, was $5,264,128, an increase of $634,210 over that of last year. The total number of persons employed was 13,618, a decrease of 694 over the number employed last year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. MARSHALL,

Inspector.

DISTRICT No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of RICHMOND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.													Fishing Gear.				Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill-Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		
		(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	Richmond County.																		
1	Fourchu to Irish Cove	.....	.....	2	1,825	6	758	27,500	45	14,750	893	9	4,375	18	3,000	28,020	.....	.....	1
2	From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay	2	3	8	17,100	101	122	2,504	10	3,400	272	7	1,500	22	725	4,350	2	20	2
3	Isle Madame	3	7	16	15,000	170	300	3,550	60	12,500	360	4	1,000	8	3,800	27,000	.....	.....	3
	Totals	5	10	26	33,925	277	1,180	33,554	115	30,650	1,525	20	6,875	48	7,525	59,370	2	20	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Richmond County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Fourchu to Irish Cove	57	528	1,150	622	18,400	18,400	6	7,500	....	.....	229	8,955	21	3,260	360	1
2	From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay	150	750	415	208	2,300	2,300	1	1,000	1	2,650	36	5,000	8	8,350	40	2
3	Isle Madame	1,050	6,600	750	750	7,000	7,000	4	3,700	4	800	165	2,150	45	1,350	130	3
	Totals	1,257	7,878	2,315	1,580	27,700	27,700	11	12,200	5	3,450	430	16,105	74	12,960	530	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of CAPE BRETON, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1917-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Fishing Gear.				Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks.				Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Trawls.		
		(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	Cape Breton County.		$			$		$			$				$		$	
1	Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney	4	1,200	15	67	1,340	25	3,750	143	2	600	4		208	1,664	77	308	1
2	Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows	.....	.....	.....	24	480	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....		45	225	20	200	2
3	Sydney, Lingan, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity	15	5,500	40	85	4,000	70	14,000	265	7	2,500	15		750	7,500	250	2,500	3
4	Main-a-dieu and vicinity	3	1,800	16	52	3,200	33	2,800	244	1	800	2		320	2,200	93	255	4
5	Scatarie Island	.....	.....	.....	16	1,500	17	3,580	54	.....	.....	.....		130	1,000	30	300	5
6	Louisburg and vicinity	.....	.....	.....	20	2,000	12	2,000	60	2	1,000	6		250	2,500	15	150	6
7	Gabarus to Fourchu	.....	.....	.....	89	3,200	26	6,000	266	4	1,400	7		550	4,400	.....	.....	7
8	East Bay and vicinity	.....	.....	.....	55	1,100	1	150	87	.....	.....	.....		94	1,316	25	150	8
	Totals	22	8,500	71	408	16,820	184	32,280	1,167	16	6,300	34		2,347	20,805	510	3,863	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Cape Breton County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney	316	253	5,600	5,600	2	5,000	3	6,300	40	4,750	27	26,800	100	1
2	Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows	60	120	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Sydney, Lingan, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity	600	600	12,000	13,200	6	5,500	.....	.....	50	2,000	12	800	115	3
4	Main-a-dieu and vicinity	876	465	9,500	5,285	2	4,400	.....	.....	30	500	25	1,100	146	4
5	Scatarie Island	160	90	1,000	900	1	1,200	.....	.....	20	200	.....	.....	10	5
6	Louisburg and vicinity	160	80	3,000	3,000	1	1,000	1	100	20	400	20	2,000	30	6
7	Gabarus to Fourchu	215	215	8,565	8,565	5	7,700	1	100	35	700	16	1,600	55	7
8	East Bay and vicinity	80	60	100	100	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Totals	2,467	1,883	39,805	36,670	17	24,800	5	6,500	197	11,550	100	32,300	456	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of VICTORIA, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Fishing Gear.		Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks.				Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.		Number.	Value.	
	Victoria County.		$			$		$			$				$	
1	Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows	.....	.....	.....	49	1,225	2	300	50	.....	.....	.....		76	760	1
2	Baddeck and vicinity	.....	.....	.....	8	175	1	150	9	.....	.....	.....		20	200	2
3	Big Bras d'Or District	.....	.....	.....	50	750	11	1,650	65	2	600	3		75	1,000	3
4	Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River	.....	.....	.....	135	2,700	6	1,800	12	4	600	8		320	3,200	4
5	Wreck Cove and Ingonish	11	8,800	55	149	11,810	13	5,475	337	.....	.....	.....		377	12,600	5
6	Green Cove to Meat Cove	.....	.....	.....	185	7,400	32	6,400	305	5	1,500	9		384	7,580	6
	Totals	11	8,800	55	576	24,060	65	15,775	778	11	2,700	20		1,252	25,340	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Victoria County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows	69	345	90	54	180	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Baddeck and vicinity	6	48	8	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Big Bras d'Or District	15	120	110	50	1,300	1,300	1	1,000	.....	.....	9	120	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River	60	600	600	300	3,500	3,500	2	1,000	4	400	138	5,320	2	5,320	34	4
5	Wreck Cove and Ingonish	568	3,9-6	196	175	3,370	2,270	6	1,950	7	5,150	42	10,250	14	81,450	250	5
6	Green Cove to Meat Cove	82	1,066	814	814	7,860	7,860	8	6,400	6	2,050	65	11,000	17	8,900	108	6
	Totals	800	6,155	1,818	1,417	16,210	15,065	17	10,350	17	7,600	255	26,715	33	95,670	392	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of INVERNESS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Fishing Gear.				Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.				Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		
		(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	Inverness County.			$			$		$			$			$		$	
1	Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	120	30	3,300	81	1	350	2	63	3,575	.....	.....	1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang	3	23	12,108	122	19	1,027	76	18,584	264	2	1,700	4	395	4,338	.....	.....	2
3	Friar's Head, Margaree Harbour, Broad Cove Chapel	.....	4	3,690	15	125	10,390	70	22,550	462	6	1,950	6	573	19,260	50	1,500	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Ban to Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslee and Whycocomagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,300	51	7,650	232	2	500	4	467	4,770	.....	.....	4
5	Little Mabou and Port Hood to Hawkesbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	900	115	23,000	225	9	3,150	9	500	4,500	.....	.....	5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	1,260	...	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	242	484	...	...	6
	Totals	3	27	15,708	137	338	14,997	342	75,084	1,371	20	7,650	25	2,240	36,927	50	1,500	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Inverness County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay	4	32	80	112	4,290	2,145	2	1,600	6	200	19	475	.....	.....	20	1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang	75	2,400	772	772	12,500	12,500	9	7,000	7	2,508	18	6,500	17	12,300	197	2
3	Friar's Head, Margaree Harbour, Broad Cove Chapel	131	1,880	1,276	1,583	6,210	6,210	7	4,600	4	3,500	160	16,940	19	8,200	97	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Ban to Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslee and Whycocomagh	34	340	550	550	4,690	5,862	2	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14,500	47	4
5	Little Mabou and Port Hood to Hawkesbury	450	4,500	300	3002	25,000	18,750	6	6,300	6	271,000	2	2,500	8	40,000	210	5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin	42	126	236	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	152	6	70	.....	6
	Totals	736	9,278	3,214	3,376	52,690	45,467	26	24,000	23	277,208	213	26,567	54	75,070	571	

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of RICHMOND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Richmond County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Fourchu to Irish Cove	922	11,064	6,290	37,712	6,165	12,330	4,765	7,146	.....	.....	2,497	3,742	1,472	1,837	1,411	1,233	38	76	1
2	From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay	52	312	333	1,971	9,257	22,920	42	84	.....	.....	100	200	1,150	2,020	209	1,070	.....	.....	2
3	Isle Madame	20	200	2,613	11,458	16,304	26,036	24,240	43,373	662	625	1,507	1,353	2,320	2,229	537	2,660	.....	.....	3
	Totals	994	11,576	9,236	51,141	31,726	61,286	29,047	50,603	662	625	4,104	5,295	4,942	6,177	2,157	7,963	38	76	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Alewives.		Halibut.		Flounders.		Smelts.		Eels.		Sword-Fish.		Squid.		Oysters.		Clams.		Seals.		
		Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	No.	Value.	
	Richmond County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Fourchu to Irish Cove	36	36	75	755	28	28	6	60	.....	....	150	752	7	38	8	40	64	128	8	8	1
2	From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay	..	...	50	250	.	..	552	4,638	65	390	10	60	500	3,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	213
3	Isle Madame	15	11	15	75	35	30	213	1,648	...	..	550	3,400	90	310	.	....	..	....	..	.. ..	
	Totals	51	47	140	1,080	63	58	771	6,346	65	390	710	4,212	597	3,348	8	40	64	128	8	8	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of RICHMOND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Number.
	Richmond County.																		
1	Fourchu to Irish Cove	841	54	2,737	815	840	75	1,725	196	....	1,523	.....	....	97	800	12	395	137	1
2	Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay	52	....	167	....	230	.....	3,009	....	....	14	.....	....	25	25	4	233	223	2
3	Isle Madame	20	....	1,076	461	2,344	1,650	3,553	11,087	882	3,503	512	50	437	357		570	305	3
	Totals	913	54	3,980	1,276	3,414	1,725	8,287	11,283	882	5,040	512	50	559	1,182	16	1,198	665	
	Rates $	15	20	18	15	5	6	9	5	10	8	4	7	4	7	3 50	7	2 75	
	Values $	13,695	1,080	71,640	19,140	17,070	10,350	74,583	56,415	8,820	40,320	2,048	350	2,236	8,274	56	8,386	1,829	

*cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Clams and quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Hair seal skins, No.	Fish Oil, gal.	Seal Oil, gal.	Number.
	Richmond County.																		
1	Fourchu to Irish Cove	283	376	14	8	24	4	75	28	6		150	7	8	64	8	1,270	25	1
2	Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay	209	117	....	....	....	....	50	5	552	65	10	500	....	....	....	1,450	....	2
3	Isle Madame	187	....	....	....	....	5	15	35	213	....	550	90	....	....	....	3,000	....	3
	Totals	679	493	14	8	24	9	140	63	771	65	710	597	8	64	8	5,720	25	
	Rates	6	16	12	20	2	5	15	5	15	10	12	6	5	5	1 50	50c.	50c.	
	Values	$ 4,074	7,888	168	160	48	45	2,100	315	11,565	650	8,520	3,582	40	320	12	2,860	13	

Total value $378,652

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of CAPE BRETON, in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Cape Breton County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney	.....	.....	2,177	8,375	898	1,626	20	60	.....	.....	9	9	3,150	3,150	30	150	1
2	Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows	.....	.....	90	405	320	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	594	1,134	....	....	2
3	Sydney, Lingan, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity	78	936	5 251	23,807	9,100	35,650	104	151	....	.....	43	46	5,450	5,450	..	..	3
4	Main-a-dieu and vicinity	210	2,150	1,400	7,000	4,884	9,396	3,440	3,760	3	3	1,933	1,403	597	898	705	2,820	4
5	Scatarie Island	13	130	566	2,816	2,011	3,913	30	30	....	.....	....	.....	70	140	232	808	5
6	Louisburg and vicinity	100	1,200	455	2,730	822	1,450	650	600	.....	....	...	....	149	262	105	525	6
7	Gabarus to Fourchu	....	.	1,891	9,455	3,870	8,103	612	669	.....	.....	507	551	670	725	1,075	4,300	7
8	East Bay and vicinity	24	327	33	148	3,415	6,830	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	593	93	...	..	8
	Totals	425	4,743	11,863	54,736	25,320	67,928	4,856	5,270	3	3	2,492	2,009	11,273	12,452	2,147	8,603	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Shad.		Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Sword-Fish.		Squid.		Clams.		Seals.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Cape Breton County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney	..	.....	..	...	68	630		..	200	800	...	...	.	..	3,347	4,242	1
2	Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows																	2
3	Sydney, Lingan, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity					101	743	135	1,620	38	144	5	25	17	68	35	35	3
4	Main-a-dieu and vicinity					1,451	7,276	1	5	307	1,433	41	195					4
5	Scatarie Island					74	370			1,059	5,295	6	30					5
6	Louisburg and vicinity			100	100	20	100	31	225	204	1,020							6
7	Gabarus to Fourchu			15	15			142	568									7
8	East Bay and vicinity	9	72	65	65													8
	Totals	9	72	180	180	1,714	9,119	309	2,418	1,808	8,692	52	250	17	68	3,382	4,277	

Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc. state, for the County of CAPE BRETON, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.*	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Number.
	Cape Breton County.															
1	Little Bas d'Or to North Sydney	...	1,182	....	215	160	121	20		...	3	..	120	870	150	1
2	Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows			70	320										297	2
3	Sydney to Lingan, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity	78	2,492		1,050	2,125	1,267	26	26	...	14	120	.	636	1,710	3
4	Main-a-dieu and vicinity	210	725	...	1,586	..	1,099	2,391	350	3	645	88		93	115	4
5	Scatarie Island	13	...	....	67		648		10			25		15		5
6	Louisburg and vicinity	100	..	..	93	75	193	119	177			19	.	34	14	6
7	Gabarus to Fourchu		1,456	..	49		1,274	....	204	..	169		..	150	110	7
8	East Bay and vicinity	24	..	33	304	611	629	..	.	....	.	110	.	38	185	8
	Totals	425	5,855	103	3,684	2,971	5,231	2,556	767	3	831	362	120	1,836	2,581	
	Rates	$ 15	18	15	5	6	9	5	8	4	7	3 50	5	7	2 75	
	Values	$ 6,375	105,390	1,565	18,420	17,826	47,079	12,780	6,136	12	5,817	1,267	600	12,852	7,098	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Hair Seal Skins, Number.	Fish Oil, gal.	Seal Oil, gal.	Number.
	Cape Breton County.														
1	Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney		10				68		200			3,347	13,598	10,040	1
2	Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows														2
3	Sydney to Lingan, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity		184				101	135	38	5	17	35	1,000	100	3
4	Main-a-dieu and vicinity	154					1,451	1	307	41			900		4
5	Scatarie Island	10	74				74		1,059	6			800		5
6	Louisburg and vicinity	105			100		20	31	204				185		6
7	Gabarus to Fourchu	150	308			5		142					800		7
8	East Bay and vicinity			9	20	15									8
	Totals	419	576	9	120	20	1,714	309	1,808	52	17	3,382	17,283	10,140	
	Rates	$ 6	16	12	2	5	15	15	12	6	5	1 50	50c.	50c	
	Values	$ 2,514	9,216	108	240	100	25,710	4,635	21,696	312	85	5,073	8,642	5,070	

Total value $326,618

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of VICTORIA, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.		Number.
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Victoria County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows	40	480	26	78	363	1,109	....	..	.	.....	....	....	84	100	....	....	.....	...	1
2	Baddeck and vicinity	15	150	....	..	281	843	7	14	..	....	...	...	411	411	1	7	.....	....	2
3	Big Bras d'Or District	4	48	948	3,792	813	1,626	.....	.....	..	.. ..	45	68	497	502	25	100	.....	.....	3
4	Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River	64	448	1,046	3,661	1,224	1,836	..	....	.	.. ..	855	855	3,184	1,991	9	27	....	....	4
5	Wreck Cove and Ingonish	77	539	1,350	4,619	11,396	19,083	56,412	57,994	100	88	720	720	1,045	1,168	1,135	3,760	....	.....	5
6	Green Cove to Meat Cove	154	926	3,095	12,220	8,864	13,264	7,573	7,062	100	94	383	332	2,393	1,842	2,450	9,795	7	21	6
	Totals	354	2,591	6,465	24,370	22,941	37,761	63,992	65,070	200	182	2,003	1,975	7,614	6,014	3,620	13,689	7	21	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Halibut.		Smelts.		Trout.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Squid.		Oysters.		Seals.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Victoria County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows			5	35			50	250					360	1,080	7	9	1
2	Baddeck and vicinity			3	27									14	50			2
3	Big Bras d'Or District															40	40	3
4	Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River							11	55									4
5	Wreek Cove and Ingonish	4	24	6	30					50	300							5
6	Green Cove to Meat Cove	54	162			1	8	8	24	216	1,102	140	350			12	15	6
	Totals	58	186	14	92	1	8	69	329	266	1,402	140	350	374	1,130	59	64	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of VICTORIA, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Lobsters canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintal.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, green-salted, cwt.	Haddock, dried, †quintal.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, green-salted, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintal.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, green-salted, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintal.	Number.
Victoria County.																	
1 Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows	40			26	70	91	37										1
2 Baddeck and vicinity	15				86	18	53	1		2							2
3 Big Bras d'Or District	4		474		99		238									15	3
4 Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River	64		523				408									285	4
5 Wreck Cove and Ingonish	77		675		4,598	2,944	303	3,725	23,103	2,160	50	25			285	50	5
6 Green Cove to Meat Cove	145	6	1,548		1,456	3,566	92	525	20	2,336	34		22	2		127	6
Totals	345	6	3,220	26	6,309	6,619	1,131	4,251	23,123	4,498	84	25	22	2	285	477	
Rates $	15	20	18	15	5	6	9	5	6	8	4	5	7	4	5	7	
Values $	5,175	120	57,960	390	31,545	39,714	10,179	21,255	138,738	35,984	336	125	154	8	1,425	3,339	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

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Number.	Fishing Districts.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Hair Seal Skins, Number.	Fish Oil, gal.	Seal Oil, gal.	Number.
	Victoria County.																		
1	Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows	21	5	13	7					5		50			360	7	196	21	1
2	Baddeck and vicinity	174		75	6	1				3					14		10		2
3	Big Bras d'Or District	42		1	226	13	4									40		100	3
4	Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River			30	1,547		3					11					200		4
5	Wreck Cove and Ingonish	20		75	400	350	262		4	6			50				300		5
6	Green Cove to Meat Cove	102		103	991	215	745	7	54		1	8	216	140		12	2,900	36	6
	Totals	359	5	297	3,177	579	1,014	7	58	14	1	69	266	140	374	59	3,606	157	
	Rates $	3 50	5	7	2 75	6	16	12	15	15	10	10	12	6	5	1 50	50c	50c	
	Values $	1,257	25	2,079	8,737	3,474	16,224	84	870	210	10	690	3,192	840	1,870	89	1,803	79	

Total value $387,980

*Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of INVERNESS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Alewives.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Inverness County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay	123	899	1,336	6,680	183	275	37	33	....	....	23	20	380	535	1,920	7,680			1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang	292	2,336	3,744	18,720	18,514	32,552	995	995	678	611	121	109	2,179	3,333	7,473	31,181	..		2
3	Friar's Head, Margaree Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel	511	4,088	2,098	10,490	8,069	15,332	180	192	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,061	7,772	30,888	390	195	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Ban, Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslie and Whycocomagh	160	1,320	1,736	7,985	1,764	2,774	58	72	107	118	..	..	814	1,478	1,224	4,938	60	75	4
5	Little Mabou, Port Hood to Hawkesbury	213	1,967	5,570	24,988	4,462	11,950	14,809	40,965	3,166	5,126	209	418	1,185	696	3,799	15,990	..		5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin	....	....	....	....	715	1,073	....	....	....	....	....	....	206	103	..				6
	Totals	1,299	10,610	14,484	68,863	33,707	63,956	16,079	42,2?7	3,951	5,855	353	547	5,946	7,206	22,188	90,677	150	270	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Halibut.		Flounders.		Smelts.		Soles.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Mixed Fish.		Squid.		Oysters.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Inverness County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay	2	8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	388	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour and Grand Etang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	725	6	30	...	.....	145	500	.....	.....	2
3	Friar's Head, Margaree Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Ban, Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslie and Whycocomagh	10	50	..	..	108	1,520	....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	142	382	4
5	Little Mabou, Port Hood to Hawkesbury	19	152	25	50	91	817	203	347	...	..	152	962	...	..	544	2,720	..	..	5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	1,170	6
	Totals	31	210	25	50	199	2,337	203	347	145	725	230	1,380	400	436	689	3,220	532	1,552	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of INVERNESS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, green-salted, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake, and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, green-salted, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, green-salted, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Number.
	Inverness County.																		
1	Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay	123	668	.....	.	92	.....	3	17	....	. .	.....	.	....	11			.	1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang	292	1,872	.....	90	9,212		26	.....	323	.	.....	226	. .		40	16	.....	2
3	Friar's Head, Margaree Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel	511	1,049	.....	.	4,034	.	...	90	. .	.	.....	.	. .	.	.	.	.	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Ban, Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslie and Whycocomagh	160	866	4	70	580	178	21	18	.	.	16	25	. .	.	.	.	.	4
5	Little Mabou and Port Hood to Hawkesbury	213	2,780	10	3,630	116	200	14,809	.	.	2,529	.	212	209		.	135	150	5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin				115	300	....	....	....								40	.	6
	Totals	1,299	7,235	14	3,905	14,334	378	14,859	125	323	2,529	16	463	209	11	40	191	150	
	Rates $	15	18	15	5	6	9	5	6	8	4	5	7	4	5	7	3 50	5	
	Values $	19,485	130,230	210	19,525	86,004	3,402	74,295	750	2,584	10,116	80	3,241	836	55	280	669	750	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Soles, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Tongues and Sounds pickled or dried,	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Inverness County.																		
1	Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay	97	45		640			2					72					50	1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang	371	525	51	2,474							145	6		145			6,745	2
3	Friar's Head, Margaree Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel	200	291	72	2,567	145	82							400				700	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Ban, Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslie and Whycocomagh	181	135	42	394		20	10		108						142		300	4
5	Little Mabou and Port Hood to Hawkesbury	50	300	3,798				19	25	91	203		152		544		40	4,200	5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin		83													390			6
	Totals	899	1,379	3,963	6,075	145	102	31	25	199	203	145	230	400	689	532	40	11,995	
	Rates	7	2 75	6	16	2	5	15	5	15	5	10	12	2	6	5	10	50c	
	Values	6,293	3,792	23,778	97,200	290	510	465	125	2,985	1,015	1,450	2,760	800	4,134	2,660	400	5,998	

Total value $507,167

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State for DISTRICT No. 1, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	3,072	29,520			
" used fresh	"			2,982	44,730	
" salted	"			60	1,200	
						45,930
Lobsters	"	42,048	199,110			
" canned	cases			20,290	365,220	
" shipped in shell	cwts.			1,419	21,305	
						386,525
Cod	"	113,694	230,931			
" used fresh	"			17,312	86,560	
" green—salted	"			25,649	153,894	
" dried	"			15,027	135,243	
						375,697
Haddock	"	113,974	163,200			
" used fresh				32,949	164,745	
" green salted	"			23,248	139,488	
" smoked (finnans)	"			882	8,820	
" dried	"			10,628	85,024	
						398,077
Hake and cusk	"	4,816	6,665			
" used fresh	"			3,128	12,512	
" green salted	"			41	205	
" dried	"			535	3,745	
						16,462
Pollock	"	8,952	9,826			
" used fresh	"			770	3,080	
" green salted	"			296	1,480	
" dried	"			2,530	17,710	
						22,270
Herring	"	29,775	31,849			
" used fresh	"			928	3,249	
" smoked	"			275	1,375	
" pickled	brls.			4,230	29,610	
" used as bait	"			7,802	21,456	
						55,690
Mackerel	cwts.	30,112	120,932			
" used fresh	"			5,640	33,840	
" salted	brls.			8,158	130,528	
						164,368
Shad	cwts.	54	169			
" used fresh	"			30	360	
" salted	brls.			8	160	520
Alewives	cwts.	681	497			
" used fresh	"			289	578	
" salted	brls.			131	655	
						1,233
Halibut, used fresh	cwts.	1,943	10,595	1,943		29,145
Flounders	"	88	108	88		440
Smelts	"	1,293	11,193	1,293		19,395
Trout	"	1	8	1		10
Soles	"	203	347	203		1,015
Eels	"	279	1,444	279		2,790
Swordfish	"	3,014	15,686	3,014		36,168
Mixed fish	"	400	436	400		800
Squid	brls.	1,478	7,168	1,478		8,868
Oysters	"	914	2,722	914		4,570
Clams	"	81	196			
" used fresh	"			81		405
Tongues and sounds	"			40		400
Hair seals	No.	3,449	4,349			
Hair seal skins	"			3,449		5,174
Fish oil	gals.			38,604		19,303
Seal oil	"			10,322		5,162
Totals			846,951			1,600,417

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 1, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Sailing and gasolene vessels	104	66,933
Boats (sail)	2,502	89,431
" (gasolene)	706	153,789
Carrying Smacks	67	23,525
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	13,364	142,442
Weirs	52	1,520
Trawls	3,303	27,174
Hand lines	9,814	8,256
Lobster traps	136,405	124,902
" canneries	71	71,350
Freezers and ice-houses	50	294,758
Smoke and fish-houses	1,095	80,937
Fishing piers and wharves	261	216,000
		1,301,017

Number of men employed on vessels	540
" " boats	4,841
" " carrying smacks	127
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	1,949
	7,457

DISTRICT

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of Nova Scotia, during

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.							
		Boats.					Carrying Smacks.		
		Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.
	Cumberland County.		$		$			$	
1	From Colchester Co. line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River	20	400	134	16,170	163			
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip River Philip and Pugwash River	2	100	73	7,450	80			
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County line			45	9,000	45	1	300	2
4	From Fort Lawrence to Cape Chignecto	2	50	2	500	12			
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester Co. line	20	600	9	2,750	37			
	Totals	44	1,150	263	35,870	337	1	300	2

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.					Fishing	
		Boats.					Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.	
		Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
	Colchester County.		$		$			$
1	Strait of Northumberland	2	70	11	1,650	13	15	410
2	Cobiquid Basin, including Stewiacke River	125	2,050	3	450	200	148	1,730
	Totals	127	2,750	14	2,100	213	163	2,140

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

No. 2.

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses	
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
16	260	...	.	.	..	32,700	32,700	12	23,600	5	125	9	220	227	1
90	1,000	.		.		17,789	17,789	12	12,150	.	...	2	2,000	130	2
225	1,400	1	100	.	.	6,000	6,000	10	1,400	..	...	9	5,000	100	3
6	40	2	150	24	12	50	50		..	.			...	...	4
25	200	8	600	5	5	125	125		.	1	1,000	.	.	...	5
362	2,909	11	850	77	65	56,655	56,655	35	37,150	6	1,125	20	7,220	457	

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing year 1916-17.

Gear.						Canneries.				Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	
Weirs.		Trawls.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	$	
				3,050	2,440	3	2,000			1	300	1	200	18	1
7	700	8	320					1	300	1	100	4	80	2	2
7	700	8	320	3,050	2,440	3	2,000	1	300	2	400	5	280	20	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Fishing Industry in the County of PICTOU, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.								Fishing	
		Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.	
		Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
	Pictou County.		$		$			$			$
1	Antigonish County line to Pictou Harbour including the East Branch of St. Mary's River	17	65[illegible]	51	5,650	86	1	400	2	151	12,320
2	Pictou Harbour and Pictou Island	7	200	70	10,500	114	3	4,800	6	110	1,120
3	From Pictou Harbour to Colchester Co. line	14	37[illegible]	14	21,750	171	2	200	2	102	750
	Totals	36	1,20[illegible]	26[illegible]	37,900	371	6	5,400	10	39[illegible]	14,190

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Industry in the County of ANTIGONISH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.											Fishing	
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.	
		(10 to 20 tons (No.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
	Antigonish County.		$			$		$			$			$
1	From Guysboro County line to and including Antigonish Harbour	1	200	3	60	1,340	55	7,700	128	7	1,450	7	630	8,400
2	From Antigonish Harbour to and including South Side of Cape George	.....	....	..	34	600	28	2,550	72	3	540	3	170	2,500
3	Cape George to Pictou County line	.....	....	.	21	330	16	1,800	39	2	500	2	110	1,480
	Totals	1	200	3	11	2,270	99	12,050	239	12	2,490	12	910	12,380

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the year 1916-17.

Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons Employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses	
Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.
	$				$		$		$		$		$		
10	70	58	38	10,000	7,500	3	2,100	20	3,875	16	320	1	1,500	71	1
...	...	56	28	22,975	22,975	5	10,100	..	....	..	....	.....	....	107	2
.....	....	90	68	37,070	32,242	11	19,200	....	..	1	500	....	.....	238	3
10	70	204	134	0,045	62,717	19	31,400	20	3,875	17	820	1	1,500	416	

Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing year 1916-17.

Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons Employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.	
Trawls.		Hand lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster		Freezers and Ice Houses		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
83	415	197	97	18,500	13,875	3	3,600	3	2,500	90	900	2	4,000	99	1
60	300	70	35	12,800	6,400	2	3,000	1	1,000	19	300	...	.....	70	2
50	250	50	25	7,472	4,836	2	2,400	2	2,200	23	400	..	....	49	3
193	965	317	157	38,772	25,111	7	9,000	6	5,700	132	1600	2	4,000	218	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of GUYSBOROUGH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Fishing Gear.				Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.				Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		
		(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	Guysborough County.			$			$		$			$			$		$	
1	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph	.....	3	2,000	15	34	900	27	3,900	58	2	360	2	130	650	2	50	1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Gegogin	1	....	1,200	5	39	800	30	4,000	62	1	300	2	136	600	..	.....	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	250	11	1,550	17	.....	.....	.....	55	300	.....	.....	3
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	500	6	1,000	33	1	100	1	150	700	.....	.....	4
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	600	22	6,600	54	.....	.....	.....	345	2,800	..	....	5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour	.....	1	500	4	16	300	14	3,000	35	1	400	2	235	1,550	...	.....	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head	.....	3	1,600	10	31	3,200	41	10,300	99	10	3,300	19	460	4,800	..	....	7
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River	.....	3	2,000	12	103	6,875	60	19,300	237	5	1,400	9	1,993	26,570	.....	.....	8
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix	....	14	7,820	55	186	10,800	30	8,500	180	2	705	4	1,902	20,460	..	....	9
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover	2	13	12,600	53	137	6,400	24	6,200	130	5	1,500	5	1,330	13,300	...	.....	10
11	Canso and Canso Tittle	3	18	22,000	96	163	6,700	45	16,000	184	13	4,900	17	2,289	22,890	...	.....	11
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Philip's Harbour	.....	1	380	5	68	3,900	15	3,000	83	2	700	4	1,090	10,900	...	...	12
13	Queensport	.....	1	450	5	30	1,500	7	1,300	37	.....	.....	.....	650	6,500	.....	.....	13
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove	.....	....	....		135	7,350	14	2,550	140	3	900	5	1,559	15,690	..	....	14
15	Guysboro and Manchester	.....	.....	.....	..	30	1,200	3	460	48	...	.....	.....	450	4,500	...	...	15
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point	....	....	....	....	105	3,320	8	1,200	109	2	230	2	1,565	15,510	.	.....	16
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	3,570	8	2,000	66	4	9,500	10	1,426	13,970	..	.....	17
	Totals	6	57	50,550	260	1,196	58,165	374	90,860	1,572	51	24,295	82	15,765	161,690	2	50	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.				Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Trawls.		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Guysborough County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph	45	400	100	50	3,000	3,000	....	....	.....	...	4	200	50	800	9	500	....	1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Gegogin	20	150	100	50	2,900	2,900	1	1,200	.....	.	3	150	52	860	8	300	20	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River	10	100	36	18	900	900	.....	....	1	100	6	400	12	200	1	50	4	3
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford	25	150	66	33	1,600	1,600		.	...	.	2	200	30	750	...	.....	.....	4
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton	100	800	120	60	2,900	2,900	....	.....	.....	...	8	600	25	1,000	11	600	4	5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour	22	200	64	32	1,200	1,200	1	1,000	....	....	3	150	17	400	6	300	22	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head	210	2,100	145	145	6,500	8,125	2	1,600	....	...	7	10,000	42	5,200	18	17,000	77	7
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River	308	3,080	1,005	1,005	10,270	12,837	.	....	.....	....	2	2,000	111	17,350	32	12,350	13	8
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix	337	3,370	548	548	3,810	4,810	1	400	. . .	....	..		88	7,290	46	19,900	19	9
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover	289	2,890	372	372	9,300	10,625	3	4,300	...	....	3	9,000	55	13,560	35	19,000	104	10
11	Canso and Canso Tittle	590	5,900	1,020	1,020	7,620	9,525	2	3,500	...	....	10	91,000	58	19,080	32	18,000	156	11
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Philip's Harbour	141	1,410	165	165	4,200	5,250	1	500	...	. . .	3	7,650	27	7,700	1	800	14	12
13	Queensport	73	730	72	72	1,500	1,875	1	2,000	.....	.....	...	.....	14	2,600	1	900	2	13
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove	240	2,400	271	271	4,300	5,375	....	. . .	....	....	5	17,800	65	16,470	3	6,500	40	14
15	Guysboro and Manchester	60	600	57	57	650	762	....	. . .	...	.....	1	400	15	1,500	1	75	1	15
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point	157	1,570	162	162	2,650	3,231	. .	..	..	. . .	2	1,000	68	13,800	5	10,000	3	16
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line	54	540	130	130	1,495	1,867	2	2,000	....	...	3	15,000	58	8,700	4	15,600	67	17
	Totals	2,681	26,390	4,433	4,190	64,795	76,782	14	16,500	1	100	6	155,550	787	117,200	213	121,875	546	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of HALIFAX, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.																		Number.
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.						Carrying Smacks.			
		Number.	Tonnage	Value.	Men	(40 tons and over). Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men	Number.	Value.	Men		
	Halifax County.								$			$		$			$			
1	From Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay					1			6,500	18	140	3,000	4	1,200	76	2	500	4		1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour					1		1	5,600	21	234	9,200	4	800	130	1	300	2		2
3	Indian Harbour to Peggy's Cove						2	12	9,000	5	250	14,000	59	12,950	180	2	500	4		3
4	Dover							17	8,900	63	38	11,350	4	1,500	127	1	200	2		4
5	Prospect						1	1	1,100	10	103	3,400	4	1,000	85					5
6	Terrence Bay						3	5	5,600	36	210	8,200	18	4,400	126	1	400	3		6
7	Pennant						1	8	4,500	30	27	700	3	900	30					7
8	Sambro						3	6	9,500	35	60	4,500	19	2,850	26	1	5,000	4		8
9	Ketch Harbour						1	2	3,000	15	52	4,000	5	1,500	60					9
10	Portuguese Cove										73	4,500	8	3,000	40					10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson's Cove					1		2	3,500	19	98	2,000	5	1,000	98					11
13	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	1	124	100,000	16		1		3,500	7	29	685			36					13
14	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island							1	950	3	58	1,330	23	6,130	65					14
15	From Eastern Passage to and including Three Fathom Harbour					1			4,800	18	50	650	6	920	21					15
16	West and East Chezzetcook					1			2,500	17	10	1,684	18	3,273	90					16
17	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour										85	2,205	44	6,765	90	2	315	4		17
18	Jeddore						4		4,500	32	79	1,100	47	7,200	94	1	135	2		18
19	From and including Clam Harbour to and including West Ship Harbour							2	650	15	82	1,505	20	3,220	71	2	600	4		19
20	East Ship Harbour to and including Tangier										5	365	30	5,775	68					20
21	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island							1	400	3	1	20	15	2,650	26	1	200	1		21
22	Spry Bay and Taylor's Head							3	1,150	9	17	660	23	5,420	104	2	300	2		22
23	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island							3	1,500	11	2	25	19	3,910	40					23
24	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin												5	775	9	2	400	2		24
25	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove							1	500	1	1	20	5	535	11					25
26	Moser River and Ecum Secum										3	145	13	1,395	30	1	150	1		26
	Totals	1	124	100,000	16	5	16	65	77,650	415	2,143	75,244	411	79,068	1,733	19	9,090	35		

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Halifax County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	From Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay	1,160	18,000	75	2,050	300	150	1,400	700			6	1,200	61	1,300	51	4,800	12	1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour	2,200	3,090	85	2,170	390	150	2,300	1,150			5	1,500	72	1,100	72	5,600	5	2
3	Indian Harbour and Peggy's Cove	2,820	22,300	265	8,100	315	150	3,300	1,700			3	450	68	10,600	51	4,050	3	3
4	Dover	3,190	51,105	350	4,750	410	205	5,200	2,600			4	1,600	61	8,000	60	3,600	6	4
5	Prospect	1,950	26,360	75	1,800	200	100	3,300	1,600			2	1,200	33	10,000	33	4,650	2	5
6	Terrence Bay	1,000	12,675	277	3,500	240	130	1,900	2,190			4	1,600	50	7,500	50	2,500	6	6
7	Pennant	375	5,510	45	890	30	18	1,900	950			2	30	12	2,400	12	990		7
8	Sambro	915	9,630	140	2,000	210	105	3,050	1,525	1	2,000	3	1,300	20	3,000	21	2,500	20	8
9	Ketch Harbour	245	2,846	69	990	175	87	300	150			2	1,200	25	3,000	14	1,500	2	9
10	Portuguese Cove	511	6,080	40	560	76	40	900	450					19	2,850	20	1,500		10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson's Cove	175	5,065	125	2,720	175	87	1,117	565					27	4,400	27	2,200		11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	56	1,488	14	75	30	15	350	175			6	30,000	16	36,000	6	62,000	276	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	310	1,500	71	1,000	230	140	2,800	1,600					35	6,500	7	225		13
14	From Eastern Passage to and including Three Fathom Harbour	181	850			66	38	2,000	1,070					69	1,560	9	740		14
15	West and East Chezzetcook	608	2,900	7	140	295	165	2,950	1,690					37	800	14	935		15
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour	305	1,807	4	65	285	154	2,950	1,560	1	2,000			42	925	19	700	19	16
17	Jeddore	378	1,650	7	180	200	225	3,250	1,700	1	1,500	1	60	47	3,000	15	1,700	30	17
18	From and including Clam Harbour to and including West Ship Harbour	365	2,238			206	109	5,250	2,625	1	1,000	2	250	35	1,550	31	1,700	12	18
19	East Ship Harbour to and including Tangier	566	2,196			169	160					1	50	37	865	24	875	25	19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	184	1,104	3	28	66	66	4,200	1,680	1	1,200	1	25	14	300	10	200	15	20
21	Spry Bay and Taylor's Head	668	4,008			200	200	4,000	4,000	1	200	2	50	44	957	30	558	30	21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	340	1,881	11	125	112	112					3	100	23	345	16	200	25	22
23	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin	30	180	4	35	21	21	11,000	10,000	2	1,500			5	100	2	30	25	23
24	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	26	156	2	20	31	31							6	85	4	50	4	24
25	Moser River and Ecum Secum	90	720	4	27	53	53	9,000	6,000	1	1,000			8	85	5	70	24	25
	Totals	18,454	185,238	1,674	31,225	1,383	2,711	75,417	45,890	9	10,400	47	10,615	866	197,222	606	103,883	541	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of HANTS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.					Fishing Gear.						Number.
		Boats.					Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		Hand Lines		
		Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	Hants County.		$		$			$		$		$	
1	Hantsport to and including Tennycape	11	1,100	6	1,200	34	25	300	5	500	..	..	1
2	From Tennycape to and including Maitland, also the Shubenacadie River	69	625	....	.....	75	116	810	5	300	57	57	2
	Totals	80	1,725	6	1,200	109	141	1,110	10	800	57	57	

THE CATCH.

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RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Number.
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Cumberland County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	From Colchester County Line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River			8,774	43,870											1
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip, River Philip and Pugwash River			5,022	25,110									900	900	2
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County Line			2,552	12,760					20	20			4,820	4,820	3
4	From Fort Lawrence to Cape Chignecto	15	180	7	35	20	40	11	22	3	3	99	99	119	119	4
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester County Line	73	876	120	600	120	240			2	2	137	137	253	253	5
	Totals	88	1,056	16,475	82,375	140	280	11	22	25	25	236	236	6,092	6,092	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Shad.		Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Trout.		Oysters.		Number.
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	
	Cumberland County.		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	From Colchester County Line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River			225	225			140	980	3	24	315	1,575	1
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip, River Philip and Pugwash River			1,288	1,288			510	3,570	5	40	100	500	2
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County Line			20	20			68	476	1	8			3
4	From Fort Lawrence to Cape Chignecto	226	1,582	65	65	20	120							4
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester County Line	30	210			30	180							5
	Totals	256	1,792	1,598	1,598	50	300	718	5,026	9	72	415	2,075	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Number.
	Cumberland County.													
1	From Colchester County Line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River		4,387											1
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip, River Philip and Pugwash River		2,511									100	200	2
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County Line		1,276						20				2,280	3
4	From Fort Lawrence to Cape Chignecto	15		7	20			11	3		33	20		4
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester County Line	73		120	73	13	7		2	50	29	14		5
	Totals	88	8,174	127	93	13	7	11	25	50	62	134	2,480	
	Rates $	20	19	12	2 50	3 50	8	2	1 50	1 50	5	1 50	3	
	Values $	1,760	155,306	1,524	233	46	56	22	37	75	310	201	7,440	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districs.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Number.
	Cumberland County.												
1	From Colchester County Line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	140	3	315	1
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip, River Philip and Pugwash River	.....	200	.....	.....	139	383	.....	.....	510	5	100	2
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County Line	.....	130	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	68	1	.....	3
4	From Fort Lawrence to Cape Chignecto	33	.....	154	24	65	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester County Line	73	10	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Totals	106	340	184	24	449	383	50	.....	718	9	415	
	Rates...$	6	2	10	12	2	5	12	.....	10	12	8	
	Values $	636	680	1,840	288	898	1,915	600	.....	7,180	108	3,320	

Total value..$184,475

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of COLCHESTER, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, *cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Hake & Cusk, cwt.	Hake & Cusk, value	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Oysters, cwt.	Oysters, value.	Clams, cwt.	Clams, value.	Dulse, cwt.	Dulse, value.	Number.
	Colchester County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Straits of Northumberland	....	.....	506	2,024	180	360	60	90	....	....	40	40	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	30	210	....	.....	....	.....	25	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Cobequid Basin, including Stewiacke River	219	2,628	....	.....	199	398	....	....	18	27	173	173	400	2,000	985	1,970	3	24	6	42	5	40	8	40	....	....	75	112	200	250	2
	Totals	219	2,628	506	2,024	379	758	60	90	18	27	213	213	400	2,000	985	1,970	3	24	36	252	5	40	8	40	25	125	75	112	200	250	

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of COLCHESTER, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, slipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Dulse, dried, cwt.	Number.
	Colchester County.																							
1	Straits of Northumberland	..	253	..	20	47	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	25	..	..	1
2	Cobequid Basin, including Stewiacke River	219	..	109	..	30	..	9	3	45	22	41	385	5	976	3	3	6	5	8	..	75	50	2
	Totals	219	253	109	20	77	20	9	3	45	42	41	385	5	976	3	3	36	5	8	25	75	50	
	Rates	$ 20	19	2·50	3·50	8	5	1·50	5	1·50	3	2	10	12	2	6	12	10	12	12	8	2	8	
	Values	$ 4,380	4,807	272	70	616	100	13	15	68	126	82	3,850	60	1,952	18	36	360	60	96	200	150	400	

Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

Total value $17,731

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of PICTOU, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake & cusk, cwt.	Hake & cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Oysters, cwt.	Oysters, value.
	Pictou County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
1	From Antigonish County line to Pictou Harbour, including East Branch St. Mary's River	520	6240	3722	18610	434	868	...	...	188	282	2903	2903	...	...	60	120	487	3409	45	315			110	330		
2	Pictou Harbour and Pictou Island	...	...	5950	29800	93	186	13	26	34	51	1786	1786	4	20	10	20	231	1617	5	35	10	50	10	30		
3	From Pictou Harbour to Colchester County line	...	...	12068	60340	225	450	...	...	375	563	1965	1965	3	15	...	...	103	721	3	21	...	...	...	...	80	400
	Totals	520	6240	21740	108750	752	1504	13	26	597	896	6654	6654	7	35	70	140	821	5747	53	371	10	50	120	360	80	400

Cwt. = 100 lbs.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of PICTOU, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Number.
	Pictou County.																			
1	From Antigonish County line to Pictou Harbour, including East Branch St. Mary's River	520	1,846	30	410	8		36	50	295		1,304		60	487	45		110		1
2	Pictou Harbour and Pictou Island		2,975		93		13		12	112	67	740	4	10	231	5	10	10		2
3	From Pictou Harbour to Pictou County Line		6,034		15	70			125	50	50	882	2		103	3			80	3
	Totals	520	10,855	30	518	78	13	36	187	457	115	2,926	7	70	821	53	10	120	80	
	Rates $	20	19	12	2·50	8	2	1·50	5	1·50	6	2	8	2	10	12	12	5	8	
	Values $	10,400	206245	360	1,295	624	26	54	935	685	690	5,852	56	140	8,210	636	120	600	640	

Total value $237,568

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintals = 112 lbs.

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake & Cusk, cwt.	Hake & Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.
	Antigonish County.		$		$		$		$		$		$
1	From Guysboro County Line to and including Antigonish Harbour	269	2690	4530	22650	1142	1713	96	144	354	354	1800	1800
2	From Antigonish Harbour to and including South Side of Cape George	145	1450	4184	20920	302	453			285	285	656	656
3	Cape George to Pictou County Line	128	1280	213	10690	185	277	67	101	1899	1899	904	904
	Totals	542	5420	10352	54260	1629	2443	163	245	2538	253	3360	3360

*Cwt.=100 lb.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed
vince of NOVA SCOTIA,

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, dried,
	Antigonish County.								
1	From Guysboro County Line to and including Antigonish Harbour	269	2265	200	15	304	63	11	118
2	From Antigonish Harbour to and including South side of Cape George	145	2092	14		96			95
3	Cape George to Pictou County Line	128	1069	10		58	40	9	633
	Totals	542	5426	224	15	458	103	20	846
	Rates $	20	19	2·50	3·50	8	2	6	5
	Values $	10840	103094	560	52	3664	206	120	4230
	Total value								

*Cwt.=100 lbs. †Quintal=112 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CATCH

State, in the County of ANTIGONISH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Squid, brls.	Squid, value.	Oysters, brl.	Oysters, value.	Number.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
270	1350	300	300	272	1904	8	64	60	300	160	480	30	90	600	600	160	180	600	2400	1
8	40	100	100	120	840	4	32	15	75	10	30	..	..	400	400	12	36	..	..	2
68	340	120	120	..	..	1	8	50	250	..	..	..	..	300	300	15	45	..	..	3
346	1730	520	520	392	2744	13	104	125	625	170	510	30	90	1300	1300	187	561	600	2400	

MARKETED.

in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of ANTIGONISH, Pro- during the year 1916-17.

Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
312	150	519	171	33	300	2[illegible]	8	60	160	30	600	160	600	1	1232	1
5	[illegible]	318	8	..	100	120	4	15	10		400	12		1	100	2
1	112	282	29	13	120	.	1	50			300	15		2	200	3
321	267	1119	208	46	520	392	13	125	170	30	1300	187	600	4	1532	
1-50	6	2	8	16	[illegible]	10	12	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-50	5	8	[illegible]	40c.	
481	1602	2238	1664	736	2600	3920	156	1500	850	150	1950	935	4800	20	612	

..... $146,980

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of GUYSBOROUGH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, *cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Number.
	Guysboro County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Cecum Secum and Marie Joseph	5	50	710	4,260	1,284	2,568	54	81	9	11	27	34	910	910	42	168					1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Geoggin	21	210	1,153	6,918	2,322	4,644	51	76			24	30	772	772	3	12			109	163	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River	81	810	189	1,134	468	936	15	23					360	360	21	84					3
4	Vine Harbour and Port Hilford	13	130	266	1,596	468	936	12	18			6	8	590	590	36	144					4
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton	6	60	772	4,632	2,247	4,494	870	1,305	15	19	12	15	2,750	2,750	945	3,780					5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour	16	160	1,702	10,212	732	1,464	60	90	6	7	12	15	1,221	1,221	495	1,980			20	30	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head	5	50	3,638	21,828	12,591	25,182	678	1,017	87	109	597	746	2,225	2,225	1,224	4,896					7
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River	3	30	....	.....	3,034	6,068	909	1,363	114	142	1,494	1,867	497	497	522	2,088			12	18	8
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix	....	....	130	780	2,522	5,044	1,653	2,480	669	836	1,653	1,316	547	547	363	1,452			48	72	9
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover	3	30	2,217	13,302	3,903	7,806	5,718	8,577	126	157	1,029	1,286	645	645	1,403	5,612	1	6	90	135	10
11	Canso and Canso Tittle	133	1,330	3,056	18,336	29,555	59,110	70,760	106,140	3,081	3,851	3,522	4,403	3,424	3,424	1,896	7,584	4	24	150	225	11
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip	....	....	627	3,762	1,988	3,976	5,608	8,412	1,122	1,402	1,940	2,425	870	870	159	636			....	....	12
13	Queensport	40	400	1,877	11,262	2,883	5,766	264	396	147	184	66	83	170	170	189	756			....	....	13
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove	....	....	....	....	3,456	6,852	7,078	10,617	841	1,051	1,394	1,743	2,685	2,685	703	2,812	2	12	36	54	14
15	Guysboro and Manchester	80	800	....	....	635	1,270	3	4	12	15	156	195	129	129	36	144					15
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point	74	740	....	....	167	334	57	86	45	57	561	702	141	141	30	120			75	113	16
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line	55	550	1,114	6,324	1,507	3,014	4,941	7,411	33	42	96	120	136	136	....	....			....	....	17
	Totals	535	5,350	17,451	104,346	69,732	139,464	98,731	148,096	6,307	7,883	11,989	14,988	18,072	18,072	8,067	32,268	7	42	540	810	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Soles, cwt.	Soles, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Skate, cwt.	Skate, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Swordfish, cwt.	Swordfish, value.	Squid, brl.	Squid, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Hair Seals, No.	Hair Seals, value.	Number.
	Guysboro County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph			10	60			*16	80	2	14			30	90							29	29	6	6	1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Gegoggin			12	72			22	176	2	14											44	44	4	4	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River			8	48			26	208	4	28			10	30							36	36	2	2	3
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford							23	184	1	7											31	31	1	1	4
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton			36	216					3	21											42	42	2	2	5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour									3	21					5	5					28	28	1	1	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head			155	930					1	7			30	90			252	1,008							7
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River			26	156			70	560	2	14			60	180			434	1,736							8
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix			427	2,562					3	21			25	75			281	1,124							9
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover			67	402									30	90			542	2,168							10
11	Canso and Canso Tittle	872	436	2,594	15,564	220	110			8	56	267	134					1,678	6,712	1,010	4,040					11
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip			1	6									8	24			31	124							12
13	Queensport			15	90																					13
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove									2	14			10	30					325	1,300					14
15	Guysboro and Manchester													6	18											15
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point							49	392	14	98			4	12											16
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line																			615	2,460					17
	Totals	872	436	3,351	20,106	220	110	200	1,600	45	315	267	134	213	639	5	5	3,218	12,872	1,950	7,800	210	210	16	16	

*Cwt.=100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, in the County of GUYSBOROUGH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintal.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintal.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintal.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintal.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Number.
	Guysboro County.																			
1	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph	5	....	....	710	....	....	428	....	....	18	....	3	....	9	280	35	....	14	1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Gegoggin	21	....	363	427	....	....	774	....	....	17	....	....	....	8	224	50	....	1	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River	81	....	....	189	....	....	156	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	100	30	....	7	3
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford	13	....	....	266	....	....	156	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	130	100	....	12	4
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton	6	....	....	772	138	....	703	750	....	40	....	5	....	4	190	1,090	....	315	5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour	16	....	561	580	....	....	244	....	....	20	....	2	....	4	117	435	....	165	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head	5	....	1,193	1,252	....	2,688	2,405	....	....	226	....	29	....	199	375	550	564	220	7
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River	3	....	....	....	....	431	724	....	....	303	....	38	....	498	59	160	....	174	8
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix	....	....	65	....	80	462	566	....	....	551	....	223	....	351	99	125	....	121	9
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover	3	....	771	675	2,026	397	361	2,421	1,020	419	....	42	....	343	35	270	614	263	10
11	Canso and Canso Tittle	100	40	971	1,074	16,224	2,968	2,465	46,664	2,949	6,066	225	952	456	1,022	150	1,487	1,428	156	11
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip	....	....	116	395	....	148	564	2,203	....	1,135	126	332	179	587	90	300	....	53	12
13	Queensport	40	....	853	171	1,450	478	159	....	....	86	....	49	....	22	10	70	....	63	13
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove	....	....	....	....	....	696	678	1,917	65	1,677	115	242	110	428	99	1,194	664	13	14
15	Guysboro and Manchester	80	....	....	....	....	298	13	....	....	1	....	4	....	52	5	57	....	12	15
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point	74	....	....	....	....	49	23	....	....	19	....	15	....	187	8	60	....	10	16
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line	55	....	557	....	1,441	18	10	2,329	1,279	18	....	11	....	32	2	65	....	....	17
	Totals ..... $	502	40	5,450	6,511	21,359	8,633	10,369	56,284	5,313	10,605	466	1,947	745	3,748	1,973	6,078	3,270	1,599	
	Rates ..... $	20	10	19	12	2 50	3 50	8	2	7	6	1 50	5	1 50	5	6	2	8	16	
	Values ..... $	10,040	400	103,550	78,132	53,397	30,216	82,952	112,568	37,191	63,630	699	9,735	1,117	18,740	11,838	12,156	26,160	25,584	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Sales, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Skate Wings, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs canned, case.	Hair Seal Skins, Number.	Fish Oil, gal.	Seal Oil, gal.	Number.
	Guysboro County.																			
1	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph					10		16	12		30				29		6	345	48	1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Gegoggin		49	20		12		232	12						44		4	598	32	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River					8		26	4		10				21	15	2	120	16	3
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford							23	1						31		1	120	8	4
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton					36			3						42		2	786	16	5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour		20						3			5			28		1	200	8	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head					155			1		30		252					3,990		7
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River			4		26		70	2		60		434					1,597		8
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix			16		427			3		25		281					1,919		9
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover	1		30		67					30		542					2,682		10
11	Canso and Canso Tittle	4		50	872	2,595	220		8	267			1,678	1,010				24,224		11
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip										8		31					3,043		12
13	Queensport					15												841		13
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove	2		12					2		10			325				3,896		14
15	Guysboro and Manchester										6							197		15
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point			25				49	14		4							185		16
17	From Saad Point to Antigonish County Line													615				1,657		17
	Totals	7	69	157	872	3,351	220	200	45	267	213	5	3,218	1,950	195	15	16	46,400	128	
	Rates $	10	2	5	3	12	5	10	12	1	5	5	5	5	2	5	1 50	40c.	40c	
	Values $	70	138	785	2,616	40,212	1,100	2,000	540	267	1,065	25	16,090	9,750	390	75	24	18,560	51	

Total value.....$771,863

* Cwt.=100 pounds. † Quintal=112 pounds.

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of HALIFAX, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, *cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Number.
	Halifax County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay	160	2028	216	1296	3428	6856	2649	5298	1950	2925	1800	2700	300	300	742	3710	...	...	29	43	1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour	73	876	240	1440	2760	5520	2550	5100	1650	2475	1650	2475	780	780	1660	8300	...	..	16	24	2
3	Indian Harbour and Peggy's Cove	80	960	400	2400	6723	13446	5536	11072	2700	4050	1950	2925	1475	1475	3880	19400	...	...	12	18	3
4	Dover	104	1248	400	2400	7200	14400	5828	11656	3000	4500	1962	2943	2025	2025	5140	25700	..	..	62	93	4
5	Prospect	78	936	300	1800	3000	6000	1318	2636	210	315	45	67	1434	1434	2305	11525	..	..	10	15	5
6	Terrence Bay	22	264	275	1650	4600	9200	4374	8748	1443	2165	660	990	1723	1723	1545	7725	..	..	30	45	6
7	Pennant	16	192	50	300	2700	5400	2206	4412	810	1215	420	630	675	675	512	2560	..	..	42	63	7
8	Sambro	22	264	1800	10800	2000	4000	1804	3608	675	1012	330	495	755	755	200	1000	..	..	6	9	8
9	Ketch Harbor	25	300	49	294	1670	3340	2200	4400	870	1305	300	450	1052	1052	818	4090	..	..	60	90	9
10	Portuguese Cove	30	360	40	240	240	480	215	430	30	45	15	23	735	735	489	2445	..	..	12	18	10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson's Cove	49	588	100	600	2360	4720	1886	3772	105	157	708	1062	1280	1280	1836	9180	..	..	14	21	11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	32	384	25	150	3526	7052	7165	14330	1227	1841	1000	1500	175	175	23	115	140	840	67	101	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	2	24	1100	5500	2474	4948	881	1762	....	....	666	999	1054	1054	131	655	...	..	10	10	13
14	Eastern Passage to Three Fathom Harbour	15	180	.....	....	1962	3924	150	300	.....	....	69	104	1247	1245	14	70	....	....	18	18	14
15	West and East Chezzetcook	.....	.....	.....	....	4249	8498	492	984	....	....	270	405	2836	2836	83	415	....	....	109	109	15
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour	97	1164	883	4415	4869	9720	750	1500	.....	....	969	1440	1885	1885	48	240	..	..	12	12	16
17	Jeddore	7	84	1382	6910	7717	15434	574	1148	30	45	804	1206	7515	7515	72	360	....	..	4	4	17
18	Clam Harbour and West Ship Harbour	22	264	1246	6230	2139	4278	60	120	.....	....	240	360	4349	4349	44	220	..	....	45	45	18
19	East Ship Harbour and Tangier	3	36	600	3000	2920	5840	214	428	3	4	780	1170	536	5365	82	410	....	....	....	....	19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	.....	.....	1156	5780	894	1788	93	186	54	81	63	95	1416	1416	119	595	..	..	....	....	20
21	Spry Bay to Taylor's Head	22	264	1097	5485	4445	8890	216	432	30	45	372	558	9251	9251	170	850	..	..	....	....	21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	77	924	674	3370	1600	3200	103	206	69	103	45	67	3119	3119	39	195	..	..	....	....	22
23	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin	6	72	2220	11100	442	884	16	32	....	....	21	32	381	381	5	25	....	....	....	....	23
24	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	8	96	600	3000	609	1218	38	76	....	....	3	4	245	245	9	45	....	....	....	....	24
25	Moser River and Ecum Secum	31	372	1430	7150	1243	2486	54	108	3	5	75	112	1052	1052	26	130	....	....	....	....	25
	Totals	990	11880	16283	85310	75761	151522	41372	82744	14859	22288	15208	22812	52122	52122	19992	99960	140	840	558	738	

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Albacore, cwt.	Albacore, value.	Skate, cwt.	Skate, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Swordfish, cwt.	Swordfish, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Squid, brl.	Squid, value.	Oysters, brl.	Oysters, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Number.
	Halifax County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay	350	2450	325	163	..	..	45	315	2800	5600	350	175	166	318	40	160	266	266	50	100	..	..	85	127	1
2	From Head of Margarets' Bay to Indian Harbour	600	4200	36	18	1	8	30	210	1600	3200	347	173	100	300	43	172	246	246	77	150			125	188	2
3	Indian Harbour and Peggy's Cove	900	6300	100	50			7	49	1210	2420	100	50	50	150	56	224	208	208	60	120			89	133	3
4	Dover	741	5187	423	215			30	210	1550	3100	423	211	110	330	53	220	325	325	59	118			140	210	4
5	Prospect	100	700	150	75			15	105	1300	2600	150	75	60	180	31	140	43	43	20	40			86	129	5
6	Terrence Bay	500	3500	217	107			32	224	1000	2000	217	108	75	225	40	160	44	44	60	150			81	121	6
7	Pennant	300	2100	37	18			9	63	400	800	37	17	8	24	25	100	17	17	8	16			25	38	7
8	Sambro	400	2800	40	20			5	35	500	1000	40	20	4	12	15	60	143	143	9	18			27	40	8
9	Ketch Harbour	390	2730	17	8			3	21	720	1440	17	8	12	36	56	144	17	17	7	14			35	55	9
10	Portuguese Cove	9	63	20	10			4	28	60	120	20	10	7	21	10	40	50	50	6	12			43	63	10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson's Cove	420	2940	22	11			6	42	1000	2000	22	11	12	36	6	266	79	79	30	60			61	92	11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	1217	8519	38	19			40	280	.....	.....	53	26	80	240			77	77	2	4			90	135	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	102	714	30	15			...	...	...	.....	...	...	4	12	8	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	13
14	Eastern Passage to Three Fathom Harbour	6	42	60	30	117	936	7	49	.....	.....	...	...	7	21			...	...	...	...	...	...	256	256	14
15	West and East Chezzetcook	19	133	60	30	218	1744	8	56	...	...	...	...	49	147	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3946	3946	15
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour	44	343	60	30	278	2024	11	77	.....	.....	...	...	34	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2610	2610	16
17	Jeddore	68	476	36	18	16	128	5	35	.....	.....	...	...	16	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	200	154	154	17
18	Clam Harbour and West Ship Harbour	47	329	64	32	10	80	11	77	...	...	...	...	10	30	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1720	1720	18
19	East Ship Harbour and Tangier	25	75	...	...	...	...	5	35	.....	.....	...	...	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	13	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	20
21	Spry Bay to Taylor's Head	45	213	...	...	...	...	9	63	.....	.....	...	...	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	43	213	...	...	58	406	15	105	.....	.....	...	...	40	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	22
23	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin	3	15	...	...	...	...	6	42	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	23
24	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	10	50	..	..	7	49	8	56	.....	.....	...	...	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	24
25	Moser River and Ecum Secum	18	90	...	...	8	56	7	49	..	..	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	25
	Totals	6368	44251	960	1031	713	5431	318	2226	12140	24280	1770	885	829	2487	456	1744	1913	1913	386	772	40	200	6766	10119	

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of HALIFAX, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, smoked, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, smoked, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, smoked, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, smoked, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Number.
	Halifax County.																			
1	Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay	50	70	.....	216	420	2	1,000	525	12	700	....	650	....	600	50	50	50	700	1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour	53	12	.....	240	660	.....	700	1,000	25	500	...	550	...	550	150	100	165	1,600	2
3	Indian Harbour to Peggy's Cove	65	9	.....	400	1,200	.....	1,841	2,200	18	1,100	....	900	....	650	200	225	300	3,700	3
4	Dover	80	11	.....	400	1,200	.....	2,000	2,200	14	1,200	...	1,000	....	654	375	300	375	4,900	4
5	Prospect	70	5	.....	300	600	.....	890	700	9	200	...	70	....	15	300	300	117	2,200	5
6	Terrence Bay	20	1	.....	275	1,000	.....	1,200	1,500	12	950	...	481	....	220	200	323	277	1,467	6
7	Pennant	15	1	..	50	900	.....	600	1,300	3	300	..	270	..	140	120	125	90	500	7
8	Sambro	20	1	448	904	800	.....	400	1,200	2	200	...	225	....	110	135	140	100	200	8
9	Ketch Harbour	25	...	.....	49	920	.....	250	1,000	.....	400	...	290	....	100	200	210	111	800	9
10	Portuguese Cove	30	.....	.....	40	90	.....	50	95	....	40	..	10	...	5	195	150	45	480	10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson Cove	45	2	.....	100	860	.....	500	1,000	...	292	...	35	...	236	295	195	200	1,800	11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	15	10	...	25	2,200	648	10	3,300	1,895	25	30	389	50	300	30	35	20	23	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	2	...	.....	1,100	266	...	736	386	....	165	....		..	222	24	228	173	110	13
14	From Eastern Passage to and including Three Fathom Harbour	15	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	650	6	...	48	....	.....	...	23	4	387	40	5	14
15	West and East Chezzetcook	...	...	.....	.....	1,300	...	983	12	...	160	....		..	90	18	856	125	11	15
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour	39	34	96	691	36	...	1,608	39	...	237	...		...	320	10	563	93	6	16
17	Jeddore	6	1	445	492	16	...	2,567	22	...	184	....	10	...	268	10	2,391	166	12	17
18	From and including Clam Harbour to and including West Ship Harbour	10	8	369	508	15	.....	708	6	.....	18	..	.....	..	80	8	971	714	8	18
19	East Ship Harbour to and including Tangier	3	...	...	600	10	....	970	4	.....	70	....	1	...	260	7	1,780	9	7	19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	...	...	358	440	6	...	296	3	...	30	...	18	...	21	4	468	4	5	20
21	Spry Bay and Taylor's Head	22	...	316	465	20	...	1,475	6	...	70	....	10	...	124	12	3,073	10	8	21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	60	10	...	674	10	...	530	4	...	33	..	23	..	15	8	1,029	12	3	22

23	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin		6		760	700	4		146	1		5				7	2	125	2	2	23
24	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove		8			600	6		201	2		12				1	3	78	4	3	24
25	Moser River to Ecum Secum		28	2	465	500	7		412	3		17		1		25	2	346	6	2	25
	Totals		687	180	3,257	9,769	12,558	650	20,633	16,514	1,990	6,956	30	4,933	50	5,036	2,362	14,448	3,208	18,552	
	Rates	$	20	25	19	12	2 50	10	8	2	7	6	10	5	10	5	1 50	6	2	8	
	Values	$	13,740	4,500	61,883	117,228	31,395	6,500	165,064	33,028	13,930	41,736	300	24,665	500	25,180	3,543	86,688	6,416	148,416	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of HALIFAX, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs used fresh, brl.	Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Halifax County.																			
1	Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay	14	.....	20	3	350	325	.....	45	2,800	350	106	40	260	50	..	85	30	2,450	1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour	20	.....	10	2	600	36	1	30	1,600	34	100	43	246	75	..	12	20	2,160	2
3	Indian Harbour to Peggy's Cove	60	.....	12	...	900	100	.....	7	1,210	100	50	56	208	60	...	89	33	4,220	3
4	Dover	80	.....	50	4	741	42	.....	30	1,550	42	110	58	323	59	...	140	51	4,940	4
5	Prospect	35	.....	10	...	100	150	.....	15	1,300	150	60	35	47	20	..	86	17	1,140	5
6	Terrence Bay	26	.....	30	....	500	215	.....	32	1,000	215	75	40	44	60	....	81	40	2,750	6
7	Pennant	4	.....	42	....	300	35	.....	9	400	35	8	25	17	8	....	25	6	1,530	7
8	Sambro	.....	.....	6	....	400	40	.....	5	500	40	4	15	145	9	....	27	5	1,200	8
9	Ketch Harbour	6	.....	60	....	390	15	.....	3	720	15	12	36	17	7	....	35	4	1,260	9
10	Portuguese Cove	3	.....	12	....	9	20	.....	4	60	20	7	10	50	6	....	42	3	125	10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson Cove	12	.....	14	....	420	22	.....	6	1,000	22	12	65	79	30	....	61	10	1,260	11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	.....	140	67	....	1,217	38	.....	40	.....	53	80	..	..	2	..	90	....	3,220	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	7	.....	10	....	102	30	.....	.....	.....	..	4	8	75	.....	.....	77		1,060	13
14	From Eastern Passage to and including Three Fathom Harbour	3	.....	18	...	6	60	117	7	.....	.....	7	..	.....	.....	..	252	..	530	14
15	West and East Chezzetcook	24	.....	7	34	19	60	218	8	.....	.....	49	..	.....	.....	..	3,946	..	1,250	15
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour	14	.....	3	3	44	60	278	11	.....	.....	34	..	.....	.....	46	2,610	..	1,640	16
17	Jeddore	20	.....	4	..	68	36	16	5	.....	.....	16	..	.....	.....	.....	154	..	2,280	17
18	From and including Clam Harbour to and including West Ship Harbour	12	.....	3	14	47	64	10	11	.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	1,720	.....	600	18
19	East Ship Harbour to and including Tangier	25	.....	.....	...	25	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20	....	...	...	.	5	7	980	19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	38	...	.....	...	13	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.	3	4	280	0
21	Spry Bay and Taylor's Head	54	.....	.....	...	43	.....	.....	9	.....	...	10	...	.....	.....	.....	5	8	1,260	21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	12	.....	...	..	43	.....	58	15	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	450	22

23	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin	1	.....	...	.	3	.....	.. .	6	.....	.....	..	2	....	....	...	2	..	112	23
24	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	2	. .	...	.	10	. .	7	8	. . .	...	10	.....	....	....	...	5	..	16[illegible]4	24
25	Moser River to Ecum Secum	8	.....	...	.	18	. .	8	7	...	...	5	.....	..	....	.	5	..	340	25
	Totals	480	140	378	67	6,536	2,060	713	318	12,140	1,770	829	436	1,912	386	40	9,676	243	37,142	
	Rates	$ 16	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	10	1[illegible]	3	1	5	5	1 50	5	8	2	5	40c.	
	Values	$ 7,6[illegible]	1,400	7[illegible]6	300	6,4[illegible]6	[illegible]0,300	7,130	3,816	[illegible]6,4[illegible]0	1,770	4,14[illegible]	2,180	2,86[illegible]	1,930	320	19,352	1,215	14,857	

Total value $977,567

* Cwt.=100 pounds. † Quintal=112 pounds.

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of HANTS. Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Number.
	Hants County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Hantsport to and including Tennycape	49	588	340	680	.....	.....	90	540	1,200	1,800	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	From Tennycape to and including Shubenacadie River	105	1,260	57	114	36	36	330	1,980	1,630	2,445	5	40	35	210	14	28	2
	Totals	154	1,848	397	794	36	36	420	2,520	2,830	4,245	7	56	35	210	14	28	

*Cwt.=100 lb.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, in the County of HANTS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Number.
	Hants County.											
1	Hantsport to Tennycape inclusive	49	340	.....	90	.....	1,200	.....	2	.....	.....	1
2	Tennycape to and including Maitland and the Shubenacadie River	105	57	36	205	42	1,210	140	5	35	14	2
	Totals	154	397	36	295	42	2,410	140	7	35	14	
	Rates	$ 20	2·50	1·50	10	12	2	5	12	12	2	
	Values	$ 3,080	993	54	2,950	504	4,820	700	84	420	28	

Total value $13,633

*Cwt.=100 lbs. †Quintal=112 lbs.

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for District No. 2, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kind of Fish.	Caught and Landed in a green state.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$	$
Salmon.....cwt.	3,048	34,422			
" used fresh..... "			2,712	54,240	
" canned.....cases			40	400	
" smoked.....cwt.			180	4,500	
					59,140
Lobsters..... "	83,307	437,065			
" canned.....cases			33,415	634,885	
" shipped in shell.....cwt.			16,437	197,244	
					832,129
Cod..... "	148,790	296,765			
" used fresh..... "			35,258	88,145	
" smoked fillets..... "			650	6,500	
" green—salted..... "			8,681	30,384	
" dried..... "			31,622	252,976	
					378,005
Haddock..... "	140,290	231,133			
" used fresh..... "			72,925	145,850	
" smoked (finnans)..... "			7,303	51,121	
" dried..... "			17,581	105,486	
					302,457
Hake and Cusk..... "	24,386	33,720			
" used fresh..... "			527	790	
" smoked fillets..... "			30	300	
" dried..... "			7,933	39,665	
					40,755
Pollock..... "	27,451	38,063			
" used fresh..... "			804	1,205	
" smoked fillets..... "			50	500	
" dried..... "			8,849	44,245	
					45,950
Herring..... "	86,549	86,549			
" used fresh..... "			3,355	5,033	
" smoked..... "			2,522	7,566	
" pickled.....brl.			16,909	101,454	
" used as bait..... "			13,712	27,424	141,476
Mackerel.....cwt.	28,412	133,993			
" used fresh..... "			22,037	176,296	
" salted.....brl.			2,125	34,000	210,296
Shad.....cwt.	1,223	7,194			
" used fresh..... "			1,011	10,110	
" salted.....brl.			71	852	10,962
Alewives.....cwt.	6,581	9,501			
" used fresh..... "			4,352	8,704	
" salted.....brl.			743	3,718	12,422
Soles.....cwt.	872	436	872		2,616
Halibut, used fresh..... "	9,772	64,681	9,772		117,264
Flounders..... "	2,800	1,661	2,800		14,000
Smelts..... "	2,880	20,806	2,880		28,800
Trout..... "	450	3,184	450		5,400
Skate wings..... "	2,037	1,019	2,037		2,037
Albacore..... "	12,140	24,280	12,140		36,420
Bass..... "	178	925	178		2,136
Eels..... "	1,332	3,996	1,332		6,660
Tom Cod..... "	35	95	35		175
Swordfish..... "	3,654	14,616	3,654		18,270
Mixed fish..... "	3,212	3,212	3,212		4,818

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Value of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State and of the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for District No. 2, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a green state.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Squid	brl.	2,523	9,133	2,523		12,615
Oysters	"	1,160	5,200	1,160		9,280
Clams	"	9,975	10,469			
" used fresh	"			9,960	19,920	
" canned	cases			15	75	
						19,995
Dulse	cwt.	200	250	50		400
Tongues and Sounds	"			247		1,235
Hair Seals	No.	16	16			
Hair Seal skins	"			16		24
Fish Oil	gal.			85,074		34,029
Seal Oil	"			128		51
Totals			1,472,378			2,349,817

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in District No. 2, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 124)	1	100,000
Sailing and gasolene vessels	150	128,400
Boats (sail)	3,741	142,509
" (gasolene)	1,433	259,048
Carrying smacks	89	41,485
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	36,188	379,657
Weirs	30	2,400
Trawls	4,566	58,970
Hand lines	9,471	7,314
Lobster traps	308,734	269,595
Lobster canneries	85	106,450
Clam canneries	2	400
Freezers and ice-houses	143	207,265
Smoke and fish-houses	1,827	234,342
Fishing piers and wharves	822	231,258
		2,169,093

Number of men employed on vessels	694
" " boats	4,574
" " carrying smacks	141
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	2,198
Total	7,607

DISTRICT No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of LUNENBURG, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.													Fishing gear.		Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20) tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	
	Lunenburg County.				$			$		$			$			$	
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove	.	.....	1	500	3	104	2288	10	3500	118	....	....	..	370	11000	1
2	Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan	.	....	1	500	2	36	792	11	3850	50	.	....	..	240	7800	2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove	.	2	15	8500	51	62	1364	20	7000	85	..			400	8000	3
4	Chester	.	.	3	4500	8	10	220	..		12	....	.	.....	200	5500	4
5	Martin's River and Mahone	9	....	4	6000	170	27	594	8	2500	35	....	....	..	200	3000	5
6	Tancooks	....	2	14	9000	56	83	2002	104	36400	200		.	.	1000	16000	6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury	88	1	14	1328000	1377	.	....	105	36750	166	1	350	2	1243	27967	7
8	La Have River	30	..	8	450000	619	....	.	153	53550	199	1	350	2	1440	14900	8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove	2	....	....	30000	44	....	....	64	32400	91	.	....	.	700	7000	9
	Totals	129	5	60	1837000	2330	322	7260	475	175950	956	2	700	4	5793	101167	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.				Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers, and Fish houses.	Number.
		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Lunenburg County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove	110	1750	200	100	2000	2000					2	400	33	1720	10	1000		1
2	Lodge, N.W. Cove, Aspotogan	40	575	115	55	3500	3500	1	600					28	2700	22	950		2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove	56	1200	300	150	3500	3500					2	200	68	2300	27	1500		3
4	Chester	7	210	60	30	1500	1500	1	600	1	600	1	200	10	400	8	800	25	4
5	Martin's River and Mahone	70	2600	30	15	1000	1000					2	200	35	6500	25	6000	30	5
6	Tancooks	185	3200	600	300	4000	4000					1	100	60	2500	40	1000		6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury	528	15840	415	207	19000	19000	1	600			1	2500	199	29850	12	175000	14	7
8	La Have River	180	5100	506	253	20100	20100	1	600					190	28500	6	52000	10	8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove			290	145	10350	10350							42	6300			10	9
	Totals	1170	30775	2516	1255	64950	64950	4	2400	1	600	9	3600	665	80770	150	238250	89	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of QUEENS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.											Fishing Gear.				Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Trawls.		
		(10 to 20 tons)	Value.	Men	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	Queens County.		$			$		$			$			$		$	
1	Port Medway	6	2700	18	17	1600	28	4730	66				420	3400	85	400	1
2	Mill Village				14	210			20				38	275			2
3	Greenfield				13	200			22								3
4	Liverpool, Western Head, Brooklyn	2	600	6	4	100	67	10000	94	1	200	2	630	19806	500	2000	4
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunts Point, Summerville	1	300	3			40	6000	52				402	4200	150	600	5
6	Port Mouton, S. W. Port Mouton	3	1000	11	5	125	55	8250	80	4	10000	9	602	5800	300	1200	6
7	Port Jolie, Port L'Hebert, Sandy Bay	2	500	6			35	5250	50	1	200	2	501	4500	100	400	7
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head	2	750	4	5	125	30	1500	60				402	4200	200	800	8
	Totals	16	5850	48	58	2360	255	38730	444	6	10400	13	2995	42175	1335	5400	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.	Number.
		Hand Line.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish House		Fishing pier and wharve			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Queens County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Port Medway	320	275	4000	5000	1	1800	..	..	3	250	71	1850	20	750	10	1
2	Mill Village	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	140	16	160	12	120	.	2
3	Greenfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	250	14	200	.	.	.	3
4	Liverpool, Western Head, Brooklyn	300	300	8000	8000	1	2000	.	.	3	5000	60	3000	8	400	12	4
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunts Point, Summerville..	400	400	8000	8000	.	.	.	.	1	250	50	2500	4	200	.	5
6	Port Mouton, S. W. Port Mouton	200	200	10000	10000	4	8000	.	.	2	500	25	1250	10	500	60	6
7	Port Jolie, Port Herbert, Sandy Bay	300	300	5000	5000	1	500	1	200	1	200	10	500	4	200	.	7
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Hd.	300	300	8500	8500	1	200	.	.	.	.	25	1250	8	400	.	8
	Totals	1820	1775	43500	44500	8	12500	1	200	18	6590	271	10710	66	2570	82	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of SHELBURNE, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.																		Fishing Gear.		
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.				Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.
	Shelburne County.			$					$			$		$			$				$	
1	Woods Harbour										7	245	97	24240	156	4	550	4	548	6525	1
2	Shag Har. and Bear Point							1	300	4	18	300	57	14250	125	3	725	4	415	4500	2
3	Cape Island							2	1000	9			292	82000	580	8	4800	16	1246	9350	3
4	Barrington							3	650	8	5	300	16	3200	28				80	800	4
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro							2	550	6	20	1030	81	16500	200	1	300	2	572	4900	5
6	Cape Negro and Blanche										14	500	45	9000	90				329	2000	6
7	Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbour										37	550	15	2865	98				195	1820	7
8	Black Point and Round Bay										69	800	21	2890	156				294	3125	8
9	Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutts Island										86	1310	40	5890	194	1	200	2	468	2862	9
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birch Town							1	700	3	30	300	13	1820	92				285	980	10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point					3	2	8	28000	94	91	1725	54	10635	243				710	4975	11
12	Jordan, East and West										49	580	27	5210	117				448	2700	12
13	Lockeport	1	122	30000	12	5	7	12	55000	168	202	3995	91	14845	499	3	8000	10	432	5700	13
	Totals	1	122	30000	12	8	9	29	86200	292	628	11635	849	193345	2578	20	14575	38	6022	50237	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.	Number.
		Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Shelburne County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Woods Harbour	2	550	18	144	40	60	14150	17688	6	3000	2	300	10	1200	12	6500	75	1
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point			8	64	76	100	13400	16750	2	500	3	375	57	3000	20	3900		2
3	Cape Island			635	5080	514	770	46500	58122	3	3000	5	1200	45	8500	52	27000		3
4	Barrington			6	48	52	78	1700	2123	1	200	8	800	14	1700	4	900	17	4
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro			37	296	50	75	12900	16122			3	250	75	3000	8	1650	30	5
6	Cape Negro and Blanche			97	776	82	123	4500	5023			1	200	6	2500	7	1700	15	6
7	Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbour			51	408	65	78	735	919					24	210	13	312		7
8	Black Point and Round Bay			56	448	107	128	3940	4925					51	1384	12	578		8
9	Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island			104	832	220	224	4890	6112	1	200			89	1895	34	2320	28	9
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birch Town			30	240	87	104	1410	1762					27	3050	14	1384	17	10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point			758	6064	335	402	4550	5687					90	8240	42	4640		11
12	Jordan, East and West			61	488	146	175	3508	4385	2	200			64	2430	46	1450	30	12
13	Lockeport			824	6592	430	516	9515	11893	2	6500	5	147000	45	5700	71	63940	192	13
	Totals	2	550	2685	21480	2204	2833	121698	152111	17	13600	27	150125	597	42809	335	118274	404	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of YARMOUTH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.																	Fishing Gear.		Number.
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	
	Yarmouth County.			$					$			$		$			$			$	
1	Port Maitland										4	200	57	16,500	118				81	5,960	1
2	Sandford							1	300	2	10	180	41	12,300	88				70	5,690	2
3	Yarmouth	6	180	20,950	24	5	3	5	30,000	170	5	350	83	26,400	176	12	1,300	4	400	4,200	3
4	Arcadia										12	125	23	5,500	50	12	600	2	70	700	4
5	Pinkney Point										3	150	30	9,000	65				55	550	5
6	Comeau Hill										4	200	68	20,400	144	2	590	3	150	1,500	6
7	Wedgeport	3	70	11,000	20		1		500	6	15	400	138	37,900	276				400	4,000	7
8	Salmon River										15	60			18				35	190	8
9	Tusket							1	300	2	70	350			70				300	1,500	9
10	Eel Brook										9	100	5	2,000	25				90	450	10
11	Argyle						1	2	1,800	18	5	250	50	15,000	85				240	2,300	11
12	Pubnico					5	3	5	19,500	160	15	225	70	20,700	168	4	1,500	8	390	7,900	12
	Totals	9	250	31,950	44	10	8	14	52,400	360	157	2,590	570	165,700	1,280	10	3,990	17	2,281	34,940	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Yarmouth County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Port Maitland			90	540	280	350	9,000	13,500	1	900	2	150	20	2,000	1	1,200	65	1
2	Sandford			50	300	175	219	7,000	10,500	1	900	1	150	6	1,050	1	100	45	2
3	Yarmouth	1	200	250	1,500	900	1,122	13,200	19,800	3	3,200	5	5,600	23	20,900	15	220,500	390	3
4	Arcadia	1	300	12	72	60	75	4,000	6,000	1	700			3	150	1	600	18	4
5	Pinkney Point			12	72	70	87	4,600	6,900	1	600			3	150	1	100	12	5
6	Comeau Hill	3	1,000	30	180	210	262	12,000	18,000	3	3,000			5	3,000	4	2,800	75	6
7	Wedgeport	13	2,600	50	300	395	494	20,200	30,300	3	3,600	2	400	26	2,000	7	7,700	110	7
8	Salmon River													2	60			4	8
9	Tusket	5	1,200											23	1,970	2	1,000	30	9
10	Eel Brook							800	1,200							2	600		10
11	Argyle	1	300	20	120	50	62	8,200	12,300					8	975	2	1,200	10	11
12	Pubnico	7	2,000	20	120	400	500	12,540	18,810	5	5,800	3	1,400	34	4,300	6	6,200	150	12
	Totals	31	7,600	534	3,204	2,540	3,171	91,540	137,310	18	18,700	13	7,700	153	36,555	42	242,000	909	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity of Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of DIGBY, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.																		Fishing Gear.		Number.
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.				Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	
	Digby County. [a]			$					$			$		$			$			$		
1	Digby and vicinity					4		2	35,000	110			15	4,500	30	3	2,000	6			1
2	Bay View and Culloden										12	600	17	3,400	34				34	340	2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford										15	750	16	3,200	38				74	740	3
4	Centerville	1	32	6,000	5	1		1	8,200	27	10	200	28	11,000	60	1	1,000	2	50	400	4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove										20	410	16	4,000	50	1	500	2	55	1,290	5
6	Little River and Whale Cove						1	2	4,000	8	25	600	22	6,600	50	3	2,700	6	51	600	6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry										15	500	18	4,500	50				68	680	7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove					3	2		7,500	30	20	600	80	30,000	200	5	3,500	14	202	2,200	8
9	Freeport					1		1	2,500	20	15	300	75	23,500	190	4	5,000	12	130	1,300	9
10	Westport							1	700	5	30	250	73	22,000	185	3	3,000	6	256	8,900	10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton										15	300	8	1,500	37				8	80	11
12	Plympton to Weymouth										16	320	25	6,250	60				104	1,040	12
13	New Edinburgh										5	70	22	5,550	54	1	500	3	110	1,100	13
14	White and Belliveau's Cove										14	280	17	4,250	62				75	750	14
15	Grosses Coques										4	80	10	2,500	28				15	150	15
16	Church Point										10	200	5	1,200	30				20	200	16
17	Little Brook and Comeauville					1			1,200	5	26	390	20	5,000	92				4	40	17
18	Saulnierville										12	180	9	1,850	42				10	100	18
19	Meteghan River										9	320	7	1,750	34				20	200	19
20	Meteghan							1	300	5	20	400	14	3,150	68	1	250	2	40	400	20
21	Comeau's Cove										9	180	8	2,000	28				10	100	21
22	Bear Cove										20	300	14	3,500	68				20	200	22
23	Cape St. Mary						1	11	4,800	64	10	500	52	17,500	135	1	400	2	100	1,000	23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers										15	300	14	3,250	58				20	200	24
	Totals	1	32	6,000	5	10	4	19	64,200	274	347	8,030	585	171,950	1,683	23	18,850	55	1,476	22,010	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Digby County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Digby and vicinity	2	700	500	7,009	25	25	1,500	1,575			9	11,400	37	54,600	12	36,000	150	1
2	Bay View and Culloden			78	780	25	25	2,000	2,500			6	200	6	200				2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	4	2,500	96	960	50	50	2,000	2,500					9	800	1	2,000		3
4	Centerville			270	2,700	25	25	1,500	1,875	1	32,000	5	500	30	5,700	1	500	75	4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove	2	1,500	66	660	45	45	1,600	2,000	1	1,500	8	1,500	13	1,800				5
6	Little River and Whale Cove	2	2,000	150	1,500	25	25	2,500	2,500	4	14,000	6	1,000	25	1,500	16	12,000	50	6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry	1	1,500	74	740	320	320	1,690	2,000			1	25	16	1,500	5	1,500	10	7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove			750	7,500	500	500	4,500	5,625	1	1,500	2	900	49	8,500	24	25,000	100	8
9	Freeport			430	4,300	250	250	3,000	3,750			4	750	75	10,000	27	5,000	15	9
10	Westport			340	3,400	300	300	3,500	4,375	2	2,500	5	1,500	24	3,100	35	11,000	55	10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	9	4,000	15	150	36	36	200	250			3	75	7	300			40	11
12	Plympton to Weymouth	3	1,000	80	800	106	106	1,100	1,375			4	205	17	500	5	2,000	10	12
13	New Edinburgh	3	1,600	175	1,050	54	54	2,000	2,000			3	75	10	4,300			25	13
14	White and Belliveau's Cove	5	4,000	150	900	50	50	400	400			6	150	19	4,140			40	14
15	Grosses Coques	5	1,400	40	240	10	10					1	25	5	1,200				15
16	Church Point			25	150	60	60	750	750			1	25	11	1,350			25	16
17	Little Brook and Comeauville	1	150	12	72	100	100	2,400	2,400	1	500			22	850			30	17
18	Saulnierville	1	150	10	60	80	80	1,800	1,800					25	1,060			18	18
19	Meteghan River	2	300	20	120	40	40	1,000	1,000					3	300			5	19
20	Meteghan			20	120	80	80	2,100	2,100	1	400	2	100	15	1,250			30	20
21	Comeau's Cove					65	65	1,700	1,700					7	175			5	21
22	Bear Cove			20	120	100	100	2,000	2,000					10	200				22
23	Cape St. Mary			20	120	400	400	5,000	5,000	2	900			41	1,325			100	23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers					76	76	400	400					3	45			6	24
	Totals	40	20,800	3,341	33,442	2,822	2,822	44,550	49,875	13	53,300	66	18,430	479	104,695	126	95,000	789	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of ANNAPOLIS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.													Fishing Gear.		Number.
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.				Boats.					Carrying Smacks.				Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.		Number.	Value.	
	Annapolis County.			$			$		$			$				$	
1	Margaretville					4	80	5	1,375	20					30	360	1
2	Port George					35	700	10	2,500	50					50	600	2
3	Port Lorne					6	180	8	1,800	30					50	600	3
4	Hampton					12	240	6	1,500	20					35	420	4
5	Phinney's Cove					30	600	12	3,000	60					70	840	5
6	Parker Cove					30	600	27	6,000	75	1	600	4		60	720	6
7	Hilsburne	1		300	16	20	400	20	4,500	50	1	800	4		45	540	7
8	Litchfield					10	200	17	4,000	45					20	240	8
9	Port Wade	2	1	6,500	40	5	150	6	1,200	20	1	500	3				9
10	Victoria Beach					30	600	53	13,000	120							10
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport					10	200	4	1,000	10					4	48	11
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers					50	750			65					80	960	12
	Totals	3	1	6,800	56	242	4,750	168	39,875	565	3	1,900	11		444	5,328	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.								Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.		Number.
		Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.				
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
	Annapolis County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$			
1	Margaretville	2	450	5	150	100	100	120	120	3	300	10	1,000	2	1,000			1
2	Port George	2	350	25	750	150	150	500	500	9	450	15	750					2
3	Port Lorne	2	350	20	300	150	150	350	350	2	150	10	500					3
4	Hampton	2	350	20	300	50	50	300	300	3	300	4	400					4
5	Phinney's Cove			50	1,500	150	150	1,600	1,600	1	200	20	600					5
6	Parker Cove			150	2,250	150	150	2,000	2,000	2	400	30	2,500	1	1,000	20		6
7	Hilsburne			175	2,625	100	100	600	600	3	2,200	7	1,400	2	1,000	40		7
8	Litchfield			150	2,250	75	75	1,000	1,000	1	100	12	1,200					8
9	Port Wade	5	1,000	100	3,000	50	50	500	500	3	1,500	11	3,000	3	3,000	6		9
10	Victoria Beach			250	7,500	200	200	3,200	3,200	1	700	40	2,000	10	2,000	50		10
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport	4	400	5	150	10	40			1	1,500	7	1,400	7	1,500			11
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers	5	500									1	5,000	10	3,000	20		12
	Totals	22	3,400	950	20,775	1,215	1,215	10,170	10,170	29	7,800	167	19,750	35	12,500	136		

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc. the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of KINGS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.								
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.				Boats.				
		(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.
	Kings County.			$			$		$	
1	Morden and vicinity	1		500	2			7	2,500	14
2	Victoria and Ogilvie					1	25	2	500	6
3	Harbourville		1	300	3	2	50	2	650	8
4	Canada Creek					5	100	4	900	14
5	Chipman's Brook and Huntingdon Point					4	75	2	500	10
6	Hall's Harbour	2	1	1,000	7	1	20	4	800	14
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault									
8	Baxter's Harbour					6	125	3	600	15
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove							1	250	2
10	Scott's Bay							7	2,100	12
11	Blomidon and Kingsport		1	700	2			2	500	6
12	Avonport and inland waters					12	180			20
	Totals.	3	3	2,500	14	31	575	34	9,300	121

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.										Other Material.				
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, et .		Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster T aps.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-hou es.		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
6	60	4	800	6	60	20	20	200	200	4	100	4	100	1
4	40	3	600			9	9	100	100	3	100	3	100	2
5	50	3	600			14	14	50	50	3	125	5	200	3
8	80	4	800			30	30	275	275	4	150	4	100	4
5	50	2	400			16	16	100	100	2	50	1	25	5
10	100	3	600			30	30	100	100	3	150	2	50	6
		2	400							2	50	1	25	7
12	120	2	400	10	100	30	30	50	50	2	50	5	150	8
		1	200			6	6			1	25	1	15	9
8	80	3	900	8	80	25	25	250	250	3	75	10	300	10
6	60	2	400			10	10			2	50	2	75	11
12	300	1	200	5	50									12
34	680													
110	1,620	30	6,300	29	290	190	190	1,125	1,125	29	925	38	1,140	

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of LUNENBURG, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Lunenburg County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove			150	1,500	729	1,880	33	66	69	345	86	387	504	756	309	1,545	1
2	Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan			100	1,000	479	1,235			16	80			9,084	13,626	2,060	10,300	2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove			105	1,050	1,688	4,355	10	20					3,034	4,551	333	1,665	3
4	Chester	20	600	1,692	16,920	220	567	65	130	21	105							4
5	Martin's River and Mahone			45	450	20,253	32,302	1,378	2,756	234	1,170	60	150					5
6	Tancook			200	2,000	1,213	3,129	338	676	56	280	45	203	553	829	1,545	7,725	6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury			865	8,650	340,395	852,419	71,235	142,470					2,178	3,267	495	2,475	7
8	La Have River	36	1,080	524	5,240	144,675	373,261	32,291	64,582					3,459	5,188	573	2,865	8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove	20	600	226	2,260	5,112	13,189	1,218	2,436					1,167	1,750	234	1,170	9
	Totals	76	2,280	3,907	39,070	514,764	1,282,337	106,568	213,136	396	1,980	191	860	19,979	29,967	5,549	27,745	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Albacore.		Swordfish.		Mixed Fish.		Squid.		Scallops.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brls.	Value.	Brls.	Value.	
	Lunenburg County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove							328	1,640	15	75			470	2,820			1
2	Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan							20	100	33	165	20	100					2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove			18	90							480	2,400					3
4	Chester	19	74	12	60													4
5	Martin's River and Mahone			23	115													5
6	Tancook									14	70					8,840	35,360	6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury			785	3,925	82	1,230			1,800	9,000							7
8	La Have River			42	210	290	4,350											8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove			20	100	22	330											9
	Totals	19	74	900	4,500	394	5,910	348	1,740	1,862	9,310	500	2,500	470	2,820	8,840	35,360	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of LUNENBURG, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Number.
	Lunenburg County.																
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove	...	.....	150	54	...	225	12	3	4	60	3	5	27	20	30	1
2	Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan	...	.....	100	32	30	129	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	60	40	2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove	...	.....	105	128	.....	520	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20	3
4	Chester	.....	646	400	43	....	59	26	7	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Martin's River and Mahone	20	.....	45	168	.....	6,695	520	117	169	210	8	.....	20	.....	.....	5
6	Tancook	.....	.....	200	88	27	357	128	29	41	50	2	.....	15	30	60	6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury	.....	264	339	.....	.....	113,465	120	.....	23,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	La Have River	36	195	133	.....	.....	48,225	131	.....	10,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove	20	67	92	.....	.....	1,704	.....	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Totals	76	1,172	1,564	513	57	171,379	941	157	35,052	351	15	5	62	150	150	
	Rates	$ 30	20	10	5	6	7 75	5	5	6	6	4	5	8 50	5	5	
	Values	$ 2,280	23,440	15,640	2,565	342	1,328,187	4,705	785	210,312	2,106	60	25	527	750	750	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Scallops, used fresh, gal.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Lunenburg County.															
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove	24	176	57	84					328	15		470			1
2	Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan	400	3,872	380	560					20	33	20				2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove	134	1,276	63	90			18				480				3
4	Chester					10	3	12								4
5	Martin's River and Mahone							23							880	5
6	Tancook	17	176	285	420						14			17,680		6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury	726			165			785	82		1,800				24,120	7
8	La Have River	1,153			191			42	290						11,200	8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove	389			78			20	22							9
	Totals	2,843	5,500	785	1,588	10	3	900	394	348	1,862	500	470	17,680	36,200	
	Rates	$ 5	3	5	15	5	8	5	15	5	5	5	6	2	47c.	
	Values	$ 14,215	16,500	3,925	23,820	50	24	4,500	5,910	1,740	9,310	2,500	2,820	35,360	17,014	

Total value $1,730,162

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of QUEENS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Queens County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Port Medway	54	820	1,081	11,432	1,617	4,291	430	942	294	588	390	641	272	272	168	1,086			1
2	Mill Village	47	732															10	80	2
3	Greenfield	31	384																	3
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head	4	60	1,000	11,000	1,500	3,975	2,000	4,500	800	1,600	500	875	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000			4
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunts Point, and Summerville			1,250	13,750	1,200	3,180	750	1,688	200	400	1,000	1,750	500	500	200	1,200			5
6	Port Mouton and S. W. Port Mouton			1,114	12,254	1,900	5,035	1,250	2,812	400	800	750	1,312	1,000	1,000	700	4,200			6
7	Port Joli, Port L'Hebert, Sandy Bay			1,500	16,500	2,000	5,300	950	2,138	300	600	300	375	1,000	1,000	250	1,500			7
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head			615	6,765	2,300	6,095	1,000	2,250	500	1,000	1,000	1,750	1,200	1,200	750	4,500			8
	Totals	136	1,996	7,146	71,701	10,517	27,876	6,380	14,330	2,494	4,988	3,940	6,703	5,972	5,972	4,068	24,486	10	80	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Trout.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Clams.		Hair Seals.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value	Cwt.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	No.	Value.	
	Queens County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Port Medway	30	30	25	200	8	80					32	384	27	81	45	45	1
2	Mill Village	800	800					17	170									2
3	Greenfield	750	750					45	450									3
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn, and Western Head	20	20	37	296			100	1,000	100	1,000	20	220					4
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunts Point, and Summerville			43	344													5
6	Port Mouton and S. W. Port Mouton			55	440							20	220	20	60			6
7	Port Joli, Port L'Hebert, Sandy Bay			10	80													7
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head			50	400							10	110					8
	Totals	1,600	1,600	220	1,760	8	80	162	1,620	100	1,000	82	934	47	141	45	45	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of QUEENS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Number.
	Queens County.														
1	Port Medway	54	...	164	309	....	389	208	66	98	116	.	42	73	1
2	Mill Village	47	.....	.	....	.....	.	.	.	.	....	....	.	...	2
3	Greenfield	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn, and Western Head	4	....	100	1,000	50	133	1,000	333	267	167	200	200	600	4
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunt's Point, Summerville	.	.	200	500	200	100	200	184	66	333	50	100	75	5
6	Port Mouton and S. W. Port Mouton	....	2,498	700	200	150	467	500	250	133	250	25	200	187	6
7	Port Joli, Port L'Hebert and Sandy Bay	...	...	200	500	75	450	291	219	100	100	25	100	335	7
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head	...	.	200	260	500	345	500	167	167	333	50	200	275	8
	Totals	136	2,498	1,564	2,769	975	1,884	2,699	1,219	831	1,299	350	842	1,545	
	Rates $	14 68	20	20	2 65	3 75	8	2 25	7	6 50	6 50	1	5	3	
	Values $	1,996	49,960	31,280	7,338	3,656	15,072	6,073	8,533	5,402	8,444	350	4,210	4,635	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Hair Seal Skins, Number.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Queens County.														
1	Port Medway	96	24			10	25	8	17		32	27	45	75	1
2	Mill Village			10	800				45						2
3	Greenfield				750				100	106	20				3
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head	2,000	67		20		37					20			4
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunt's Point, Summerville		66				43								5
6	Port Mouton and S. W. Port Mouton	500	84				55				20	20			6
7	Port Joli, Port L'Hebert and Sandy Bay		83				10								7
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head	500					50				10				8
	Totals	3,096	324	10	1,570	10	220	8	162	100	82	47	45	75	
	Rates	$ 7	20	8	1	5	8	10	10	10	11 50	3	1	40c.	
	Values	$21,672	6,480	80	1,570	50	1,760	80	1,620	1,000	948	141	45	30	

Total value $182,420

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of SHELBURNE, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Shelburne County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Woods Harbour			7,570	75,700	709	1,770	48	120					1,030	1,030	1
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point			1,168	12,848	1,596	5,775	20	50					170	170	2
3	Cape Island			12,100	132,546	16,755	41,988	2,444	4,888			4,830	9,660	4,255	4,255	3
4	Barrington	2	30	288	3,168	901	3,150	719	2,157			21	42	200	200	4
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro			195	2,145	3,270	8,990	950	1,850			500	1,000	441	441	5
6	Cape Negro and Blanche			118	1,298	1,822	4,575	117	225			21	42	180	180	6
7	Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbours	2	30	210	2,277	564	1,311	156	320					185	185	7
8	Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay			245	2,657	517	1,329	337	700			20	20	1,080	1,080	8
9	Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island			817	8,863	1,311	3,251	1,135	2,360			320	321	3,923	3,923	9
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown	1	15	462	5,011	1,410	3,477	907	1,910			450	450	4,310	4,310	10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point	2	40	680	7,377	10,250	30,841	7,300	18,250	2,550	3,430	3,807	4,815	7,345	7,345	11
12	Jordan East and West	23	305	339	3,676	295	744	202	404			39	42	4,446	4,446	12
13	Lockeport			5,215	56,581	43,881	130,487	28,000	70,000	14,650	18,200	10,049	12,894	23,181	23,181	13
	Totals	30	420	29,407	314,147	83,281	237,688	42,333	103,234	17,200	21,630	20,057	29,286	50,746	50,746	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel.		Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Albacore.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Clams.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	
	Shelburne County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Woods Harbour	921	7,368			7	70			45	315							1
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point	215	1,720			40	400			7	35							2
3	Cape Island	250	2,000			271	2,168			259	1,675							3
4	Barrington	25	200	50	50	5	45											4
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro																	5
6	Cape Negro and Blanche	10	80			10	100											6
7	Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbours	28	280	580	580													7
8	Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay	25	250	40	40													8
9	Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island	97	917	5	5													9
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown			43	43			4	56									10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point	586	5,478	20	20	251	2,347	2	32							105	119	11
12	Jordan East and West	44	402	61	61	5	45	53	750	27	135							12
13	Lockeport	682	5,507			378	3,521	14	196	752	4,642	43	172	331	2,451	495	507	13
	Totals	2,883	24,200	799	799	967	8,696	73	1,034	1,088	6,802	43	172	331	2,451	600	626	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the County of SHELBURNE, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Number.
	Shelburne County.														
1	Woods Harbour	....	2,166	3,235	....	177	118	3		14	....	.....		..	1
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point	..	163	842	....	385	253	....	....	7	....	....	....	..	2
3	Cape Island	...	2,913	6,273	..	4,188	2,791	5	....	813	....	.....	..	1,610	3
4	Barrington	2	70	148	391	128	84	541	.	28	....	....	21		4
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro	..	.....	185	..	953	634	8	.	317	..	..	..	166	5
6	Cape Negro and Blanche	..	.....	118	..	542	356	6	...	80	..	..	..	7	6
7	Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbour	2	.....	210	213	..	104	..	.	46	..	..	..	..	7
8	Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay	..	...	245	340	..	53	115	.	66	..	....	..	6	8
9	Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island	166		485	805	160	55	750	.	115	.		100	65	9
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown	1	...	462	1,074	42	75	310		177	....		.	134	10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point	2	.....	680	7,370	.	858	3,480	..	1,250	.	759	.	1,133	11
12	Jordan East and West	23	77	185	175		35	50	..	46	....	..	.	12	12
13	Lockeport	.....	2,081	1,052	6,032	6,815	7,208	8,962	7,159	1,523	3,295	3,379	538	2,831	13
	Totals	30	7,636	14,120	16,400	13,390	12,624	14,230	7,159	4,482	3,295	4,138	659	5,964	
	Rates	$ 20	22	17	5	4	8	4 50	12	7	2 50	5	2 50	6	
	Values	$ 600	168,003	240,040	82,000	53,560	100,992	64,035	85,908	31,374	8,238	20,690	1,648	35,784	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Fish products not included above are—

Glue, 6,940 gal. at 75c	$5,205
Fertilizer, 74 tons at $30	2,220
Tomulley, 168 cases at $6	1,008

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used, fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Shelburne County.															
1	Woods Harbour	105	.....	143	248	840	27	..	7	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	....	1
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point	150	.....		10	215	.	.	40	. .	5	.....	.....	.....	10	2
3	Cape Island	1,005	....	135	700	250	.		271	. .	259	..	...	. .	825	3
4	Barrington	140	....	20	.	25	.	50	5	....	....	.....	..	.	....	4
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro	75	....	100	33	.	.	.	. ..	.....	....	.....	..	.	....	5
6	Cape Negro and Blanche	...	.....	60	.	10	..	.	10	...	...	...	...	.....	....	6
7	Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbours	103	.....	....	41	28	.....	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	7
8	Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay	360	.....	100	210	25	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8
9	Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island	858	....	415	910	97	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown	789	.....	535	958	.	....	43	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point	1,213	.....	724	1,980	586	.....	20	251	2	.....	.....	.....	105	....	11
12	Jordan East and West	759	....	605	936	44	....	61	5	53	27	.....	.....	...	...	12
13	Lockeport	4,013	2,800	2,675	2,726	682	..	. .	378	14	752	43	331	495	1,264	13
	Totals	9,570	2,800	5,512	8,752	2,802	27	799	967	73	1,088	43	331	600	2,099	
	Rates	$ 1 50	7	6	4	7	15	1.50	12	17	8	7	9	2	35c	
	Values	$ 14,355	19,600	33,072	35,008	19,614	405	1,199	11,604	1,241	8,704	301	2,979	1,200	735	

Total value.. ..... $1,051,322

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of YARMOUTH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.		Alewives.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt	Value.	
	Yarmouth County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Port Maitland	103	2,070	4,502	53,984	1,500	2,918	200	468	....	.....	2,000	2,702	1,200	1,358	1,020	4,080	33	178	40	40	1
2	Sandford	61	1,226	4,402	52,752	1,080	2,189	60	141	....	.....	1,000	1,350	1,500	1,698	1,018	4,072	13	70	60	60	2
3	Yarmouth	.....	.....	8,984	104,408	27,838	54,916	10,636	25,592	10,185	11,574	8,019	10,906	5,500	6,218	2,011	8,044	....	....	....	....	3
4	Arcadia	.....	.....	2,246	26,072	201	384	20	47	....	.....	25	34	1,500	1,698	200	800	....	....	....	....	4
5	Pinkney Point	.....	.....	2,157	25,308	123	242	8	19	....	.....	20	27	900	1,020	200	800	....	....	....	....	5
6	Comeau Hill	.....	.....	8,874	103,008	2,130	4,143	210	492	....	.....	100	135	5,000	5,654	400	1,600	....	....	....	....	6
7	Wedgeport	.....	.....	9,584	110,582	2,244	4,364	120	280	....	.....	150	202	4,000	4,524	500	2,000	....	....	....	....	7
8	Salmon River	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	300	310	8
9	Tusket	32	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	222	1,380	1,395	9
10	Eel Brook	.....	.....	28	3,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	24	24	10
11	Argyle	.....	.....	3,144	35,820	90	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,506	3,960	200	800	....	....	16	16	11
12	Pubnico	.....	.....	9,588	111,092	25,000	49,125	4,000	9,370	3,100	4,058	3,549	4,810	5,510	6,239	500	2,000	....	....	5	5	12
	Totals	196	3,940	53,509	626,086	60,206	118,456	15,254	36,409	13,285	15,632	14,863	20,166	28,616	32,369	6,049	24,196	87	470	1,825	1,850	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Halibut.		Smelts.		Trout.		Albacore.		Eels.		Tom-cod.		Swordfish.		Mixed Fish.		Clams.		Dulse, Crabs Cockles, etc.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brls.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Yarmouth County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Port Maitland	12	111					35	145							180	135					1
2	Sandford	5	46					20	81							312	234					2
3	Yarmouth	2,514	23,773	63	1,117									332	1,660	300	215	90	180			3
4	Arcadia																	5	10			4
5	Pinkney Point																	6	12			5
6	Comeau Hill																	8	16	16	50	6
7	Wedgeport	7	65					160	650					5	20			10	20			7
8	Salmon River									25	250											8
9	Tusket			265	4,706	15	150			47	470											9
10	Eel Brook			40	722	5	50			90	900											10
11	Argyle			35	632					16	160							90	180			11
12	Pubnico	250	2,325	174	3,119			30	124	75	750	5	35	4	16			85	170	65	223	12
	Totals	2,788	26,320	577	10,296	20	200	245	1,000	253	2,530	5	35	341	1,696	792	584	294	588	81	273	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned etc., state, for the County of YARMOUTH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt	Herring, smoked, cwt	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Number
	Yarmouth County.																		
1	Port Maitland	103	1,200	2,032			500			66				667	3		70	494	1
2	Sandford	61	1,190	1,952			360			20				333	1		90	615	2
3	Yarmouth		2,044	4,758	6,344	6,187	3,040	5,118	199	1,707	3,339	2,282	1,619	2,133	5		600	1,851	3
4	Arcadia		730	758			67			7				8	1		120	570	4
5	Pinkney Point		830	483		15	31			3				7	2		110	284	5
6	Comeau Hill		2,540	3,668		1,065				70				33	4	100	500	1,649	6
7	Wedgeport		3,146	3,190		1,122				40				50	3		400	1,390	7
8	Salmon River																		8
9	Tusket	32																	9
10	Eel Brook		10	8															10
11	Argyle		1,130	856		45									5	200	200	1,252	11
12	Pubnico		3,124	3,238		8,000	3,000			1,333		1,033	62	1,163	4		714	1,683	12
	Totals	196	15,944	20,943	6,344	16,434	6,998	5,118	199	3,246	3,339	3,315	1,681	4,394	28	300	2,804	9,788	
	Rates $	25	22	20	3	4	7	4	12	5	2	5	2 10	5 50	2	6	6	2 20	
	Values $	4,900	350,768	418,860	19,032	65,736	48,986	20,472	2,388	16,230	6,678	16,575	3,530	24,167	56	1,800	16,824	21,534	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Dulse, Crabs, Cockles and other Shell Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Whale Oil, gal.	Number.
	Yarmouth County.																	
1	Port Maitland	1,020		33	40		12			35				180				1
2	Sandford	1,018		13	60		5			20				312				2
3	Yarmouth	1,966	15				2,514	63					332	300	90		880	3
4	Arcadia	185	5												5			4
5	Pinkney Point	185	5												6			5
6	Comeau Hill	376	8												8	16		6
7	Wedgeport	488	4							160					10			7
8	Salmon River				60	80					25							8
9	Tusket			41	229	384		265	15		47							9
10	Eel Brook					8		40	5		90							10
11	Argyle	170	10			5		35			16				90			11
12	Pubnico	470	10		5		250	174		30	75	5	4		85	65	950	12
	Totals	5,878	57	87	394	477	2,788	577	20	245	253	5	341	792	294	81	1,830	
	Rates	$ 5	15	10	1 70	5 50	15	22	10	5	12	8	6	1	2	5	50c.	
	Values	$ 29,390	855	870	670	2,623	41,820	12,694	200	1,225	3,036	40	2,046	792	588	405	915	

Total value $1,136,705

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of DIGBY, in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, *cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Number.
	Digby County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Digby and vicinity	3	30	420	8,400	11,500	31,627	59,300	207,550	35,000	72,506	850	1,275	4,500	4,500	6	60					900	9,000	1
2	Bay View and Culloden			490	9,800	400	1,100	800	2,800	2,000	3,066	80	120	125	125							15	150	2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	40	400	730	14,600	700	1,925	920	3,220	4,000	6,000	180	270	28,500	28,500	80	800					12	120	3
4	Centerville			950	19,000	4,500	12,375	20,600	72,100	10,000	15,000	200	300	9,000	9,000							60	600	4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove			700	14,000	300	825	500	1,750	1,200	1,800	90	135	2,400	2,400							2	20	5
6	Little River and Whale Cove			1,210	24,200	750	2,062	4,500	15,750	8,000	12,000	110	165	9,700	9,700							5	50	6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry			700	14,000	625	1,718	450	1,575	10,000	15,000	2,200	3,300	4,000	4,000							20	200	7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove			2,000	40,000	8,500	23,375	2,000	7,000	45,000	67,500	4,700	7,050	3,500	3,500							200	2,000	8
9	Freeport			1,800	36,000	5,400	14,850	2,400	8,400	19,500	29,250	3,400	5,100	1,000	1,000							365	3,650	9
10	Westport			1,700	34,000	7,400	20,350	2,200	7,700	11,500	17,250	3,900	5,850	9,000	9,000							375	3,750	10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	4	40	10	200	5	13	15	52	15	22			1,000	1,000	30	300	29	290	380	570			11
12	Plympton to Weymouth			80	1,600	150	413	50	175	100	150	50	75	1,000	1,000									12
13	New Edinburgh			446	12,488	129	258	1,949	1,949					3,714	3,714									13
14	White and Bellivean's Cove			9	252	7	14	984	984					5,142	5,142									14
15	Grosses Coques					10	20	10	10			10	10	695	695									15
16	Church Point			116	3,248	40	80																	16
17	Little Brook and Comeauville			2,099	58,212	365	730																	17
18	Saulnierville			373	10,444	264	528																	18
19	Meteghan River			290	8,120	686	1,372	115	115															19
20	Meteghan			1,411	39,508	2,040	4,080	810	810			244	244											20
21	Comeau's Cove			467	12,076	91	182	7	7			27	27											21
22	Bear Cove			622	17,416																			22
23	Cape St. Mary			4,132	115,696	1,254	2,508	525	525			909	909	123	123							1	7	23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers					1,278	2,556	424	424			372	372	270	270									24
	Totals	47	470	20,755	493,260	46,394	122,959	98,559	332,896	146,315	219,472	17,322	25,202	83,669	83,669	116	1,160	29	290	380	570	1,955	19,547	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value	Skate, cwt.	Skate, value.	Albacore, cwt.	Albacore, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Squid, brl.	Squid, value.	Mussels, cwt.	Mussels, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Winkles, cwt,	Winkles, value.	Dulse, cwt.	Dulse, value.	Number.
	Digby County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$ c		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Digby and vicinity	327	490	5	75	10	100	159	318			3	36	3	1 50	50	12	1	4	95	65	1,414	2,474	633	633	8,200	8,200	1
2	Bay View and Culloden					2	20									25	6	1	4									2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	20	30	2	30					75	525	4	48	8	4 00	80	20	1	4			25	43					3
4	Centerville	5	7			1	10									100	25	1	4									4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove	15	23	2	30	1	10							3	1 50	75	19	1	4			50	87					5
6	Little River and Whale Cove	10	15	2	30							5	60	3	1 50	80	20	1	4									6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry	15	22	1	15									2	1 00	25	6	1	4									7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove					3	30									85	22	10	40			20	35					8
9	Freeport					2	20									50	13	10	40									9
10	Westport															40	10	10	40			50	87					10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	35	53	5	75	10	100							5	2 50	100	25					500	875					11
12	Plympton and Weymouth	10	15	88	1,320	20	200					35	420	150	75 00	15	4					300	525					12
13	New Edinburgh									10	40											40	60					13
14	White and Belliveau's Cove													2	4 00							186	279					14
15	Grosses Coques													1	2 00							110	165					15
16	Church Point																											16
17	Little Brook and Comeauville													3	6 00													17
18	Saulnierville																											18
19	Meteghan River													2	4 00													19
20	Meteghan																											20
21	Comeau's Cove																											21
22	Bear Cove																											22
23	Cape St. Mary																											23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers					3	30					30	180															24
	Totals	437	655	105	1,575	52	520	159	318	85	565	77	744	182	103 00	725	182	37	148	95	65	2,695	4,630	633	633	8,200	8,200	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the County of DIGBY, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, canned, cases.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, smoked fillets, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, canned, cases.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Number.
	Digby County.																				
1	Digby and vicinity	3		440	500	1,500	2,667	7,000		18,146	4,167	500		11,667		283					1
2	Bay View and Culloden			680	400			800						666		27					2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	40		827			233	920						1,334		60	14,290			70	3
4	Centerville		151	648			1,500		7,557	5,210				3,333		60		80	8,312		4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove			700			100	500						400		30	1,400				5
6	Little River and Whale Cove		676	350			250		2,533	220				2,667		37		1,800		60	6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry			700			208	450						3,334		733					7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove		20	1,960			2,833	2,000						15,000		1,567					8
9	Freeport			1,800			1,800	2,400						6,500		1,133					9
10	Westport		778	834			2,467	2,200						3,833		1,300					10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	4		10	5			15					15								11
12	Plympton to Weymouth			80	150			50					20	27	50						12
13	New Edinburgh		131	184			38	10	1,212										91		13
14	White and Belliveau's Cove			9			2	80	565										175		14
15	Grosses Coques						9	10								9		10		225	15
16	Church Point			116			12														16
17	Little Brook and Comeauville		496	1,087			109														17
18	Saulnierville			373			79														18
19	Meteghan River			290			204	15				30									19
20	Meteghan		458	495			680	40				226				72					20
21	Comeau's Cove			467	8		25	7								8					21
22	Bear Cove			622																	22
23	Cape St. Mary		821	2,000	6		416	52				141				271				41	23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers						426	55				110				110				90	24
	Totals	47	3,531	14,672	1,069	1,500	14,058	16,604	11,867	23,576	4,167	1,007	35	48,761	50	5,700	15,690	1,890	8,578	486	
	Rates	$ 15	.20	40	3	5	7 50	3 50	4 25	10	14	7 50	2	7 50	2	7 50	1	5	4	10	
	Values	$ 705	70,620	586,880	3,207	7,500	105,435	58,114	50,435	235,760	58,338	7,552	70	365,707	100	42,750	15,690	9,450	34,312	4,860	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Dulse, dried, cwt.	Sounds, cwt.	Winkles, cwt.	Mussels, cwt.	Fish Bones, cwt.	Fish Skins, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Digby County.																							
1	Digby and vicinity	2,250	6	.		900	327	5	10	159	.	3	3	50	1	1,414	1,640	165	633	95	..	....	6,030	1
2	Bay View and Culloden	62	..			15			2	..		..	..	25	1	..	....	20	..	....	....	....	.....	2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	7,000	80			12	20	2	..	..	73	4	8	80	1	25	....	40	..	....	....	....	.....	3
4	Centerville	1,500	..		.	60	5		1	..	.	.	..	100	1	..	....	100	..	....	..	..	2,450	4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove	500	..	.	.	2	15	2	1	..	.	.	3	75	1	50	....	12	..	....	..	....	300	5
6	Little River and Whale Cove	2,930	.	.	.	5	10	12	..	..	.	.	3	80	1	..	....	80	..	....	..	....	2,000	6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry	2,000	.	.	.	20	15	1	..	..	.	.	2	25	1	..	....	110	..	....	..	....	1,500	7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove	1,750	.	.	.	200	.		3	..	.	.	.	85	10	20	....	250	..	....	..	..	9,000	8
9	Freeport	500	.	.	.	365	.	.	2	..	.	.	.	50	10	..	....	95	..	....	..	..	4,010	9
10	Westport	4,500	30	29	380	375	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	40	10	50	....	100	..	....	..	....	3,700	10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	500	..	.	.	.	35	5	10	..	..	..	..	100	..	500	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	11
12	Plympton and Weymouth	500	..	.	.	.	10	88	20	..	..	35	150	15	..	300	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	12
13	New Edinburgh	1,825	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	10	..	.	..	..	40	....	..	..	....	..	..	40	13
14	White and Belliveau's Cove	2,509	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	2	..	2	..	....	186	....	..	..	....	..	....	60	14
15	Grosses Coques	.....	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	1	..	....	110	....	..	..	....	..	....	.....	15
16	Church Point	.....	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	.....	16
17	Little Brook and Comeauville	....	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	3	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	17
18	Saulnierville	....	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	18
19	Meteghan River	....	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	2	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	.....	19
20	Meteghan	....	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	185	53	50	20
21	Comeau's Cove	.	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	.....	21
22	Bear Cove	.	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	.....	22
23	Cape St. Mary	....	....	.	.	1	.	.	3	..	.	30	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	35	24	120	23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers	....	....	.	.	.	.	.	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	52	31	90	24
	Totals	28,326	116	29	380	1,955	437	105	52	159	85	77	182	725	37	2,695	1,640	972	633	95	272	108	29,350	
	Rates	$ 1 50	10	20	1 50	12	2	15	10	2	7	12	1	50c.	4	1 85	5	25c.	2	1	50c.	1 50	80c.	
	Values	$42,489	1,160	580	570	23,460	874	1,575	520	318	595	924	182	362	148	4,986	8,200	243	1,266	95	136	162	23,480	

Total value $1,769,810

* Cwt.=100 pounds. † Quintal=112 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green state in the County of ANNAPOLIS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA during the Year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, *cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Number.
	Annapolis County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Margaretsville	72	1296	20	500	350	975	520	1170	91	91	80	80	120	120					1
2	Port George	78	1404	65	1625	300	750	645	1551	103	103	74	74	115	115					2
3	Port Lorne	75	1350	40	1125	430	1075	545	1226	150	150	60	60	160	160					3
4	Hampton	67	1206	125	3125	340	850	650	1462	772	772	330	330	162	162					4
5	Phinney's Cove	20	360	164	4100	504	1260	980	2205	1500	1500	250	150	130	130					5
6	Parker Cove			175	4375	1640	4100	1146	2578	4820	4820	210	210	208	208					6
7	Hilsburne			145	3625	4320	10750	5550	12487	8900	8900	307	307	300	300					7
8	Litchfield			100	2500	1300	3250	1560	3510	4400	4400	200	200	225	225					8
9	Port Wade			30	750	1500	3750	4727	10636	4500	4500			540	540					9
10	Victoria Beach			240	6000	3100	7750	6700	15075	9000	9000	305	305							10
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport					95	237	194	437	30	30			94	94	53	265			11
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers	20	360			55	138	55	124									600	3000	12
	Totals	332	5976	1104	27725	13934	34885	23222	52461	34266	34266	1816	1816	2054	2054	53	265	600	3000	

*Cwt. = 160 lbs.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed fish, value.	Clams, brls.	Clams, value.	Dulse, (Tabs, Corkles, and other shell fish, cwt.	Dulse, (Tabs, Corkles, and other shell fish, value.	Number.
	Annapolis County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Margaretsville																					1
2	Port George																					2
3	Port Lorne																					3
4	Hampton																					4
5	Phinney's Cove																					5
6	Parker Cove																					6
7	Hillsburne																					7
8	Litchfield																			75	300	8
9	Port Wade	91	728	60	120														462		900	9
10	Victoria Beach	150	1200	75	150									50	75	150	300	308		900	184	10
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport			39	78			200	3000			20	100					93	139	46		11
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers					10	100	200	3000	50	250											12
	Totals	241	1928	174	348	10	100	400	6000	50	250	20	100	50	75	150	300	401	601	1021	1384	

THE CATCH MARKETED

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of ANNAPOLIS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.*	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, smoked fillets, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked,	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Number.
	Annapolis County.															
1	Margaretsville	72	20	10	.....	113	50	.....	157	30	27	.....	17	35	.....	1
2	Port George	78	65	8	.....	97	50	.....	198	34	25	.....	18	30	.....	2
3	Port Lorne	75	40	8	.....	141	30	.....	172	50	20	.....	21	48	.....	3
4	Hampton	67	125	9	.....	110	40	.....	203	257	110	.....	21	50	.....	4
5	Phinney's Cove	20	164	.....	.....	168	10	.....	323	500	83	.....	13	45	.....	5
6	Parker Cove	.....	174	20	.....	540	20	.....	375	1607	70	.....	3	100	.....	6
7	Hilsburne	.....	145	50	.....	1417	20	.....	1834	2967	101	.....	3	146	.....	7
8	Litchfield	.....	99	20	.....	427	500	.....	352	1467	67	.....	15	88	.....	8
9	Port Wade	.....	35	110	.....	463	1305	.....	1141	1500	.....	11	.....	259	.....	9
10	Victoria Beach	.....	237	140	30	951	292	292	1943	3000	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport	.....	.....	50	.....	15	20	.....	55	10	.....	.....	.....	47	53	11
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers	20	.....	30	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Totals	332	1104	455	30	4450	2337	292	6753	11422	605	11	111	848	53	
	Rates $	18	30	2·50	12	9	2·50	10	7	5	5	10	7	2	5	
	Values $	5976	33120	1137	360	40050	5842	2920	47271	57110	3025	110	777	1696	265	

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed fish, used fresh, cwt.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Dulse, crabs, cockles, and other shell fish, used fresh, cwt.	Rockweed, tons.	Fish offal, tons.	Hake sounds, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Annapolis County.																
1	Margaretsville															300	1
2	Port George															250	2
3	Port Lorne															250	3
4	Hampton															200	4
5	Phinney's Cove															400	5
6	Parker Cove														20	450	6
7	Hilsburne														25	1100	7
8	Litchfield											75			12	400	8
9	Port Wade		91	60									200		12	1400	9
10	Victoria Beach		150	75					50	150		225		100	20		10
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport			39		200		20			308	46	50	25			16
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers	600			10	200	50				93		250				12
	Totals	600	241	174	10	400	50	20	50	150	401	346	500	125	89	4750	
	Rates	5	8	2	10	15	5	5	1·50	2	1·50	5	1	2	40c.	70c.	
	Values	$ 3000	1928	348	100	6000	250	100	75	300	601	1730	500	250	35	3325	

Total value $218,201

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green state in the County of KINGS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
	Kings County.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Morden and vicinity	234	4,212	23	345	187	561	15	30	54	108	466	932	295	295	1
2	Victoria and Ogilvie	152	2,736	27	405	62	186			18	36	105	210	132	132	2
3	Harbourville	170	3,060	11	165	73	219			18	36	80	160	127	127	3
4	Canada Creek	250	4,500	39	585	143	429	3	6	33	66	167	334	335	335	4
5	Chipman's Brook and Huntingdon Point	183	3,294	14	210	29	87					39	78	175	175	5
6	Hall's Harbour	226	4,068	23	345	315	945	34	68	90	180	226	452	469	469	6
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault	176	3,168	20	300											7
8	Baxter's Harbour	50	900	2	30	138	414	60	120	93	186	210	420	375	375	8
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove	50	900			15	45			3	6	15	30	25	25	9
10	Scott's Bay	98	1,764	58	870	131	393	37	74	24	48	101	202	556	556	10
11	Blomidon and Kingsport	18	324			55	165					10	20	33	33	11
12	Avonport and inland waters	6	108			66	198							25	25	12
	Totals	1,613	29,034	217	3,255	1,214	3,642	149	298	333	666	1,419	2,838	2,547	2,547	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel.		Shad.		Alewives.		Halibut.		Trout.		Clams.		
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	
	Kings County.		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Morden and vicinity	19	190	11	110			7	70					1
2	Victoria and Ogilvie	4	40	8	80			2	20					2
3	Harbourville	17	170	7	70									3
4	Canada Creek	8	80	11	110			2	20					4
5	Chipman's Brook and Huntingdon Point	7	70	3	30			1	10					5
6	Hall's Harbour	8	80	11	110			6	60					6
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault			9	90									7
8	Baxter's Harbour							6	60					8
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove	2	20	15	150									9
10	Scott's Bay	8	80	65	650			9	90					10
11	Blomidon and Kingsport	2	20	25	250			13	130			125	375	11
12	Avonport and inland waters			2	20	5,536	5,536			32	320			12
	Totals	75	750	167	1,670	5,536	5,536	46	460	32	320	125	375	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned &c., state, for the County of KINGS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Clams, and Quahaugs, used fresh, brls.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
	Kings County.																					
1	Morden and vicinity	234	23	10	59	15	18	22	148	15	.....	32	92	19	11	...	..	7	...	.....	30	1
2	Victoria and Ogilvie	152	27	5	19	...	6	27	26	3	.....	25	27	4	8	...	.....	2	..	.....	...	2
3	Harbourville	170	11	4	23	....	6	20	20	3	.....	20	32	17	7	...	.....	...	..	.....	20	3
4	Canada Creek	290	39	5	46	3	11	26	47	14	50	35	58	8	11	...	.....	2	...	.....	20	4
5	Chipman's Brook and Huntingdon Point	183	14	5	8	...	...	...	13	2	.....	43	22	7	3	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	5
6	Hall's Harbour	226	23	15	100	34	30	31	65	11	.....	78	112	8	11	...	.....	6	..	.....	40	6
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault	176	20	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9	...	.....	...	..	.....	...	7
8	Baxter's Harbour	50	2	15	41	60	31	9	67	9	.....	72	75	...	....	...	.....	6	...	.....	20	8
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove	50	.....	...	5	...	1	...	5	.....	.....	5	5	2	15	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	9
10	Scott's Bay	98	58	20	37	37	8	5	32	22	172	30	50	8	65	...	.....	9	...	.....	50	10
11	Blomidon and Kingsport	18	.....	28	9	...	...	10	....	5	.....	.....	14	2	25	...	.....	13	..	125	.....	11
12	Avonport and inland waters	6	.....	66	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	12	.....	...	...	2	856	1,560	...	32	.....	...	12
	Totals	1,613	217	173	347	149	111	150	423	85	234	340	487	75	167	856	1,560	46	32	125	180	
	Rates $	18	15	3	10	2	7	2	7	1	5	6	2	10	10	1	3	10	10	3	30c.	
	Values $	29,034	3,255	519	3,470	298	777	300	2,961	85	1,170	2,040	974	750	1,670	856	4,680	460	320	375	54	

Total value $54,048

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, Etc., State, for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	2,430	44,116			
" used fresh	"			2,430		45,491
Lobsters	"	116,045	1,575,244			
" canned	cases			30,781	662,791	
" shipped in shell	cwt.			54,184	1,329,075	1,991,866
Cod	"	730,310	1,827,843			
" used fresh	"			27,723	115,798	
" green—salted	"			32,386	131,154	
" dried	"			211,740	1,642,192	1,889,144
Haddock	"	292,465	752,764			
" used fresh	"			42,078	159,539	
" canned	cases			11,867	50,435	
" smoked (finnans)	cwt.			31,383	327,761	
" smoked fillets	"			4,167	58,338	
" dried	"			51,759	321,272	917,345
Hake and Cusk	"	214,289	298,634			
" used fresh	"			7,020	17,092	
" dried	"			68,593	466,321	483,413
Pollock	"	59,608	86,871			
" used fresh	"			2,545	5,603	
" dried	"			18,447	117,658	123,261
Herring	"	193,481	207,324			
" used fresh	"			25,873	31,286	
" canned	cases			8,578	34,312	
" smoked	cwt.			5,385	32,880	
" pickled	brl.			12,938	75,998	
" used as bait	"			55,246	122,836	297,312
Mackerel	cwt.	18,793	102,602			
" used fresh	"			12,805	76,776	
" salted	brl.			1,996	31,560	108,336
Shad	cwt.	893	5,510			
" used fresh	"			893		6,200
Alewives	"	10,159	10,429			
" used fresh	"			4,009	4,915	
" salted	brl.			2,050	7,377	12,292
Halibut, used fresh	cwt.	7,117	63,211	7,117		85,532
Flounders	"	611	1,003	611		1,222
Smelts	"	1,167	18,995	1,167		21,600
Trout	"	666	8,660	666		8,660
Skate	"	159	318	159		318
Albacore	"	1,766	10,107	1,766		12,264
Bass	"	50	250	50		250
Eels	"	493	4,546	493		5,361
Tom-cod	"	237	213	237		297
Swordfish	"	2,616	14,391	2,616		15,278
Mixed Fish	"	2,167	3,566	2,167		3,954
Squid	brl.	507	2,968	507		2,968

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Clams	brls.	4,162	6,961			
" used fresh	"			4,162		7,891
Dulse, Cockles and other shell fish	cwt.	9,302	9,857	2,067		10,335
Tongues and Sounds	"			1,061		278
Rock Weed	ton			500		500
Hair Seals	No.	45	45			
Hair Seal Skins	"			45		45
Scallops	brl.	8,840	35,360			
" shelled	gal.			17,680		35,360
Fish Oil	"			74,753		44,638
Whale Oil	"			1,830		915
Mussels	cwt.	95	65	95		95
Winkles	"	633	633	633		1,266
Fish Bones	"			272		136
" Skins	"			108		162
" Offal	ton			125		250
Glue	gal.			6,940		5,205
Fertilizer	ton			74		2,220
Tomalley	cases			168		1,008
Totals			5,092,486			6,142,668

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, for the Year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 404)	11	67,950
Sailing and gasolene vessels	331	2,054,950
Boats (sail)	1,785	37,150
" (gasolene)	2,936	794,850
Carrying smacks	64	50,415
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	19,121	257,477
Weirs	125	38,650
Trawls	10,044	115,366
Hand lines	13,307	13,261
Lobster traps	377,533	460,041
" canneries	60	100,500
Clam canneries	2	800
Freezers and ice-houses	191	195,170
Smoke and fish-houses	2,370	296,359
Fishing piers and wharves	754	708,594
Total	.....	5,191,533

Number of men employed on vessels	3,444
" " boats	7,627
" " carrying smacks	138
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	2,409
Total	13,618

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	8,550	108,058			
" used fresh	"			8,124	144,461	
" canned	cases.			40	400	
" pickled	cwt.			60	1,200	
" smoked	"			180	4,500	
						150,561
Lobsters	"	241,400	2,211,419			
" canned	cases			84,486	1,662,896	
" shipped in shell	cwt.			72,040	1,547,624	
						3,210,520
Cod	"	992,794	2,355,539			
" used fresh	"			80,293	290,503	
" smoked fillets	"			650	6,500	
" green—salted	"			66,714	315,432	
" dried	"			258,389	2,030,411	
						2,642,846
Haddock	"	546,729	1,147,097			
" used fresh	"			147,952	470,134	
" canned	cases			11,867	50,435	
" green—salted	cwt.			23,248	139,488	
" smoked (finnans)	"			39,568	387,702	
" smoked fillets	"			4,167	58,338	
" dried	"			79,968	511,782	
						1,617,879
Hake and Cusk	"	243,491	339,019			
" used fresh	"			10,675	30,394	
" green—salted	"			41	205	
" smoked fillets	"			30	300	
" dried	"			77,061	509,731	
						540,630
Pollock	"	96,011	134,760			
" used fresh	"			4,119	9,888	
" green—salted				296	1,480	
" smoked fillets	"			50	500	
" dried	"			29,826	179,613	
						191,481
Herring	"	309,805	325,722			
" used fresh	"			30,156	39,567	
" canned	cases			8,578	34,312	
" smoked	cwt.			8,182	41,821	
" pickled	brl.			34,077	207,062	
" used as bait	"			76,760	171,716	
						494,478
Mackerel	cwt.	77,317	357,527			
" used fresh	"			40,482	286,912	
" salted	brl.			12,279	196,088	
						483,000
Shad	cwt.	2,170	12,873			
" used fresh	"			1,954	16,670	
" salted	brl.			79	1,012	17,682
Alewives	cwt.	17,421	20,427			
" used fresh	"			8,650	14,197	
" salted	brl.			2,924	11,750	
						25,947
Soles	cwt.	1,075	783	1,075		3,631
Halibut, used fresh	"	18,832	138,487	18,832		231,941
Flounders	"	3,499	2,772	3,499		15,662

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the whole PROVINCE of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Smelts	cwt.	5,340	50,988	5,340	.....	69,795
Trout	"	1,117	11,852	1,117	.....	14,070
Skate	"	2,196	1,337	2,196	.....	2,355
Albacore	"	13,906	34,387	13,906	.....	48,684
Bass	"	228	1,175	228	.....	2,386
Eels	"	2,104	9,986	2,104	.....	14,811
Tom-cod	"	272	308	272	.....	472
Swordfish	"	9,284	44,693	9,284	.....	69,716
Mixed Fish	"	5,780	7,214	5,780	.....	9,572
Squid	brl.	4,508	19,269	4,508	.....	24,451
Oysters	"	2,074	7,922	2,074	.....	13,850
Clams	"	14,218	17,626	.....	.....	
" used fresh	"	.....	.....	14,203	28,216	
" canned	cases	.....	.....	15	75	
						28,291
Dulse, Cockles and other shell fish	cwt.	10,230	10,805	2,845	.....	12,096
Tongues and Sounds	"	.....	.....	1,348	.....	1,913
Rock Weed	tons	.....	.....	500	.....	500
Hair Seals	No.	3,510	4,410	.....	.....	
Hair Seal Skins	"	.....	.....	3,510	.....	5,243
Scallops	brl.	8,840	35,360	.....	.....	
" shelled	gal.	.....	.....	17,680	.....	35,360
Fish Oil	"	.....	.....	198,431	.....	97,970
Whale Oil	"	.....	.....	1,830	.....	915
Seal Oil	"	.....	.....	10,450	.....	5,213
Fish Bones	cwt.	.....	.....	272	.....	136
" Skins	"	.....	.....	108	.....	162
" Offal	tons.	.....	.....	125	.....	250
Glue	gal.	.....	.....	6,940	.....	5,205
Fertilizer	tons	.....	.....	74	.....	2,220
Tomalley	cases	.....	.....	168	.....	1,008
Totals		.....	7,411,815	.....	.....	10,092,902

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., for the WHOLE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 528)	12	167,950
Sailing and gasolene vessels	585	2,250,283
Boats (sail)	8,028	269,090
" (gasolene)	5,075	1,207,687
Carrying smacks	250	115,425
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	68,673	779,576
Weirs	207	42,570
Trawls	17,913	201,510
Hand lines	32,592	28,831
Lobster traps	822,672	854,538
" canneries	216	278,300
Clam "	4	1,200
Freezers and ice-houses	384	697,193
Smoke and fish-houses	5,292	611,638
Fishing piers and wharves	1,837	1,155,852
Totals		8,661,643

Number of men employed on vessels	4,678
" " boats	17,042
" " carrying smacks	406
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	6,556
Total	28,682

APPENDIX 4.

QUEBEC.

Gulf Division, Sea Fisheries District: Comprising the Counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé, Saguenay, and Rimouski. Inspector, Dr. J. E. Bernier, St. Fabien (winter), Gaspé Basin (Summer).

Gulf Division, Inland Fisheries District: Comprising the Counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Montmorency, and Quebec. Inspector, Dr. J. E. Bernier.

The fisheries of the remaining portions of Quebec, are administered by the Provincial Government.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE GULF DIVISION.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the fisheries in the district of the gulf of St. Lawrence for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917.

Having entered the service of the department May 1, 1916, I left Quebec on the third day of the same month on board the C.G.S. *Princess* and went in the gulf of St. Lawrence to fill the position of Inspector of Fisheries according to instructions received.

The quantity of fish caught during 1916 has not been considered, as a whole, inferior to the preceding year. The prices offered were very high and the weather was, in general favourable. No loss of life or of fishing boats was recorded.

On the coast of Gaspé and in Chaleur bay, cod fishing was not so plentiful as in the preceding year but with the quantity caught in other parts of the division, the catch this year is almost as high as that of last year. The marketed value of the fisheries in the Gulf Division (sea fisheries) amounted to $2,703,187.

Salmon, mackerel and lobster fishing show an increase. As to salmon and lobsters the increase, in my opinion, is due to the efficient enforcement of the fishery regulations. This is particularly true with regard to the Magdalen islands, where lobsters are reappearing at certain places where they have not been seen for about ten years.

The Canadian Whaling Company, established at Seven islands for the past few years, has ceased its operations, owing to the small number of whales captured. The fishermen notice that whales are becoming scarcer in the gulf each year.

During the course of the past year the following licenses were issued:—

Lobster	68
Lobster (additional)	36
Salmon	168
Herring	40
Cod	166
Total	478

Very little illegal fishing is being carried on in the district. Only one case was reported at Seven islands; Captain Arsenault made a few seizures at Magdalen islands.

I have to thank Captain Chalifour for his advice and assistance, which were cheerfully given. I also wish to express my appreciation of the efficient service given by different fishery officers.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

J. E. BERNIER, M.D.,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the fishing industry in the GULF DIVISION (Sea Fisheries District), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916–17.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.																Fishing Gear.		Number.
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.				Boats.					Carrying Smacks			Gill Nets, Seines Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	
				$				$			$		$			$			$	
1	Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)									20	500			40				20	500	1
2	Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspebiac Pt.)									145	6,700	5	1,115	175	6	12,500	28	220	4,600	2
3	Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspebiac Pt. to Point Macquereau)									390	14,000	62	1,950	550				590	7,500	3
	Totals									555	21,200	67	3,065	765	6	12,500	28	830	12,600	

GASPÉ COUNTY.

4	Grand River Subdivision (Point Macquereau to Barachois)									488	48,000	290	94,050	1,505	3	800	6	1,134	15,876	4
5	Gaspe Subdivision (Barachois to Fame Point)									455	33,890	102	29,825	1,114				1,152	17,676	5
6	Mont Louis and Ste. Anne des Monts Subdivision (Fame Point to Cap Chatte)									479	28,740	98	39,200	788				1,329	32,320	6
7	Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)					4	5	5,000	52	361	18,050	183	46,600	1,211	5	1,350	10	3,038	59,900	7
8	Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)									260	13,000	78	15,500	865	1	500	2	869	23,700	8
	Totals					4	5	5,000	52	2,043	141,680	751	225,175	5,513	9	2,650	18	7,522	149,472	

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

9	Godbout Subdivision (Tadousac to Jambons)	..	....	.....	....	3	9	11,700	24	21	3,500	14	4,020	32	...	...	.....	394	15,760	9
10	Moisie Subdivision (Jambons to Pigons)	..	..	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	.....	13	4,050	24	69	2,385	83	297	5,950	10
11	Mingan Subdivision (Pigons to St. Charles)	..	....	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	273	32,140	31	9,650	726	...	.....	.....	173	5,480	11
12	Natashquan Subdivision (St. Charles to Natashquan Point)	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	55	10,500	1	325	136	....	....	....	56	1,800	12
13	Romaine Subdivision (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle)	..	..	.	...	.....	1	500	7	41	2,435	8	1,500	73	1	200	2	1,670	915	13
14	St. Augustine Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Chicatica)	....	...	....	....	.....	....	....	....	152	8,695	29	4,620	254	....	....	. ..	282	13,070	14
15	Bonne Esperance Subdivision (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons)	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	170	7,893	40	10,155	394	...	...	.....	223	22,251	15
16	Anticosti Island	1	42	10,000	131	.....	.....	.....	....	4	575	..	....	6	..	.....	.....	15	1,700	16
	Totals	1	42	10,000	131	3	10	12,200	31	716	65,738	136	34,320	1,645	70	2,585	85	3,110	66,926	

RIMOUSKI COUNTY.

17	Rimouski County—Totals	..	..	. ..	...	.....	.....	.....	....	177	3,965	....	.....	263	....	.....	. ..	223	12,090	17

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the fishing industry in the GULF DIVISION (Sea Fisheries District), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.								Canneries.				Other Material.						Persons Employ'd in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-Houses	Number.
		Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Salmon Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
			$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)					40	25							3	450						
2	Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspebiac Pt.)			25	500	550	350			1	500			7	2,000	80	90,000	1	20,000	160	
3	Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspebiac Pt to Point Macquereau)			150	3000	1,200	750	2,500	1,800	5	5,000			21	5,000	50	30,000			180	
	Totals			175	3500	1,790	1,125	2,500	1,800	6	5,500			31	7,450	130	120,000	1	20,000	340	

GASPÉ COUNTY.

4	Grand River Subdivision (Point Macquereau to Barachois)			313	5013	5,430	3,258	7,724	7,724	7	4,200			39	2,750	385	85,355	1	100	594	4
5	Gaspe Subdivision (Barachois to Fame Point)					3,852	2,312			1	500			19	1,720	576	39,450	1	1,000	687	5
6	Mont Louis and Ste. Anne des Monts Subdivision (Fame Point to Cape Chattc)					1,774	2,716							44	6,950			1	4,000	44	6
7	Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)			1000	9000	4,180	1,672	37,325	40,485	15	14,700			21	3,075	321	15,750	8	6,500	397	7
8	Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)			592	2458	1,160	580	27,900	27,900	23	18,400			9	9,850	39	13,300	13	4,000	311	8
	Totals			1,905	16,471	16,396	10,538	72,949	76,109	46	37,800			132	24,345	1,321	153855	24	15,600	2,033	

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

9	Godbout Subdivision (Tadousac to Jambons)	52	2,600	5	300	296	157	75	75	1	400			78	8,785	24	1,950	1	350	14	9
10	Moisie Subdivision (Jambons to Pigons)			4	40	292	292							6	1,700	42	2,085	2	100	70	10
11	Mingan Subdivision (Pigons to St. Charles)					2,896	2,896							1	600			15	24,275	28	11
12	Natashquan Subdivision (St. Charles to Natashquan Point)					693	297	220	176	3	400					64	3,880	55	1,680	19	12
13	Romaine Subdivision (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle)					151	125	1,475	1,475	3	450	2	75					20	1,425	93	13
14	St. Augustine Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Chicatica)					520	520	693	693	8	1,075					199	16,950	89	4,270	404	14
15	Bonne Esperance Subdivision (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons)			56	536	795	442	100	50	1	100					127	16,015	71	3,048	21	15
16	Anticosti Island			6	38	30	45	1,300	1,300	1	5,000			3	2,000	1	50			21	16
	Totals	52	2,600	71	914	5,673	4,774	3,863	3,769	17	7,425	2	75	88	13085,	457	40,930	253	35,148	670	

RIMOUSKI COUNTY.

17	Rimouski County—Totals					252	378													58	17

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the GULF DIVISION (Sea Fisheries District), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.		Caplin.		Sardines.		Halibut.	
	*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Brl.	$	Brl.	$	Cwt.	$
Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)	400	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspebiac Pt.)	2,440	19,520	.....	.....	14,800	22,200	575	575	250	250	5,020	1,506	55	165	....	....	450	450	....	....	.....	..
Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspebiac to Point Macquereau)	2,200	17,600	1,700	8,500	43,950	65,925	1,475	1,475	250	250	9,560	2,868	135	405	.....	....	450	450	....	....	.....	.....
Totals	5,040	40,320	1,700	8,500	58,750	88,125	2,050	2,050	500	500	14,580	4,374	190	570	.....	....	900	900	....	....	.....	.....

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Grand River Subdivision (Point Macquereau to Barachois)	1,460	14,600	3,158	15,790	177,162	265,743	1,383	1,383	.....	....	30,951	30,951	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Gaspe Subdivision (Barachois to Fame Point)	280	2,800	.....	.....	114,097	171,145	3,255	3,255	.....	....	47,724	47,724	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Mont Louis and Ste. Anne Subdivision (Fame Point to Cape Chatte)	668	6,680	.....	.....	75,845	113,767	.....	.....	.....	....	20,710	20,710	.....	.....	.....	....	15,100	15,100	....	....	20	80
Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)	.....	.....	10,400	52,000	61,204	91,806	.....	.....	.....	....	78,990	78,990	32,373	129,492	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	602	2,408
Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)	.....	.....	12,196	60,980	8,248	12,372	.....	.....	.....	....	40,780	40,780	26,313	105,252	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Totals	2,408	24,080	25,754	128,770	436,556	654,833	4,638	4,638	.....	....	219,155	219,155	58,686	234,741	.....	....	15,100	15,100	....	....	622	2,488

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

Godbout Subdivision (Tadousac to Jambons)	2,467	9,868	14	70	2,691	4,036	1	2	.....	....	782	782	3	12	3	30	.....	.....	22	176	45	270
Moisie Subdivision (Jambons to Pigons)	1,495	5,980	.....	.....	8,077	12,115	.....	.....	.....	....	378	378	15	60	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	74	444
Mingan Subdivision (Pigons to St. Charles)	760	3,040	.....	.....	70,652	105,978	.....	.....	.....	....	120	120	.....	.....	.....	....	2,289	2,289	....	....	15	90
Natashquan Subdivision (St. Charles to Natashquan Point)	840	3,360	36	180	10,773	16,159	.....	.....	.....	....	477	477	.....	.....	.....	....	595	595	....	....	.....	.....
Romaine Subdivision (Natashquan																						

Point to Cape Whittle)	307	1,228	318	1,590	4,484	6,726					2,581	2,581					125	125			8	48
St. Augustin Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Chicatica)	690	2,760	238	1,190	38,786	58,179					110	110										
Bonne Esperance Subdivision (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons)	55	220	24	120	62,584	93,876					854	854										
Anticosti Island	250	1,000	670	3,350	550	775					125	125									7	42
Totals	6,864	27,456	1,300	6,500	198,597	297,844	1	2			5,427	5,427	18	72	3	30	3,009	3,009	22	176	149	894
RIMOUSKI COUNTY.																						
Rimouski County—Totals	240	1,920			16,800	25,200					40,995	20,497					3,775	3,775				

*Cwt.=100 pounds.

THE CATCH—*Concluded.*

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the GULF DIVISION (Sea Fisheries District), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Fishing Districts.	Flounders.		Smelts.		Trout.		Sturgeon.		Eels.		Tom-cod.		Mixed Fish.		Squid.		Clams.		Seals.		Belugas.	
	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Brl.	$	Brl.	$	No.	$	No.	$
Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)															50	100						
Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspebiac Point)					10	50											175	350				
Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspebiac to Point Macquereau)			165	660	10	50									200	400	375	750				
Totals			165	660	20	100									250	500	550	1,100				

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Grand River Subdivision (Point Macquereau to Barachois)			356	2,136											1,610	6,440	1,375	4,125				
Gaspe Subdivision (Barachois to Fame Point)															1,097	4,388						
Mont Louis and Ste. Anne Subdivision (Fame Point to Cape Chatte)	330	1,320	10	60	51	306			12	60					111	444			3	3		
Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)			70	420					195	975							415	1,245	9,150	9,150		
Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)																	20	60	2,300	2,300		
Totals	330	1,320	436	2,616	51	306			207	1,035					2,818	11,272	1,810	5,430	11,453	11,453		

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

Godbout Subdivision (Tadousac to Jambons)	8	48	77	462	85	510	5	25	10	60	151	151	204	204	13	52	18	72	390	390	141	705
Moisie Subdivision (Jarobons to Pigons)					16	96							335	335			20	80	4,727	4,727		
Mingan Subdivision (Pigons to St. Charles)					2	12											40	160	490	490		
Natashquan Subdivision (St. Charles to Natashquan Point)																			75	75		
Romaine Subdivision (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle)					20	120											96	384	121	121		
St. Augustin Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Chicatica)					60	360									35	140			1,314	1,314		

Bonne Esperance Subdivision (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons)	...	...	..	..	24	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	717	717	..	..	25	100	1,116	1,116	....	.....
Anticosti Island	...	...	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Totals	8	48	77	462	207	1,242	5	25	10	60	151	151	1,256	1,256	48	192	199	796	8,233	8,233	141	705
RIMOUSKI COUNTY.																						
Rimouski County—Totals	92	184	8	40	140	1,120	....	.....	160	640	100	100	20	20		...	.	.	10	10	....	

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the GULF DIVISION (Sea Fisheries District), Province of QUEBEC during the year 1916-17

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Salmon, mild cured, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, green-salted, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and cusk, green-salted, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Herring used as fertilizer, brl.
Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)	400																		
Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspebiac Point)	2,440							3,500	2,600		100	125	50	50			40	1,100	1,350
Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspebiac to Point Maquereau)	2,200				800	100		10,800	7,450		250	325	50	50			20	3,400	1,350
Totals	5,040				800	100		14,300	10,050		350	450	100	100			60	4,500	2,700
Rates $	8				16	5		3.50	7		2.50	4.50	2.50	4.50			5	1	25c
Values $	40,320				12,800	500		50,050	70,350		875	2,025	250	450			300	4,500	675

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Grand River Subdivision (Point Maquereau to Barachois)	1,460				1,204	750	1,315	38,875	32,699	393		330			27		18	13,945	1,490
Gaspe Subdivision (Barachois to Fame Point)	280						1,507		37,530			1,085			150		68	23,685	
Mont Louis and Ste. Anne Subdivision (Fame Point to Cape Chatte)	668						1,025	15,510	14,600						780		1,090	4,750	3,580
Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)					5,200			15,362	10,160						11,400	4,500	5,730	1,700	2,500
Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)					6,098		4,125	1,937	83						35,000		900	1,540	
Totals	2,408				12,502	750	7,972	71,684	95,072	393		1,415			80,357	4,500	7,806	45,620	7,570
Rates $	10				20	8	2	4	7	1 50		5			1	3	5	2	50c.
Values $	24,080				250,040	6,000	15,944	286,736	665,504	589		7,075			80,357	13,500	39,030	91,240	3,785

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

Godbout Subdivision (Tadoussac to Jambons)	2,410	..	38	.....	.....	14	138	1,242	23	1	.....	.....	..	.....	197	10	103	12	116
Moisie Subdivision (Jambons to Pigons)	1,495	..		.....	.....	.....	.....	3,866	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	12	.....
Mingan Subdivision (Pigons to St. Charles)	370	...	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	406	23,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	40	....	.....
Natashquan Subdivision (St. Charles to Natashquan Point)	....	.....	560	.. ...	18	....	.....	426	3,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	108	....
Romaine Subdivision (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle)	.....	25		191	159	.....	.....	448	1,196	.....	.. ...	.....	....	. ..	... ...	.....	711	224	.....
St. Augustin Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Chicatica)	...	.....	460	..	119	....	.....	1,558	11,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	55	.....
Bonne Esperance Subdivision (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons)	11	52	.....	...	12	....	627	296	20,455	.....	....	....	.....	.....	21	.....	207	106	.....
Anticosti Island	250	.....	..	....	335	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	... ...	.....
Totals	4,536	77	1,058	451	643	14	1,315	8,242	60,266	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	10	1,266	517	116
Rates	$ 5	5 50	6	7	18	5	2	4	7	2	.....	.....	.....	...	1	3	4 50	2	50c.
Values	$ 22,680	423	6,348	3,157	11,574	70	2,630	32,968	421,862	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	30	5,697	1,034	58

RIMOUSKI COUNTY.

Rimouski County—Totals	240	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	800	4,725	2,150	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,125	. ...	1,890	1,550	15,000
Rates	$ 10	... .	. . .	...	.....	.....	2	3.50	7	. . .	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	5	2	50c.
Values	$ 2,400	. ..	.....	.....	.....	. ...	1,600	16,537	15,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,125	.....	9,450	3,100	7,525

*Cwt.=100 pounds. †Quintal=112 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the GULF DIVISION etc.—*Concluded.*

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Caplin, used as bait, brls.	Sardines, sold fresh or salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Sturgeon, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried, cwt.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Beluga Skins, No.	Fish Oil, gal.
Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)														50					
Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspebiac Point)	40	5		450					10						175				2,000
Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspebiac to Point Maquereau)	60	25		450				165	10					200	375				5,500
Totals	100	30		900				165	20					250	550				7,500
Rates ..$	3	15		1				4	5					2	2				50c.
Values ..$	300	450		900				660	100					500	1,100				3,750

Total value ..$190,855

GASPE COUNTY.

Grand River Subdivision (Point Maquereau to Barachois)								356						1,610	1,375				47,380
Gaspe Subdivision (Barachois to Fame Point)														1,097					45,590
Mont Louis and Ste. Anne Subdivision (Fame Point to Cape Chatte)				15,100		20	330	10	51		12			111		48	3		18,260
Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)		10,791				602		70			195				415	300	9,150		10,800
Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)	13,275	4,346													20		2,300		800
Totals	13,275	15,137		15,100		622	330	436	51		207			2,818	1,810	348	11,453		122,830
Rates $	5	13		1		4	4	6	6		6			4	4	4	1 50		45c
Values $	66,375	196,781		15,100		2,488	1,320	2,616	306		1,242			11,272	7,240	1,392	17,179		55,273

Total value ..$1,862,464

SAGUENAY COUNTY

Godbout Subdivision (Tadousac to Jambons)	3		3		22	45	8	77	85	5	10	151	204	13	18	3	390	141	10,545
Moisie Subdivision (Jambons to Pigons)		5				74			16				335		20		4,727		1,456
Magan Subdivision (Pigons to St. Charles)				2,289		15			2						40		490		23,280
Natashquan Subdivision (St. Charles to Natashquan Point)				595													75		2,495
Romaine Subdivision (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle)				125		8			20						96		121		1,873
St. Augustin Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Chicatica)									60					35		42	1,314		19,060
Bonne Esperance Subdivision (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons)						7			24				717		25		1,116		17,091
Anticosti Island																			
Totals	3	5	3	3,009	22	149	8	77	207	5	10	151	1,256	48	199	45	8,233	141	75,800
Rates $	5	13	10	1	8	6	6	6	6	5	6	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	45c.
Values $	15	65	30	3,009	176	894	48	462	1,242	25	60	151	1,256	192	796	180	32,932	705	34,110

Total value $585,224

RIMOUSKI COUNTY.

Rimouski County—Totals				3,775			92	8	140		160	100	20				10		
Rates $				1			4	8	10		6	2	2				5		
Values				3,775			368	64	1,400		960	200	40				50		

Total value $64,644

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the GULF DIVISION, Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916–17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	14,552	93,776			
" used fresh	"			12,224	89,480	
" canned	cases			77	423	
" pickled	cwt.			1,058	6,348	
" mild cured	"			451	3,157	99,408
Lobsters	"	28,754	143,770			
" canned	cases			13,945	274,414	
" shipped in shell	cwt.			864	6,570	280,984
Cod	"	710,703	1,066,002			
" used fresh	"			10,087	20,174	
" green—salted	"			98,951	386,291	
" dried	"			167,538	1,172,766	1,579,231
Haddock	"	6,689	6,690			
" used fresh	"			394	591	
" green salted	"			350	875	
" dried	"			1,865	9,100	10,566
Hake and cusk	"	500	500			
" green salted	"			100	250	
" dried	"			100	450	700
Herring	"	280,157	249,453			
" used fresh	"			82,825	82,825	
" smoked	cwt.			4,510	13,530	
" pickled	brl.			11,022	54,477	
" used as bait	"			52,187	99,874	
" used as fertilizer	"			25,436	12,043	262,749
Mackerel	cwt.	58,894	235,586			
" used fresh	"			13,378	66,690	
" salted	brl.			15,172	197,296	263,986
Shad	cwt.	3	30			
" used fresh	"			3		30
Caplin	brl.	22,784	22,784			
" used as bait	"			22,784		22,784
Sardines	"	22	176			
" sold fresh or salted	"			22		176
Halibut, used fresh	cwt.	771	3,382	771		3,382
Flounders	"	430	1,552	430		1,736
Smelts	"	686	3,778	686		3,802
Trout	"	418	2,768	418		3,048
Sturgeon	"	5	25	5		25
Eels	"	377	1,735	377		2,262
Tom-cod	"	251	251	251		351
Mixed fish	"	1,276	1,276	1,276		1,296
Squid	brl.	3,116	11,964	3,116		11,964
Clams	"	2,559	7,326			
" used fresh	"			2,559		9,136
Tongues and Sounds	cwt.			393		1,572
Hair Seals	No.	19,696	19,696			
Hair Seal skins	"			19,696		50,161
Belugas	"	141	705			
Beluga skins	"			141		705
Fish oil	gal.			206,130		93,133
Totals			1,873,225			2,703,187

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the GULF DIVISION, Province of QUEBEC, for the year 1916–17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 42)	1	10,000
Sailing and gasolene vessels	22	17,200
Bonts (sail)	3,491	232,583
" (gasolene)	954	262,560
Carrying smacks	85	17,735
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	11,685	241,088
Weirs	52	2,600
Trawls	2,151	20,885
Hand lines	24,111	16,815
Lobster traps	79,312	81,678
" canneries	69	50,725
Salmon canneries	2	75
Freezers and ice-houses	251	44,880
Smoke and fish-houses	1,908	314,785
Fishing piers and wharves	278	70,748
Total		1,384,357

Number of men employed on vessels	214
" " boats	8,186
" " carrying smacks	131
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	3,043
Total	11,574

INLAND FISHERIES.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels, and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the INLAND SECTION (below Quebec), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts:	Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Seines.		Weirs.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		
		Sail and row	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			$			$		$		$		$		$	
1	Temiscouata County	15	350	40	12	150	1	120	26	2,800	7	948	8	1,250	1
2	Kamouraska "	10	230	15	....	.....	.....	..	32	2,430	3	200	2	158	2
3	L'Islet "	6	95	8	....	.....	.....	..	34	2,600	1	50	1	50	3
4	Montmagny "	15	400	30	10	100	1	100	42	7,950	5	500	..	..	4
5	Bellechasse "	12	397	24	4	50	..	..	43	21,500	3	400	..	..	5
6	Montmorency "	98	980	85	5	500	..	..	110	14,910	4	500			6
7	Charlevoix "	12	120	20	...	..	..	..	12	600	...				7
8	Chicoutimi "	24	250	20	25	1,500	....	..	5	150	1	95			8
	Totals	192	2,822	242	56	2,300	2	220	304	52,970	24	2,693	11	1,458	

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the INLAND SECTION, (below Quebec), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Trout.		Whitefish.		Bass.		Pickerel.		Sturgeon.		Eels.		
		*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	
1	Temiscouata County	59	590	80	800									32	160	1
2	Kamouraska "	2	20									1	3	422	2,110	2
3	L'Islet "	2	20									10	30	244	1,220	3
4	Montmagny "	3	30					27	216	22	220	248	744	447	2,235	4
5	Bellechasse "	1	15			10	80	29	232	6	60	58	174	1,867	9,335	5
6	Montmorency "	2	20			5	40	60	480	30	300	1,020	3,060	1,160	5,800	6
7	Charlevoix "	3	30											60	300	7
8	Chicoutimi "	666	3,330	58	580											8
	Totals	738	4,055	138	1,380	15	120	116	928	58	580	1,337	4,011	4,232	21,160	

*Cwt.=100 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the INLAND SECTION, etc.—*Con.*

	Fishing Districts.	Herring, Salted		Herring, Fresh.		Shad.		Porpoise Skins.		Porpoise Oil.		Mixed Fish.†		Fertilizer.		
		Brl.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	No.	$.	Gal.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	
1	Temiscouata County	633	4,745	806	2,418	6	60	10	140	500	250	5,280	7,329	1,370	342	1
2	Kamouraska "			340	1,020	10	100	87	1,218	4,350	2,175	134	201	220	55	2
3	L'Islet "													36	9	3
4	Montmagny "					21	210					97	145			4
5	Bellechasse "					31	310					34	51			5
6	Montmorency					4	40					73	109			6
7	Charlevoix "							51	714	2,550	1,275	52	78			7
8	Chicoutimi "	6	60	120	360							25	37			8
	Totals	639	4,805	1,266	3,798	72	720	148	2,072	7,400	3,700	5,695	7,950	1,626	406	

†" Mixed Fish " includes greyling, bull-heads and ouananiche.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the INLAND SECTION (above Quebec), Province of QUEBEC, 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Boats.					Seines.		Hoop-Nets.		Lines.		
		Sail and row.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			$		$			$		$		$	
1	L'Assomption County	19	228	....	....	19	23	184	....	....	8	24	1
2	Argenteuil "	12	100	....	....	12	11	60	4	80	10	10	2
3	Pontiac "	....	....	18	3,600	36	10	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Vaudreuil "	16	390	3	1,000	22	16	60	.....	.....	6	20	4
5	Soulanges "	6	90	....	....	6	5	80	.....	.....	3	7	5
6	Beauharnois "	13	100	1	125	15	2	60	.....	.....	21	35	6
7	Chateauguay "	6	90	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Chambly "	1	25	....	....	1	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Yamaska "	80	1,350	19	4,500	118	2	12	358	1,340	.....	.....	9
10	Nicolet "	34	462	6	825	46	11	215	76	1,050	106	106	10
11	Levis "	33	715	....	....	33	702	14,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Iberville "	2	200	1	300	4	3	45	.....	.....	5	20	12
13	Ste. Hyacinthe "	14	140	....	....	14	14	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	St. Johns "	10	150	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	36	360	.....	.....	14
	Totals	246	4,040	48	10,350	342	800	15,331	474	2,830	159	222	

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the INLAND SECTION (above Quebec), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Trout.		Whitefish.		Bass.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Eels.		
		*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	
1	Portneuf County			40	600													1
2	Champlain County			50	750													2
3	St. Maurice County			30	450													3
4	Maskinonge County			50	750													4
5	Berthier County			20	300													5
6	L'Assomption County					15	120	9	135	12	144	26	312	8	127	55	439	6
7	Argenteuil			30	450			2	20	2	20	50	400	40	400	1	5	7
8	Labelle County			50	750													8
9	Pontiac County			1,050	10,750	3,000	30,000			6,500	65,000	3,500	21,000	100	1,500			9
10	Vaudreuil County							4	42	4	37	9	76	10	90	8	48	10
11	Soulanges County													22	300	26	200	11
12	Beauharnois County							10	100	5	50	10	100	40	400	80	400	12
13	Chateauguay County									7	70	26	260	18	180	83	415	13
14	Chambly County							4	40	7	70	8	20	5	25	3	40	14
15	Yamaska County									97	970	410	2,050			902	5,407	15
16	Nicolet County					2	25	4	46			19	168	58	780	227	1,360	16
17	Levis County	7	155			67	668	34	405	30	297	9	106	42	252	1,456	7,643	17
18	Stanstead County	5	75	10	100			20	200			10	100	50	500	5	50	18
19	Iberville County									6	75	42	420			1,156	9,247	19
20	Ste. Hyacinthe County							4	32	5	50	9	75					20
21	St. Johns County							40	400	40	400	110	880			130	1,040	21
	Totals	12	230	1,330	14,900	3,084	30,813	131	1,420	6,715	67,183	4,238	25,967	393	4,554	4,132	26,294	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the INLAND SECTION.—*Con.*

	Fishing Districts.	Perch.		Maskinonge.		Shad.		Cat-Fish.		Carp.		†Mixed Fish.		Caviare.		
	Above Quebec.	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Lbs.	$	
1	Portneuf County															1
2	Champlain County															2
3	St. Maurice County															3
4	Maskinonge County											300	2,100			4
5	Berthier County															5
6	L'Assomption County	48	288					63	625	51	408					6
7	Argenteuil County	45	270	1	30	2	60	90	800	50	250					7
8	Labelle County															8
9	Pontiac County									2,000	10,000			350	910	9
10	Vaudreuil County	20	120	5	71			107	643	40	200					10
11	Soulanges County							3	17	56	280					11
12	Beauharnois County	4	40					5	50	15	90	15	125			12
13	Chateauguay County	14	145					36	360	283	1,698					13
14	Chambly County	6	60							40	160					14
15	Yamaska County	1,152	5,762	80	800			2,128	17,146	903	4,535					15
16	Nicolet County	40	402	2	32	62	1,000	80	800	131	535	102	200			16
17	Levis County	1	5	1	9	35	355			40	320	60	180			17
18	Stanstead County	100	500					10	100							18
19	Iberville County	83	830					30	300	71	710	20	160			19
20	Ste. Hyacinthe County	3	35	4	40	2	35			50	200					20
21	St. Johns							330	3,300			550	3,300			21
	Totals	1,516	8,457	93	982	101	1,450	2,882	24,141	3,730	19,386	1,047	6,065	350	910	

† "Mixed Fish" includes greyling, bull-heads and ouananiche.

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the INLAND SECTION, Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Salmon	*Cwt.	750	4,285
Trout	"	1,468	16,280
Whitefish	"	3,099	30,933
Shad	"	173	2,170
Bass	"	247	2,348
Pickerel	"	6,773	67,763
Pike	"	4,238	25,967
Sturgeon	"	1,730	8,565
Eels	"	8,364	47,454
Perch	"	1,516	8,457
Maskinonge	"	93	982
Carp	"	3,730	19,386
Cat-fish	"	2,882	24,141
Herrings, fresh	"	1,266	3,798
" salted	brl.	639	4,805
Porpoise skins	No.	148	2,072
Porpoise oil	gal.	7,400	3,700
Mixed fish	cwt.	6,742	14,015
Fertilizer	"	1,626	406
Caviare	lb.	350	910
Total			288,437

*Cwt. = 100 lb.

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the INLAND SECTION, Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916–17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam vessels or tugs		
Boats (sail and row)	438	6,862
" (gasolene)	48	10,350
Gill-nets, seines and other nets	1,332	20,681
Weirs	304	52,970
Lines	159	222
Freezers and ice-houses	24	2,693
Smoke and fish-houses	11	1,458
Piers and wharves (private)		
Total		95,236

Number of men employed in vessels or tugs
" " boats 584
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, canned, etc., State, for the WHOLE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, during the year 1916–17.

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
	Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Total Marketed.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$	$
Salmon..... cwt.	14,552	93,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" used fresh.. "	.....	.....	12,224	89,480	750	4,285	12,974	93,765	
" canned.....cases	.....	.....	77	423	.....	.....	77	423	
" salted..... cwt.	.....	.....	1,058	6,348	.....	.....	1,058	6,348	
" mild cured. "	.....	.....	451	3,157	.....	.....	451	3,157	103,693
Lobsters'..... "	28,754	143,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" canned'.. cases	.....	.....	13,945	274,414	.....	.....	13,945	274,414	
" shipp. in shell cwt	.....	.....	864	6,570	.....	.....	864	6,570	
									280,984
Cod.. ..... "	710,713	1,066,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" used fresh..... "	.....	.....	10,087	20,174	.....	.....	10,087	20,174	
" green-salted.... "	.....	.....	98,951	386,291	.....	.....	98,951	386,291	
" smoked fillets.. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" dried..... "	.....	.....	167,538	1,172,766	.....	.....	167,538	1,172,766	
									1,579,231
Haddock..... "	6,689	6,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" used fresh "	.....	.....	394	591	.....	.....	394	591	
" green-salted "	.....	.....	350	875	.....	.....	350	875	
" dried.. .. "	.....	.....	1,865	9,100	.....	.....	1,865	9,100	10,566
Hake and cusk .. "	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" green-salted "	.....	.....	100	250	.....	.....	100	250	
" dried.. . "	.....	.....	100	450	.....	.....	100	450	
									700
Herring..... "	280,157	249,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" used fresh . "	.....	.....	82,825	82,825	1,266	3,798	84,091	86,623	
" smoked..... "	.....	.....	4,510	13,530	.....	.....	4,510	13,530	
" pickled..... brl.	.....	.....	11,022	54,477	639	4,805	11,661	59,282	
" used as bait "	.....	.....	52,187	99,874	.....	.....	52,187	99,874	
" used as fert'zer "	.....	.....	25,436	12,043	.....	.....	25,436	12,043	
									271,352
Mackerel.. .. cwt.	58,894	235,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" used fresh.. "	.....	.....	13,378	66,690	.....	.....	13,378	66,690	
" salted..... brl.	.....	.....	15,172	197,296	.....	.....	15,172	197,296	
									263,986
Shad..... cwt.	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" used fresh..... "	.....	.....	3	30	173	2,170	176	.....	2,200
Sardines..... brl.	22	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" sold fresh or salted "	.....	.....	22	176	.....	.....	22	.....	176
Halibut..... cwt.	771	3,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" used fresh.. "	.....	.....	771	3,382	.....	.....	771	.....	3,382
Flounders..... "	430	1,552	430	1,736	.....	.....	430	.....	1,736
Smelts..... "	686	3,778	686	3,802	.....	.....	686	.....	3,802
Trout..... "	418	2,768	418	3,048	1,468	16,280	1,886	.....	19,328
Sturgeon... "	5	25	5	25	1,730	8,565	1,735	.....	8,590
Bass... .. .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	2,348	247	.....	2,348
Carp ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,730	19,386	3,730	.....	19,386
Cat-fish .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880	24,141	2,880	.....	24,141
Eels.... .. .... "	377	1,735	377	2,262	8,364	47,454	8,741	.....	49,716

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the WHOLE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
	Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Total Marketed.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$	$
Tom-cod..... cwt.	251	251	251	351			251		351
Whitefish..... "					3,039	30,933	3,039		30,933
Pickerel..... "					6,773	67,763	6,773		67,763
Perch..... "					1,516	8,457	1,516		8,457
Pike..... "					4,238	25,967	4,238		25,967
Maskinonge..... "					93	982	93		982
Mixed fish..... "	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,296	6,742	14,015	8,018		15,311
Squid..... brl.	3,116	11,964	3,116	11,964			3,116		11,964
Clams and Quahaugs "	2,559	7,326							
" used fresh "			2,559	9,136			2,559		9,136
Caplin..... brl.	22,784	22,784	22,784	22,784			22,784		22,784
Tongues and Sounds cwt.			393	1,572			393		1,572
Hair Seals..... No.	19,696	19,696							
Hair Seal skins..... "			19,696	50,161			19,696		50,161
Belugas..... "	141	705							
Beluga skins..... "			141	705			141		705
Whalebone and meal.....									
Fertilizer.....					1,626	406	1,626		406
Fish oil..... gal.			206,130	93,133			206,130		93,133
Caviare..... lb.					350	910	350		910
Porpoise skins..... No.					148	2,072	148		2,072
" oil..... gal.					7,400	3,700	7,400		3,700
Totals.....		1,873,225		2,703,187		288,437			2,991,624

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the Province of QUEBEC, for the year 1916-17.

	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total, both Fisheries.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
Steam Fishing Vessels (tonnage 42)	1	10,000			1	10,000
Sailing and Gasolene Vessels	22	17,200			22	17,200
Boats (sail)	3,491	232,583	438	6,862	3,929	239,445
" (gasolene)	954	262,560	48	10,350	1,002	272,910
Carrying Smacks	85	17,735			85	17,735
Gill-Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc	11,685	241,088	1,332	20,681	13,017	261,769
Weirs	52	2,600	304	52,970	356	55,570
Trawls	2,151	20,885			2,151	20,885
Hand Lines	24,111	16,815	159	222	24,270	17,037
Lobster Traps	79,312	81,678			79,312	81,678
" Canneries	69	50,725			69	50,725
Salmon Canneries	2	75			2	75
Freezers and Ice-houses	251	44,880	24	2,693	275	47,573
Smoke and Fish-houses	1,908	314,785	11	1,458	1,919	316,243
Fishing Piers and Wharves	278	70,748			278	70,748
Totals		1,384,357		95,236		1,479,593

	Sea Fisheries.	Inland Fisheries.	Both Fisheries.
Number of men employed on Vessels	214		214
" " Boats	8,186	584	8,770
" " Carrying Smacks	131		131
" persons employed in Fish-houses, Freezers, Canneries, etc	3,043		3,043
Totals	11,574	584	12,158

APPENDIX 5.

ONTARIO.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the Province of ONTARIO, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Steam Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.					Gill-Nets.		Seines.		No.
		No.	Tons.	Value.	Men.	Sail and row	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				$			$		$			$		$	
1	Kenora and Rainy River	3	54	6,000	8	58	2,275	65	25,005	197	110,000	12,545	....	.....	1
2	Lake Superior	19	363	55,050	95	80	5,210	21	9,400	159	880,540	46,949	....	.....	2
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	21	490	92,000	107	59	3,545	38	16,625	164	988,070	73,203	....	.....	3
4	Georgian Bay	15	297	57,000	75	63	7,805	61	23,840	219	1,067,430	55,310	....	.....	4
5	Lake Huron proper	10	247	37,500	57	51	4,410	47	18,060	187	639,630	42,715	6	340	5
6	Lake St. Clair, etc	....	.....	.....	.....	123	4,496	57	15,510	315	.....	.....	82	6,447	6
7	Lake Erie	45	1,504	258,980	244	190	19,690	165	87,660	642	1,546,005	164,420	54	8,088	7
8	Lake Ontario	1	20	6,000	5	298	12,280	165	53,760	803	925,565	51,437	13	729	8
9	Inland waters	....	.....	.....	.....	156	3,678	96	21,730	315	17,070	2,021	23	958	9
	Totals	114	2,975	512,530	591	1,078	63,389	715	271,590	3,001	6,174,310	448,600	178	16,562	

No.	Fishing Districts.	Pound Nets.		Hoop-Nets.		Night-Lines.		Dip or Roll Nets.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Hous s.		Piers and Wharves.		No.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Kenora and Rainy River	46	14,850	8	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	14,755	44	5,040	1
2	Lake Superior	61	14,900	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	14,925	16	5,640	2
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	130	53,050	.....	.....	1,300	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6,850	22	13,300	3
4	Georgian Bay	8	3,250	34	526	17,900	2,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,885	19	1,895	4
5	Lake Huron proper	62	18,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	18	4,855	1	10	5
6	Lake St. Clair, etc	9	3,000	172	10,200	2,700	193	2	46	.....	.....	42	10,850	.....	.....	6
7	Lake Erie	638	313,100	8	150	10,050	123	11	77	.....	.....	126	134,625	71	31,325	7
8	Lake Ontario	.....	.....	622	10,531	8,950	271	2	300	42	65	98	5,840	24	1,840	8
9	Inland waters	9	1,180	363	7,562	20,100	517	23	51	168	551	15	3,345	10	840	9
	Totals	963	421,530	1,208	29,514	61,000	3,387	42	480	210	616	426	198,930	207	59,890	

N.B.—The fisheries of Ontario are administered by the Provincial Government.

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or

	Fishing Districts.	Herring.		Whitefish.		Trout.	
		Salted.	Fresh.	Salted.	Fresh.	Salted.	Fresh.
		Brls.	Cwts.	Brls.	Cwts.	Brls.	Cwts.
1	Kenora and Rainy River	.....	.....	3	6,851	4	746
2	Lake Superior	805	31,270	22	4,649	136	15,017
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	36	277	1,058	7,511	1,991	16,516
4	Georgian Bay	292	583	2,836	4,142	2,992	12,059
5	Lake Huron proper	277	2,048	11	750	1,029	8,715
6	Lake St. Clair, etc	.....	3	.....	612	.....	.....
7	Lake Erie	10	52,105	.....	10,861	.....	37
8	Lake Ontario	56	16,105	610	11,306	962	3,478
9	Inland waters	1	50	1	406	.....	206
	Totals	1,477	102,441	4,541	47,088	7,114	56,774
	Values $	14,770	512,206	45,410	470,880	71,145	567,743

CATCH.

consumed locally, for the Province of ONTARIO, during the year 1916-17.

Pike.	Pickerel.	Pickerel. (Blue).	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Pereh.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Carp.	Mixed Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	
Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	No.	
5,085	6,414	.....	86	.....	77	1,386	.....	120	3,658	940	.....	1
248	897	.....	33	.....	3	24	.....	.....	2,498	40	.....	2
837	2,732	.....	136	.....	181	669	5	102	3,363	239	.....	3
405	506	.....	44	.....	55	1,497	58	167	523	630	.....	4
11	2,153	.....	113	.....	1,461	4,325	1	85	876	777	6	5
409	500	.....	189	.....	1,162	.....	570	6,068	2,759	490	.....	6
4,370	5,992	25,389	676	.....	7,692	238	229	7,823	10,812	3,418	234	7
2,834	400	.....	31	1,428	1,668	37	3,020	2,679	6,288	538	.....	8
637	435	.....	167	233	286	21	1,544	1,534	3,589	135	.....	9
14,836	20,029	25,389	1,475	1,661	12,585	8,197	5,427	18,578	34,366	7,207	240	
118,690	200,294	253,893	22,129	9,969	62,926	49,183	43,417	37,157	171,830	7,207	144	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Salmon	*Cwt.	.....	.....
Trout	"	78,116	638,888
Whitefish	"	60,711	516,290
Herring	"	106,872	526,976
Bass	"	.....	.....
Pickerel	"	45,418	454,187
Pike	"	14,836	118,690
Sturgeon	"	1,475	22,129
Eels	"	1,661	9,969
Perch	"	12,585	62,926
Maskinonge	"	.....	.....
Tullibee	"	8,197	49,183
Carp	"	18,578	37,157
Cat-fish	"	5,427	43,417
Mixed fish	"	34,366	171,830
Caviare	Lbs.	7,207	7,207
Sturgeon bladders	No.	240	144
Total		.....	2,658,993

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1916-17.

——	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam vessels or tugs	114	512,530
Boats (sail and row)	1,078	63,389
" (gasolene)	715	271,590
Gill-nets, seines and other nets	.....	916,686
Spears	210	616
Lines	610	3,387
Freezers and ice-houses	426	198,930
Smoke and fish-houses	.....	.....
Piers and wharves (private)	207	59,890
Total	.....	2,027,018

Number of employed in vessels or tugs	591	
" " boats	3,001	
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc	.....	
	3,592	

APPENDIX 6.

MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, province of Manitoba, for the year ending March 31, 1917, together with statistics covering the same.

The catch of fish in lake Winnipeg during the summer was very good, the percentage of large fish taken being high. The fact that this lake shows an increased yield is due to the strict enforcement of the close season, and the large quantity of fry liberated each year from the three hatcheries.

For the winter fishing there were forty-three more licenses issued than in 1915-16. Good catches were obtained by the fishermen and high prices were paid for the fish.

Increases in the catches of the following kinds are noted:—

	Pounds.
Whitefish	162,100
Pickerel	402,600
Pike	74,700
Perch	770,000

There was a decrease in the catch of tullibee of 435,900 pounds; and in catfish of 30,100 pounds.

Sturgeon fishing was again carried on after a close period of four years. The quantity of sturgeon taken was 115,800 pounds, from which 2,200 pounds of caviar were produced.

There was very little fishing carried on in the lakes in the northern portion of the province. The fishermen are fitting out their boats with refrigerator compartments in order to deliver their catches to the Hudson Bay railway, in first-class condition for transportation.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. HOWELL,
Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries for District No. 2, which comprises the western and southern portions of the province of Manitoba, together with the statistical returns for the district.

I have much pleasure in reporting this as being one of the most prosperous years that the fishermen have ever had in this province since commercial fishing commenced some thirty-five years ago, on account of fairly good fishing and the extraordinarily high prices paid for winter-caught fish. I can safely say that from 50 to 100 per cent was paid the fishermen over the prices that prevailed during the winter of 1915-16. I have had nine confiscations in my district during the year, principally from seizures of gill-nets used by fishermen and taken from under the ice after the closing of the winter fishing season. The high prices offered fishermen for fresh fish were quite an incentive to them to ignore the regulations.

Summer fishing in lake Winnipegosis was very good, and from returns furnished you will see that the total catch for 1916 exceeded that of 1915 by 244,400 pounds. There were about the same number of licenses issued, although there were six sail-boats less and fifteen skiffs more than were used in the summer of 1915.

Fishing in District No. 2 is done principally during the winter months, commencing November 20 and ending February 28. There was a limited summer and fall fishing carried on in lake Winnipegosis, from August 15 until September 30. Summer fishing for sturgeon was carried on from June 16 to October 15, but on account of the high water all over the sturgeon fishing localities the catch was very light. Licenses were only issued for Cumberland, Namew (or Sturgeon) and Cedar lakes.

The following commercial licenses were issued during the year:—

Summer Licenses, 1916.

10	Sail-boats—Pickerel.
29	Skiffs—Pickerel.
42	Sturgeon—Gill-nets.
10	" —Baited hooks.
91	

Winter Licenses, 1916-17.

210	Whitefish—Gill-nets.
461	Pickerel — "
54	Jackfish — "
725	

We do not issue any licenses for trout or any of the coarser varieties of fish, as they are caught in nets as above. There are some fishermen fishing under a whitefish license who use nets of a larger sized mesh for catching trout and find it to their advantage to do so.

There has been a marked increase in the number of licenses issued and gross amount of fish caught during the year, as the following figures will show:—

Total Licenses Issued.

1916-17	816
1915-16	551
Increase	265

Total Catch and Value of Fish.

	Pounds.	$
1916-17	12,047,500	639,111
1915-16	7,534,000	253,584
Increase	4,513,500	385,527

I am sorry that I cannot send you reports from the overseers of this district. Overseer Stevenson of the Pas district is now overseas, having been granted leave of absence to enlist in the Imperial Transport Service, and Overseer White of the Winnipegosis district resigned during the past winter.

During the year I have made trips of inspection to each of these districts and have nothing but praise for the manner in which the fishermen and dealers conduct themselves. In all cases they gave me freely all information and assistance asked for and in no case did I find that any illegal fishing had been carried on, except in two instances, where some Indians were using smaller mesh nets than permitted, and some persons were salting whitefish in the early fall. In both these cases I have arranged a remedy.

I desire to draw your attention to the fishing in Reed lake for three winters. During 1914-15 I issued ten licenses and the catch was 128,000 pounds; in 1915-16 no fishermen applied for licenses—claiming that the trout were large and hard on their nets, and there were no good roads to the lake; in 1916-17 nine licenses were issued and the catch was 160,000 pounds of fish, principally trout and whitefish.

In closing my report I wish to thank all the officers of the department for the agreeable manner in which all our transactions for the past year have been carried out, and sincerely trust that any changes that have been suggested are in the interests of the general public.

I further wish to thank the fishermen and fish dealers for their assistance in helping me to deal with a certain class of persons who seem to enjoy evading the fishery regulations so that they can secure a few fish illegally. In conclusion will say that we are always pleased to meet and discuss local fishery matters with officers from the Capital, and in my opinion all the officers of the department should be in close personal touch with all matters relating to the fisheries in the different localities.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. F. REID,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other material, used in the Fishing Industry in DISTRICT No. 1, Province of MANITOBA, during the Year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Steam Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Smoke and Fish-Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons Employed in Freezers, Fish-houses, etc.	No.
		No.	Tons.	Value.	Men.	Sail and Skiffs.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	
				$			$			$		$		$		$		$		
1	Lake Winnipeg	9	1,100	129,000	105	344	25,040	492	2,014	24,168	.....	.....	55	58,000	52	2,400	15	10,500	260	1
2	Red Deer	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	250	84	34	408	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Winnipeg River	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	775	155	225	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Lac du Bonnet	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	125	25	25	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Point du Bois	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	5	5	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Setting Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Pineimuta Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	150	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Wintering Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	80	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Totals	9	1,100	129,000	105	579	26,215	793	2,542	28,974	50	100	55	58,000	52	2,400	15	10,500	260	

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for DISTRICT No. 1, Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Cat-Fish.		Goldeyes.		†Mixed Fish.		Caviare.		No.
		*Cwts	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Lbs.	Value	
			$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Lake Winnipeg (Summer)	25,633	179,431	4,260	29,820	597	2,985	1,158	13,896	4	20	1,866	9,330	1,085	6,510	1,057	5,285	4,000	8,000	2,200	2,200	1
	" (Winter)	2,143	15,001	10,188	71,316	3,093	15,465	.....	.....	8,103	40,515	39,415	197,075	.....	.....	5,049	25,245	3,500	7,000	.....	.....	
2	Red River (All fish for this district except Mixed Fish are included above.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	7,000	.....	.....	2
3	Winnipeg River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	15,000	.....	.....	3
4	Lac du Bonnet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	14,000	.....	.....	4
5	Point du Bois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	15,000	.....	.....	5
6	Setting Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	7,000	.....	.....	6
7	Pineimuta Lake	1,258	8,806	75	525	90	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,000	.....	.....	
8	Wintering Lake	400	2,800	28	196	120	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	3,000	.....	.....	7
9	Falcon Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	.....	.....	8
10	Landing Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	5,000	.....	.....	9
11	Nelson River District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	40,000	.....	.....	10
	Totals	29,434	206,038	14,551	101,857	3,900	19,500	1,158	13,896	8,107	40,535	41,325	206,625	1,085	6,510	6,106	30,530	61,600	123 0	2,200	2,200	11

*Cwt=100 lbs. † " Mixed Fish " includes greyling, bull-heads and ouananiche.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry, in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Steam Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.					Gill-Nets.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons Employed in Freezers, Fish-Houses Etc.	No.
		No.	Tons	Value	Men	Sail and Skiffs	Value	Gasolene.	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	
	Summer, 1916.			$			$		$			$		$		$		$		
1	Lake Winnipegosis	2	80	13,000	14	28	3,400			47	6,700	7,840	4	2,750	18	5,600	3	1,950	51	1
2	Cumberland and Namew lakes					23	230	1	800	28	111	550								2
3	Lake Cedar					29	290			29	117	585								3
	Winter, 1916-17.																			
4	Lake Winnipegosis									189	2,835	28,350								4
5	" Manitoba									312	4,680	46,800								5
6	" Waterhen									34	510	5,100								6
7	" Dauphin									27	405	4,050								7
8	" Red Deer									12	180	1,800								8
9	" St. Martin									63	940	9,400								9
10	" Moose									13	195	1,950								10
11	" Wekusko									6	90	900								11
12	" Egg									7	105	1,050								12
13	" Goose and Swan									7	105	1,050								13
14	" Beaver									2	30	300								14
15	" Cormorant									8	120	1,200								15
16	" Reed									9	135	1,350								16
17	" Rocky									6	90	900								17
18	" Running									7	105	1,050								18
19	" Athapapuskow									10	150	1,500								19
20	The Pas												1	5,000	3	4,000			10	20
	Totals	2	80	13,000	14	80	3,920	1	800	816	17,603	115,725	5	7,750	21	9,600	3	1,950	61	

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or con

No.	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Stur, con.	
		*Cwts	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
	Summer 1916.		$		$		$		$		$
1	Lake Winnipegosis	.....	.....	915	4,575	2,912	14,560	848	2,544	.....	.....
2	" Cumberland and Namew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	3,560
3	" Cedar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	3,050
	Winter 1916-17.										
4	Lake Winnipegosis	.....	.....	8,789	61,523	10,393	72,751	15,224	76,120	.....	.....
5	" Manitoba	.....	.....	2,620	18,340	12,450	87,150	16,790	83,950	.....	.....
6	" Waterhen	.....	.....	1,543	10,801	1,630	11,410	860	4,300	.....	.....
7	" Dauphin	.....	.....	.....	.....	892	6,244	333	1,665	.....	.....
8	" Red Deer	.....	.....	241	1,687	1,015	7,105	384	1,920	.....	.....
9	" St. Martin	.....	.....	1,455	10,185	585	4,095	1,205	6,025	.....	.....
10	" Moose	131	917	1,980	13,860	410	2,870	268	1,340	.....	.....
11	" Wekusko	.....	.....	833	5,831	102	714	190	950	.....	.....
12	" Egg and Lost	27	189	766	5,362	31	217	163	815	.....	.....
13	" Goose and Swan	.....	.....	87	609	9	63	38	190	.....	.....
14	" Beaver	8	56	172	1,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	" Cormorant	126	882	293	2,051	120	840	272	1,350	.....	.....
16	" Reed	176	1,232	87	609	26	182	10	50	.....	.....
17	" Rocky	.....	.....	86	602	37	259	504	2,520	.....	.....
18	" Running	172	1,204	56	392	13	91	300	1,500	.....	.....
19	" Athapapuskow	619	4,333	982	6,874	122	854	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	1,259	8,813	20,905	144,505	30,747	209,405	37,389	185,249	661	6,610

*Cwt.=100 lbs.

sumed locally, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of MANITOBA, during the Year 1916-17.

Mullets.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		Mixed Fish.		Caviare.		
Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	No.
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
1,631	3,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	75	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
7,820	15,640	112	560	3,122	15,610	360	1,080	1,900	3,800	.....	.....	4
1,164	2,328	300	1,500	3,591	17,955	.....	.....	2,500	5,000	.....	.....	5
187	374	.....	.....	418	2,090	.....	.....	700	1,400	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	321	1,605	.....	.....	200	400	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	84	420	78	390	.....	.....	2,000	4,000	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	54	270	.....	.....	250	500	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	127	635	.....	.....	255	510	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	47	235	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	600	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	250	.....	.....	120	240	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	260	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	2,200	.....	.....	19
10,802	21,604	496	2,480	7,860	39,300	360	1,080	9,995	19,990	100	75	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Trout	Cwt.	1,259	8,813
Whitefish	"	50,339	350,543
Pickerel	"	45,298	311,262
Pike	"	41,289	204,749
Sturgeon	"	1,819	20,506
Mullets	"	10,802	21,604
Perch	"	8,603	43,015
Tullibee	"	49,185	245,925
Cat-fish	"	1,085	6,510
Goldeyes	"	6,466	31,610
Mixed Fish	"	71,595	143,190
Cavaire	lbs.	2,300	2,275
Total			1,390,002

*Cwts. = 100 lbs.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam vessels or tugs	11	142,000
Boats (sail)	659	30,135
" (gasolene)	1	800
Gill-nets, seines and other nets	20,145	144,699
Lines	50	100
Freezers and ice-houses	60	65,750
Smoke and fish-houses	73	12,000
Piers and wharves	18	12,450
Total		407,934

Number of men employed in vessels or tugs	119
" " " boats	874
" " winter fishing	735
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc	321
	2,049

APPENDIX 7.

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCES BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the fiscal year 1916-17, together with statistical returns of the number of persons employed in the fisheries, quantities and value of fish caught, and capital invested in boats, nets, gear, ice-houses, and freezers.

It will be noted that there is a considerable increase in this year's figures when compared with those of last year; this is made up by the increase in the number of boats, ice-houses, freezers, etc., and to some extent by the increase in the price of material for nets.

In the province of Alberta the demand for all kinds of fish, on account of the high price of meat, left the dealers without a pound of fish in their freezers at the close of the season. Winter fishing at Lesser Slave lake closed when the season's limit, 760,000 pounds, was reached. On Lac la Biche, however, the fishing went on up to the last day of the open season. The general results of the season have been far beyond those of any previous year; both in quantity and in price a record has been established, the prices paid being almost three times those of former years. Whitefish from Lesser Slave lake have been going east in car-load lots. One company has been shipping to Toronto, Ont., where the fish were repacked and sent overseas for the use of the British and Canadian armies at the front. Large shipments have also been made to markets in Chicago and the Canadian west. Other buyers have been shipping to the Edmonton market for distribution throughout the Prairie provinces.

It is pleasing to note that the fishermen are paying greater attention to the handling of their catch, many of them putting up ice in order to ensure their fish reaching the buyers in the best condition. Where in previous years fish were shipped in a very careless manner, they are now put up in boxes. The officers report that there is no waste of any kind. Where before mixed fish commanded no price and were practically wasted there is now a fairly good demand for them on account of the low price asked for them. This year's prices for whitefish, pickerel, pike, and trout received by the fishermen have been 4 and 4½ cents in comparison with 1½ cents the previous year. In some cases 6 cents have been paid to the buyers in car lots, f.o.b., Lesser Slave lake. When these fish have ultimately reached the Eastern market in such centres as Montreal and Toronto the price has been up to 15 cents, and in New York they have brought 25 cents.

According to reports received the fish have run larger in size this year and of first-class quality. At Lesser Slave lake whitefish weighing 12 pounds, after being dressed, have been handled. Trout have been taken weighing up to 38 pounds. In February last at Lac la Biche I saw a carload of whitefish and pickerel which surprised me in the uniformity of the size of the fish, the whitefish being on an average of 5 pounds, the pickerel from 5 to 10 pounds. In Lac la Biche, pike have been taken weighing 27 pounds.

It is estimated that at least one thousand persons were working in connection with the fisheries in northern Alberta last year. I look for many changes during the coming year in northern Alberta. The line of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway will reach Fort McMurray some time this summer, and it will push this province to the fore as regards the fisheries, as there are several good-sized fishing lakes along the line which have hitherto not been fished. With the opening of the line to Fort McMurray, lakes Athabaska, Clare, and Mamawiji, veritable inland oceans, will be available. At the head of navigation on the Slave river, at Fort Smith, there are large runs of "connies," the local name for "inconnu." I have received several applications for licenses up in the McMurray district in anticipation of the opening of the railway.

A large number of men were still employed at the end of the fishing season by the larger companies in putting up ice, several very large ice-houses having been erected at different shipping points in order to shorten the distance fish have to be brought, and to carry on the work to better advantage.

In the province of Saskatchewan there has also been a considerable increase in the fisheries, more especially in the northern district. The larger lakes in that portion of the province lie at some distance from the railroad, and therefore the fishermen and buyers are at a disadvantage, but a substantial increase in this district may be noted. During the year the taking of sturgeon was permitted, twenty-one licensees taking advantage of the opening of sturgeon fishing. Eighty-seven hundredweights of this valuable fish were caught. It is expected that there will be a much larger demand for this class of license during the coming year.

Nearly twice the quantity of fish was shipped from the northern district to the United States during this year. Shipments were also made to Toronto and to Manitoba. Inspector Macdonald, in his reports, makes some interesting comments on the fish known in this country as the ling. This fish was previously looked upon as of no commercial value.

The southern portion of the province of Saskatchewan also shows an increase. With the exception of Lowes lake, which is the best commercial fishing lake in the southern district, most of the fish taken is used locally and in the near vicinity of the lake from which it is taken. Lowes lake supplies practically all the whitefish for this district, and while it is fished steadily from year to year no signs of depletion are to be discerned. The fish are of very high quality and command the best price.

A total of forty-three convictions were obtained in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the year, the details of which are as follows:—

	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.
Fishing in close season	9	11
Selling fish caught in close season	1	2
Fishing without license	5	3
Using nets of illegal mesh	....	1
Using excessive amount of net	....	1
In possession of undersized trout	3	....
Using a fish trap	1	....
Spearing fish	....	2
Fishing for trout without permit	2	....

Great assistance was given by the members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who were most active in preventing illegal fishing. Their help will be greatly missed. The officers under my supervision have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner and have been diligent in the performance of their duties and in the prevention of illegal fishing.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. DAVIDSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
Indian Head, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of the northern portion of the province of Saskatchewan for the year ending March 31, 1917, together with statistical returns showing the yield and value of fish, and the amount and value of equipment used.

During the year, some 872 men were permitted to fish with nets, this being an increase of twelve over last year. A comparison in detail shows an increase of thirteen fishermen's and twenty-one domestic licenses, and a decrease of twenty-two Indian permits.

There was a very substantial increase during this year, not only in fish caught, but also in the prices obtained. The districts of Isle La Crosse, Dore, La Plonge, Cold, and Primrose Lakes contributed most of this increase. The larger catch is attributable to two causes: first, to the increase in the number of commercial licenses issued to the Indians as well as to others; and secondly, to the higher prices offered by the dealers, particularly during the early part of the winter season.

The quality of the fish is no doubt improving, and more especially in lakes such as Cold, Isle La Crosse, Dore, La Plonge, and Jack Fish. These lakes have been fished to some extent during the past few years, and with no apparent sign of depletion, while in other lakes such as La Ronge, Crean, and Montreal, which have not been fished to any great extent, the supply of fish seems to be about normal.

During the summer season the amount of fish taken by anglers shows an increase, especially in waters south of the 54th parallel. These lakes are well supplied with pickerel and pike, and as no net fishing is allowed in the majority of the smaller ones, the supply of fish should be sufficient for the settlers, who live in the vicinity, for some time to come. The small lakes, situated in the settled districts, require close watching during the close season, as many of the settlers do not realize the harm done by killing fish in the spawning season. Few whitefish were taken for commercial purposes during the summer season, fishing being carried on only at Turtle, Okemasis and Jack Fish lakes. The total catch was some 260 cwts. The lack of summer fishing is largely due to the distance the lakes are situated from the railroad or market, and the poor condition of the trails leading to most of them. There were nine angler's permits issued for Cold lake during the season.

One hundred and fifty-six licenses, 42 free permits, and 306 anglers' permits were issued for the waters of the north and south Saskatchewan river. The total catch of 792 cwts., or 163 pounds of fish to the man, is a very small amount of fish; but this season has been a poor one owing to the waters being exceptionally high during the greater part of the summer. This being the first season for some time, that the taking of sturgeon was allowed, some twenty-one settlers obtained licenses to fish. Their catch, amounting to 87 cwt., was taken chiefly with hook and line. I believe there will be a much larger number of sturgeon licenses issued during the year 1917-18. Few catfish were taken from this river during the season. One fish taken weighing 18 pounds would seem to indicate that this species thrives in such waters, and it is to be hoped that a supply of these fish will be placed in the Saskatchewan river at an early date.

During the year there were the following prosecutions, with convictions secured in each case:—

Fishing during close season	4
Obstructing streams	1
Using illegal apparatus	7
Fishing without a license	2
Spearing fish	1

During the year there were thirteen confiscations made, ten of the offenders being prosecuted. The following is a list of the violations:—

Illegal nets	6
Illegally caught fish	4
Illegal sturgeon line	1
Using spear	1
Hung whitefish	1

The fishery officers have been most diligent in preventing illegal fishing during the year.

The local trade has been well looked after during the year by the fish dealers, while a number of cars have been shipped to points in the southern part of the province for distribution there. The Grain Growers' Association has also purchased a number of cars from the dealers, which were distributed amongst the individual members of this organization in small lots at cost price. This has made it possible for fish to be used in a majority of the homes throughout the province during the winter season, as it is only during the winter season that shipments can be made. This will be beneficial to the fishermen, as it will educate, to a certain extent, the residents to use fish to a greater extent in future years. The dealers seem to realize the importance of the home markets, as fish were sold to the small dealer, or to the consumer, at practically the same price as to larger dealers in car lots. I have had complaints from different quarters of the scarcity of fish this season. This, no doubt, was caused by the dealers having sufficient orders on file to dispense with a travelling representative to book orders, which has been customary in past years, and which some dealers expected during the present season.

During the year there were shipped from the province to the United States 5,091 cwts. of fish. This is 2,683 cwts. more than last year, or double the quantity. Four carloads were shipped to Toronto, five carloads to Manitoba, and the balance was consumed in the province. The total increase in the catch amounts to considerably more than the amount shipped to the United States, which would indicate that there has been more fish consumed in Canada from this province than during last year.

Some 60 per cent of fish shipped were whites, while the balance was trout, pickerel, pike, some suckers, and a few hundredweights of ling. This is the first season that any ling were offered for sale. I induced some of the dealers to try a small shipment of these fish for food purposes. I also had some of the livers of these fish analysed, and was told that the oil contained in them was of a very high quality, and fit for medicinal purposes. This resulted in one camp setting up a small refining plant and producing considerable oil. The oil has not as yet been disposed of, but I was informed by the analyst that it would be worth from 60 to 80 cents per gallon. I believe that there will be a large quantity of this oil placed on the market in the near future, as some of the lakes are abundantly supplied with ling, or Maria fish, as they are called by the fishermen. These fish are even more destructive to other fish than the pike, and as a large quantity are taken each year, but have never been offered for sale or shipped, the Indians also refusing to eat them, they have been a total waste.

Preparations on a large scale have been made by a number of fishermen for the coming winter's fishing. Large numbers of fish boxes have been taken in to the district north of Big river, with provisions for the early open season. It is very difficult to have any hauling done for the first part of the winter season, as it must be deferred until the ice is strong enough to carry loads.

I find the majority of the fishermen are satisfied with the regulations as at present. Some of the old fishermen wish to be allowed to use more net, but the majority are content with the present regulations. The use of the free permits by the Indians will be a great help in collecting the proper returns of fish taken by them. They seem

to appreciate the necessity of the proper use of their permit, and are willing to obey the regulations. The officers are gradually penetrating the more remote districts each year locating new waters. The new settlers seem satisfied to assist in the protection of the fisheries, but must first be convinced that their rights will not be interfered with. They are gradually getting away from the old idea that it is necessary to dam a stream in order to obtain sufficient fish for their families. They also realize that fish should not be taken in large quantities during the spawning season, for the purpose of hanging and curing them for use during the winter season. During the year, only one instance of hanging fish has come under the notice of any officer, and that was in one of the remote districts.

The fishery officers have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently during the year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. MACDONALD,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NORTHERN ALBERTA.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
Indian Head, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of northern Alberta, for the year ending March 31, 1917, together with statistical returns, yield and value of fish caught, and amount and value of equipment used.

A comparison with the figures for previous years will show that the cash value of fish caught is the largest ever in the history of northern Alberta. This may be attributed to two causes: First, the increased value of all kinds of meats, during the past year; second, on account of prices obtained by the fishermen being very satisfactory, the industry is attracting more and more men, thereby keeping up the supply. In the past year a total of eighteen prosecutions were made, convictions being secured in each case. The fishery officers have been most vigilant in preventing illegal fishing. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police have been of great assistance and help to the fishery officers throughout the district.

The Indians and Halfbreeds do not seem to realize that it is necessary to have a permit to fish; however, after having the conditions explained to them, they make no objection. It is proving to be very difficult to collect the statements of fish caught by the holders of these permits, due in most cases to the Indians and Halfbreeds going away, generally to other lakes where they can fish, away from the white settlers, and their disposition to take hunting trips during the year. The quantity of fish taken by the Indians and Halfbreeds was only to be arrived at by making an estimate. No hanging of fish was permitted during the year.

The demand for fish was very poor until the middle of June; nearly all the fishing done being to supply the local demand. From the middle of June, however, the demand increased. Several of the buyers have secured markets in Canada as far east as Montreal and Toronto; also in the United States, where the demand for Alberta whitefish is continually increasing. The districts affected by these shipments were Lesser Slave Lake, Lac la Biche, and Wabamun. The shipping facilities from these points are good, their equal not being found at any of the other lakes in northern Alberta.

The market for fish at the opening of the winter season was good, the fishermen experiencing no difficulty in disposing of their catch at prices higher than ever before obtained. Commencing at 3 cents per pound for whitefish, the price gradually increased until the last week, when the price reached 6½ cents per pound. Whereas in previous years the demand was prineipally for whitefish, during the past winter fishing season there was also a demand for all kinds of coarse fish. Owing to the extreme cold the activities of the fishermen were somewhat curtailed, which made it very diffieult for some of the firms to fulfil their eontracts in a market with the price continually going up.

The demand for Alberta fish from outside points is resulting in the large buyers paying much attention to the packing and shipping of their fish, thus placing them on the market in first-class condition.

In the past year four fisherman's licenses were granted, to fish with hook and line, for coarse fish in the waters of Lobstick river. The fish in this river being very plentiful, the catch, under fisherman's licenses, was very satisfactory. I think that, in future, it would be well to continue issuing fisherman's licenses for fishing with hook and line in these waters, and that these should be limited to six in number. This will enable the settlers in the district, who depend on fish to help out their food supply, to obtain them at reasonable cost, without in any way harming the fisheries in these waters.

Wabamun Lake.—This lake is in first-class condition, the fish eaught being of good average size. The catch was very satisfactory, and the fish are in no danger of being depleted. These waters are well supervised, the guardian of this district being very efficient.

Lesser Slave Lake.—The past year has been a very sueeessful one, not only to the fishermen, but to the fish buyers also. The summer season did not get really started until June 1, as the ice did not break until May 24, and the lake was not free of slush ice until the end of that month. The limit of 360,000 pounds dressed whitefish was reached on July 29, which made the summer season comparatively short. An enterprising fisherman at this lake, during the past season, has been shipping white-fish livers, finding a good demand for same at 20 cents a pound. The amendments to the fishery regulations limiting the catch of whitefish in these waters have proven to be a far better method than limiting the number of licenses, as was done in 1915-16. In view of the large number of persons wishing to fish in these waters, it is desirable to maintain a limit upon the output of whitefish. The general opinion throughout the district is that the limit should be increased for the summer season. Of those who held licenses during 1916-17, one hundred and eighteen are homesteaders in the district. During the year no commercial licenses were issued, and all eligible applicants for domestic and fishermau's licenses were given licenses.

In the past year there has been a considerable number of improvements in the fishing industry, which have greatly improved the quality of fish shipped during the summer season. The principal improvement is the four cold-storage buildings—one at Indiana, two at Faust, and one at Wagnor. Fish are brought to these points, where they are cleaned, packed in ice in boxes, and put into the cooling chamber ready for shipment. Another improvement is the use by the fishermen of gasolene motor-boats. This enables them to go long distances out on the lake, at almost any time, regardless of head winds, secure a load and return to the cooling plants before the catch is exposed any length of time to the weather. The fleet of boats is in good condition, mainly new boats being used.

There has been a decrease in the amount of lake trout eaught, which was caused by the season closing on the 29th of July. The only time of the year these fish are at all plentiful is in the months of September, October, and November.

Persons resident in this district for many years maintain that fishing at this lake is just as good as ever it was, there being no difference in the amount of fish per net. Preparations have been made for active operations during the 1917-18 season, and from present indications the activities at this lake will be greater than ever before.

During this year the total catch of Lesser Slave lake was 16,329 cwts. as compared with 11,198 cwts. in 1915-16, an increase of 5,131 cwts.

Lac la Biche.—This lake is in good condition, the fish being of average size. The catch during the summer fishing season was quite satisfactory, being about three times as large as the winter catch. During the winter, extensive preparations were made to handle the fish in the coming fishing season. The transportation facilities were good throughout the year. The ice-houses and boats are in good condition.

Pigeon Lake.—The catch of whitefish has been fairly satisfactory during the past year, having greatly improved, due to the limiting of fisherman's licenses. Provided that not too many fisherman's licenses are granted for these waters, it will not be long before the lake is again in first-class condition. The price obtained for whitefish during the winter season was 5 cents per pound at the lake.

Shining Bank Lake.—This lake being situated in a well-settled district, and the fish not being numerous, I think it would be well to again limit the licenses issued for these waters to domestic licenses only, and that not more than twelve be granted.

The total amount of fish shipped from northern Alberta to the United States during the past year was 10,935 cwts. with a value of $72,282, compared with 3,233 cwts. with a value of $19,924 in 1915-16. The comparisons from month to month are as follows:—

	1915-1916.		1916-1917.		Increase.	
	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.
June	Nil.	Nil.	84,600	$ 6,130 24	84,600	$ 6,130 24
July	31,900	$ 3,194 10	280,929	20,077 61	249,029	16,883 51
August	80,275	7,830 42	200,400	14,222 30	120,125	6,391 88
September	109,050	10,613 33	84,000	6,105 61	.....	.....
October	15,700	1,582 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	.....	.....	151,763	9,943 51	151,763	9,943 51
February	86,400	5,073 65	291,821	15,802 81	205,421	10,729 16
	323,325	$19,294 30	1,093,513	$72,282 08	.....	.....

Continued prosperity in the fishing industry may be confidently expected, and the coming year bids fair to eclipse all past years both in regard to revenue derived from license fees and in regard to the catch and value of same.

All the officers of this inspectorate have performed their duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. BELL,
Acting Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
Indian Head, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of southern Alberta for the year 1916-17.

During the past season for the greater part of the summer the different streams were quite high and dirty, but, when clear, fishing was good in all streams, particularly so in the Bow river and Highwood river.

I have been approached by a large number of anglers asking that the department close the north fork of Mami creek for at least two years, as they claim that a large number of young cut-throat trout are killed annually by anglers who are none too careful, after hooking young fish, in releasing them. I am convinced that it would be a great help to angling, as the north fork of this particular creek is the spawning ground for the Bow river, in which large numbers of cut-throat trout are caught every season.

I am again pleased to report that we are receiving the hearty co-operation of the anglers, the last season being almost free of violations. The R. N. W. M. Police as usual were of great assistance, being willing at all times to further the good work of the anglers, by looking into any irregularities reported to them.

During the year 4,755 special angling permits were issued, 5 domestic licenses, and 4 fishermen's licenses. There were seven convictions during the season, two for angling during close season, one for netting, one for night lines, one angling without a permit, and two for having undersized fish. Four of the defendants were foreign-born and three British-born.

The anglers were distributed on the different streams as follows (approximately): Clearwater, 40; Bow river, 600; Dog pound, 15; Jumping pound, 300; Mami creek, 200; Elbow river, 400; Sheep river, 500; Highwood river, 700; Willow creek, 150; St. Mary river, 250; Pincher creek, 500; Oldman river, 800, and Chestermere lake, 300.

The different guardians of this district have all performed their several duties faithfully and efficiently during the season.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. J. HOAD,
Fishery Overseer.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the NORTHERN DISTRICT, Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Boats.					Gill-Nets.		Hoop-Nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Piers and Wharves.	
		Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$		$			$		$		$		$		$
1	Cold and Primrose Lakes	10	265			90	270	5,400			68	68	2	50		
2	Frog, Fishing and Prairie Lakes	22	154			50	51	277			100	100				
3	Jack Fish and Murray Lakes	32	2,200	5	1,300	64	224	1,792			500	500	4	350	2	100
4	Turtle and Brightsand Lakes	16	140	2	500	48	117	944			75	75	1	40	2	30
5	Makwa, Waterhen and Flotten Lakes	11	175			42	123	980			235	235				
6	Isle à La Crosse Lakes	250	4,500			88	233	4,666			180	180				
7	Doré and La Plonge Lakes	3	115			74	265	3,930					1	100		
8	Okemasis, Devil's and Ladder Lakes	20	450	2	650	43	98	896			72	72	1	60		
9	Montreal and Crean Lakes	14	210			54	64	460			16	16				
10	Candle, Emma and Namew Lakes	38	762			20	32	509			255	255				
11	Wakaw, Lenore and Barrier Lakes	113	1,705			4	3	30			900	900				
12	La Ronge Lakes	17	255			67	84	820			45	45				
13	Green Lake and Beaver River	14	275			40	54	317			45	45				
14	Saskatchewan River	47	671	1	150	188	97	688	67	335	306	306				
	Totals	607	11,877	10	2,600	872	1,715	21,718	67	335	2,797	2,797	9	600	4	130

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the NORTHERN DISTRICT, Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

No	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		Mixed Fish.	
		*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$
1	Cold and Primrose Lakes	2·021	10·105	2·556	12·830	228	1,140	224	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	426
2	Frog, Fishing and Prairie Lakes	2	14	151	705	4	20	72	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Jack Fish and Murray Lakes	.....	.....	948	4,736	149	748	528	2,532	.....	.....	26	77	.....	.....	89	153
4	Turtle and Brightsand Lakes	.....	.....	159	952	.....	.....	207	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	70
5	Makwa, Waterhen and Flottan Lakes	.....	.....	1,070	6,420	98	594	377	2,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	211
6	Isle à La Crosse Lakes	10	50	11,290	33,872	1,860	5,680	2,719	5,539	.....	.....	8	38	.....	.....	1,790	3,590
7	Doré and La Plonge Lakes	543	2,715	6,709	33,545	260	1,300	587	2,457	.....	.....	136	366	.....	.....	2,335	4,670
8	Okemasis, Devil's and Ladder Lakes	.....	.....	760	3,998	68	630	102	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	79
9	Montreal and Crean Lakes	33	231	338	2,028	78	370	119	595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	428
10	Candle, Emma and Namew Lakes	.....	.....	152	976	168	1,390	793	5,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	785
11	Wakaw, Lenore and Barrier Lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	646	6,334	622	5,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	2,584
12	La Ronge Lakes	190	1,040	764	3,720	320	1,600	420	1,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	702
13	Green Lake and Beaver River	.....	.....	238	1,190	57	285	89	431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	720
14	Saskatchewan River	.....	.....	13	130	69	690	141	1,312	87	870	8	40	44	440	438	2,280
	Totals	2,799	14,155	25,148	105,102	4,005	20,781	7,000	30,538	87	870	178	521	44	440	6,069	16,698

*Cwt.=100 lbs.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Boats.					Gill-Nets.		Lines.		Ice-Houses.	
		Row.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$		$			$		$		$
1	Lowes and Buffalo Lakes	30	800	2	450	160	700	8,400	.....	.....	15	690
2	Qu'Appelle Valley	32	256	16	2,200	38	130	1,300	680	680	8	80
3	Lac Pelletier	22	220	1	800	27	112	896	23	23	.....	.....
4	Devil's and Fishing Lakes	120	2,400	10	2,700	36	5	25	31	31	.....	.....
5	Dundurn	1	5	.....	.....	4	25	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Oxbow	1	10	.....	.....	2	2	15	30	15	.....	.....
7	Round Lake	7	80	.....	.....	15	30	210	.....	.....	1	25
8	Crooked Lake	40	300	15	2,000	303	3	30	300	300	.....	.....
9	Katepwe Lake	6	150	.....	.....	20	50	400	250	250	.....	.....
	Totals	259	4,221	44	8,150	605	1,057	11,401	1,314	1,299	24	795

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		Mixed Fish.	
		*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$
1	Lowes and Buffalo Lakes	2,910	18,915	482	2,892	1,140	6,840	6	30	44	220	.....	.....	275	1,100
2	Qu'Appelle Valley	16	160	49	245	64	320	12	48	372	2,232	.....	.....	4	12
3	Lac Pelletier	20	200	.....	.....	13	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9
4	Devil's and Fishing Lakes	1	11	62	550	340	2,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	136
5	Dundurn	.....	.....	16	112	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	120	15	60
6	Oxbow	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
7	Round Lake	436	2,180	3	12	30	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16
8	Crooked Lake	2	10	23	115	24	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	24	10	50
9	Katepwe Lake	18	180	22	176	106	848	6	42	219	1,752	.....	.....	7	28
	Totals	3,403	21,656	657	4,102	1,736	11,194	24	120	635	4,204	30	144	358	1,421

*Cwt. = 100 lb.

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RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Salmon	*Cwt		
Trout	"	2,799	14,155
Whitefish	"	28,551	126,758
Herring	"		
Bass	"		
Pickerel	"	4,662	24,883
Pike	"	8,736	41,732
Sturgeon	"	87	870
Eels	"		
Perch	"	24	120
Maskinongé	"		
Tullibee	"	813	4,725
Cat-fish	"		
Goldeyes	"	74	584
Mixed Fish	"	6,427	18,119
Caviare	"		
Total			231,946

*Cwt.=100 lbs.

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam Vessels or Tugs		
Boats (sail and row)	866	16,098
" (gasolene)	54	10,750
Gill-nets, Seines and other nets	2,772	33,119
Hoop nets	67	235
Lines	4,111	4,096
Freezers and Ice-houses	33	1,395
Smoke and Fish-houses		
Piers and Wharves (private)	4	130
Totals		65,823

Number of men employed in boats	1,477

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the NORTHERN DISTRICT, Province of ALBERTA, during the year 1916-17:—

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Boats.					Gill-Nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons employed in Freezers Fish-houses, etc.
		Row.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
			$		$			$		$		$		$		$	
1	Athabaska	1	20			17	37	408			1	50					4
2	Beaver Hills Lake	6	75			9	14	175									
3	Buck Lake	12	120			37	36	173					4	60			
4	Buffalo Lake								15	10							
5	Chip Lake and Edson					6	2	15									
6	Conjuring and Gull Lakes	6	60			4	4	50	20	15							
7	Lac la Biche	72	565	2	700	129	252	2,165			2	200					2
8	Lac Ste. Anne	45	625			51	53	401			4	145	1	20			
9	McLeod Lake					7	17	75	4	4							
10	Ministik					2	2	20									
11	Faweeet Lake					8	25	375			1	15					
12	Saddle Lake	4	45			24	97	388									
13	Shining Bank	5	50			6	3	25									
14	Sturgeon Lake	11	110			11	11	80									
15	Sturgeon River	35	350			24	24	120									
16	Sylvan Lake								20	20							
17	Wabamun Lake	29	750	14	1,695	72	252	3,780			20	835	5	175	15	300	
18	Pigeon Lake	33	396			91	150	960			6	170	5	75			
19	Lesser Slave Lake	121	4,565	10	6,100	177	648	5,832			9	3,000	2	175	7	925	33
	Totals	380	7,731	26	8,495	675	1,627	15,042	59	49	43	4,415	17	505	22	1,225	39

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the NORTHERN DISTRICT, Province of ALBERTA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		†Mixed Fish.	
		Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$
1	Athabaskn			512	2,303	68	306	172	430			7	31	27	68			69	104
2	Beaver Hills Lake							30	210							30	100	30	150
3	Buck Lake			81	415														
4	Buffalo Lake							40	120										
5	Chip Lake and Edson							81	425										
6	Conjuring and Gull Lakes					17	60	3	25										
7	Lac la Biche			2,440	7,507	429	859	637	1,275									141	75
8	Lac Ste. Anne			514	3,520	21	60	69	200			3	7	66	294			3	7
9	McLeod Lake			60	300														
10	Ministik							2	12									15	60
11	Fawcett Lake			60	240	5	15	15	45					169	508			15	15
12	Saddle Lake	60	240	433	1,540	46	140	312	935									20	20
13	Shining Lake			30	120													1	2
14	Sturgeon Lake			23	552			5	77					2	20				
15	Sturgeon River	5	40			30	250	520	2,000	15	125					30	250	30	250
16	Sylvan Lake					1	5	8	35			20	40			5	10		
17	Wabamun Lake			4,241	21,205	37	129	610	1,830										
18	Pigeon Lake			550	2,750	12	60	87	261									14	35
19	Lesser Slave Lake	9	63	12,505	50,020	2,400	9,600	2,040	4,080					75	262			60	60
	Totals	74	343	21,452	90,472	3,066	11,484	4,631	11,960	15	125	30	78	339	1,152	65	360	398	778

† "Mixed Fish" includes greyling, bull-heads and ouananiche.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, Province of ALBERTA, during the year 1916-17:—

No.	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Pickerel.		Pike.		†Mixed Fish.	
		Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$
1	Bow River	100	2,000					150	2,250
2	Clearwater River					10	50	12	120
3	Dog Pound Creek							10	100
4	Jumping Pound Creek	70	1,400					20	300
5	Mami Creek	80	1,600					30	450
6	Elbow River	80	1,600					60	900
7	Sheep River	100	2,000					40	600
8	Highwood River	150	3,000					70	1,050
9	Willow Creek	20	400					6	90
10	St. Mary River	40	800					15	225
11	Pincher Creek	120	2,400					50	750
12	Oldman River	150	3,000					75	1,125
13	Chestermere Lake					200	1,000		
14	Red Deer River			10	100	50	250		
15	Belly River					1	5		
	Totals	910	18,200	10	100	261	1,305	538	7,960

† "Mixed Fish" includes greyling, bull-heads and ouananiche.

Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Alberta during the year 1916-17:—

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Salmon	*Cwt.		
Trout	"	984	18,543
Whitefish	"	21,452	90,472
Herring	"		
Bass	"		
Pickerel	"	3,076	11,584
Pike	"	4,892	13,265
Sturgeon	"	15	125
Eels	"		
Perch	"	30	78
Maskinongé	"		
Tullibee	"	339	1,152
Catfish	"		
Goldeyes	"	65	360
Mixed Fish	"	936	8,738
Caviare	"		
Total			144,317

*Cwt. = 100 lb.

Recapitulation of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of Alberta during the year 1916-17:—

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam Vessels or Tugs		
Boats (sail and row)	380	7,731
" (gasolene)	26	8,495
Gill-nets, Seines and other nets	1,627	15,042
Weirs		
Lines	59	49
Freezers and Ice-houses	43	4,415
Smoke and Fish-houses	17	505
Piers and Wharves (private)	22	1,225
Total		37,462

Number of men employed in boats	675
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc.	39
Total (excepting anglers)	714

APPENDIX 8.

YUKON TERRITORY.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE YUKON.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statistical report on the fisheries of the Yukon territory for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917.

A comparison with my report for the previous year shows a falling off of nearly twenty-three thousand pounds in the total catch, representing a value of $3,520. This diminished catch is due in part to an unusually light run of salmon, and in part to additional enlistments of skilled fishermen for overseas service.

The 1916 run of salmon appeared late, and was lighter, even, than that of the year before. This is especially true of the upper reaches of the Yukon. On the other hand, the waters of the Porcupine, one of the great tributaries entering the Yukon in the territory of Alaska, swarmed with greater numbers of salmon than at any previous period within the recollection of white inhabitants.

The Yukon lakes appear to be as well stocked as ever, there being, apparently, no diminution in the quantity of fish in those lakes figuring in my report, despite the fact that, with one exception, these waters have been persistently fished for the past nineteen years.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the serious disadvantage under which our fishermen operate as compared with those of Alaska. The fishery regulations of Alaska permit the use of fish wheels in the streams of that territory, and they are used to so great an extent that the Alaskan fisherman is enabled thereby to ship his salmon to Dawson, pay duty and transportation charges, and undersell the Dawson fisherman in his own market. I would earnestly request, therefore, that you give due consideration to the matter of allowing the use of such wheels in the Yukon river and its tributaries. An increased license fee might be charged for those licenses granting the privilege of using such fish wheels. This, I believe, would meet with the unstinted approval of all our commercial licensees.

The close season during the past year was well observed, no violations coming under my own observation or being reported to me by the guardians. With regard to other infractions of the fishery regulations I have to report that I found and destroyed four dams in creeks flowing into the Yukon, but was unable to ascertain the identity of the offenders. You will, of course, appreciate the vastness of this territory, and how well-nigh impossible it is to insure the rigid observance of the fishery laws, or to apprehend delinquents, unless discovered in the act.

As in my last report the catch of whites and Indians are under separate headings.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. PAYSON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and Other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the YUKON TERRITORY, during the Year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	Boats.					Gill-nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons Employed in Freezers, Fish-houses, etc.	
		Sail and Row.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	
	Owned by Whites.		$		$			$		$		$		$		$		
1	Dawson	8	300	1	180	14	40	480	40	20	2	4,700	3	300			16	1
2	Pelly	4	115			8	18	200	20	10			1	100				2
3	Fortymile	4	120			8	12	115	35	15			1	175				3
4	Lake Laberge	6	175			12	18	175	60	20					1	300		4
5	Carcross	6	210			14	35	400	40	15								5
6	Klondike River	7	170			12	18	175	25	10			1	100			2	6
7	Thistle and Sixtymile	3	90			4	20	200	16	8								7
8	Albert Lake	4	60			4	12	115	30	14	1	250						8
9	All other parts Yukon Territory	8	230			8	22	220	60	15							4	9
	Owned by Indians.																	
10	Big Salmon; Little Salmon	8	150			20	8	80										10
11	Teslin Lake	4	80			10	24	240										11
12	Tagish Lake	4	60			15	22	215										12
13	Big Lake	2	40			6	8	80										13
14	McQuesten	3	60			6	7	50										14
15	Selkirk and Pelly	10	240			20	40	275	35	15								15
16	Duncan	4	80			8	12	84										16
17	Porcupine	4	80			9	8	56										17
18	Peel River	5	175			12	12	70										18
19	Rampart	8	200			15	10	65										19
20	Hutshi	5	175			12	12	85										20
	Totals	107	2,810	1	180	217	358	3,380	361	142	3	4,950	6	675	1	300	26	

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally for the YUKON TERRITORY, during the Year 1916-17.

	Fishing Districts.	SALMON.		TROUT.		WHITEFISH.		PICKEREL.		PIKE.		TULLIBEE.		MIXED FISH.		
		*Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	
	Caught by Whites.		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	Dawson	160	1,600	8	240	30	750	2	50	2	50			100	2,000	1
2	Pelly	50	500	24	720	100	2,500							15	300	2
3	Fortymile	130	1,300	4	120	4	100							25	500	3
4	Lake Laberge			8	240	115	2,875					3	75	25	500	4
5	Carcross			45	1,350	40	1,000							20	400	5
6	Klondike River	40	400	10	300	10	250							80	1,600	6
7	Thistle and Sixtymile	25	250	4	120	5	125							50	1,000	7
8	Albert Lake			4	120	40	1,000									8
9	All other parts Yukon Territory	120	1,200	30	900	30	750							100	2,000	9
	Caught by Indians.															
10	Big and Little Salmon	120	1,200	8	240	30	750							70	1,400	10
11	Teslin Lake			10	300	35	875							75	1,500	11
12	Tagish Lake			10	300	45	1,125							70	1,400	12
13	Big Lake			4	120	10	250							25	500	13
14	McQuesten	100	1,000	5	150	20	500							40	800	14
15	Selkirk and Pelly	240	2,400	20	600	70	1,750							50	1,000	15
16	Duncan	50	500	8	240	20	500							25	500	16
17	Porcupine	75	750	3	90	25	625							20	400	17
18	Peel River	120	1,200	20	600	50	1,250							20	400	18
19	Rampart	115	1,150	12	360	60	1,500							60	1,200	19
20	Hutshi	90	900	15	450	50	1,250							50	1,000	20
	Totals	1,435	14,350	252	7,560	789	19,725	2	50	2	50	3	75	920	18,400	

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Yukon Territory, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Salmon	*Cwt.	1,435	14,350
Trout	"	252	7,560
Whitefish	"	789	19,725
Herring	"		
Bass	"		
Pickerel	"	2	50
Pike	"	2	50
Sturgeon	"		
Eels	"		
Perch	"		
Maskinongé	"		
Tullibee	"	3	75
Cat-fish	"		
Goldeyes	"		
Mixed fish	"	920	18,400
Caviare	"		
Total			60,210

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Yukon Territory, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam vessels or tugs		
Boats (sail and row)	107	2,810
" (gasoline)	1	180
Gill-nets, seines and other nets	358	3,380
Weirs		
Lines	361	142
Freezers and ice-houses	3	4,950
Smoke and fish-houses	6	675
Piers and wharves (private)	1	300
Total		12,437

Number of men employed in vessels or tugs	
" " boats	217
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc	26
	243

APPENDIX 9.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CHIEF INSPECTOR, LT.-COL. F. H. CUNNINGHAM, NEW WESTMINSTER.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Southern part of province. Assistant Inspector. A. P. Halladay. New Westminster.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Northern part of province. Inspector J. T. C. Williams, Port Essington.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Vancouver island and part of adjacent mainland. Inspector, E. G. Taylor, Nanaimo.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the fisheries of the province of British Columbia for the fiscal year ended the 31st of March, 1917.

The total value of the fisheries is $14,637,346, not including an estimated sum of $4,021,200 used for home consumption by Indians and others. The estimated value of fish landed at British Columbia ports from American vessels is $1,100,917, which is in addition to the above amounts. There is an increase in value of $99,026 over the corresponding period for the previous year.

SALMON.

The total marketed value of this species, exclusive of home consumption, was $10,343,503, as against $10,726,818 for the previous year. The number of cases of salmon canned during the season under review was 995,065, having a value of $7,462,988.

The following table shows a comparison of the number of cases packed, and their value, for the present and the previous low-run year in the four-year cycle:—

	1912-13.	1916-17.
Cases	1,050,357	995,065
Value	$6,996,908	$7,462,988

The total qantity of salmon caught and landed in a green state was 1,196,432 cwts., a decrease as compared with 1912-13 of 24,625 cwts., but notwithstanding the decrease in catch there was an increase of $1,179,369 in value of the raw material.

The quantity of salmon used fresh was 105,752 cwts., as compared with 84,441 cwts. four years ago. This indicates a greater quantity of fish is being consumed, owing, no doubt, to the prevailing high prices of meat foods. Such a growing consumption naturally reduces the quantity of salmon available for canning purposes, but as fishermen receive a higher price for their product when used in a fresh condition it is in the interests of the industry.

I regret to say that the policy of issuing independent gill-net licenses in the northern part of the province as a means of encouraging settlement in the north has not met the object for which it was intended to such an extent as had been hoped.

The large proportion of the fishermen who operated under independent licenses fished really as attached licensees, settling up at the end of the season on the basis of attached fishermen, and returning their boats and nets to the cannery. There are, of course, a few exceptions, but in the majority of cases the high price of netting during the past two seasons has made it practically impossible for the fisherman to pay for his net before the same was worn out; consequently, it was in his interests to return the net and boat to the cannery at the close of the season.

The season is a short one, and unless there is a phenomenal run of fish the quantity caught by each operator is not sufficient to warrant him undertaking to pay for his net. For instance, the average number of sockeye caught by fishermen on Rivers inlet was about 800, and the price paid to independent fishermen was 22½ cents per fish, and to those who held attached licenses, 15 cents per fish. However, as before stated, there were very few who availed themselves of the higher price, but preferred to settle up on the basis of attached fishermen at 15 cents per fish, returning their boats and nets to the cannery.

A new phase of operation for the capture of salmon is by means of trolling, which is rapidly increasing all over the province, and it is referred to as a natural, legitimate, and sportsmanlike method of capturing salmon. Trolling did not come under the license system last year, but it is estimated some 500 men were engaged in this mode of fishing in the northern part of the province, and in some cases it is reported that as much as $2,500 was made in a short season.

An operator can fit himself out very cheaply for this mode of fishing, needing only a boat and some spoon trawls, made in many cases by the fishermen themselves. Of course it is only spring salmon and cohoes that are caught by this means, but with the very high price of spring salmon, and 45 cents a fish, which was paid in the north last year for cohoes, you can readily understand what a lucrative business it is.

The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that this is an additional tax on the run of fish, and the spring salmon now heading for the Skeena river have the trollers as well as the gill-nets to contend with on their way to the spawning grounds.

Heretofore this trolling was neither under a license nor did the operations come under the weekly close season. This has, however, been changed, and a license fee of $1 now obtains, and the weekly close season must be observed.

Trolling is conducted to a considerable extent off Langara island, where it is claimed a spring salmon is found which is distinct from that of the Naas and Skeena rivers, and that their native habitat is in rivers further north, viz., Anuk, Stikine, or Taku. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that spring salmon taken around Wark canal, Port Simpson, Dundas island, are heading for the Naas and Skeena rivers. In fact, I have seen hooks taken from spring salmon which have been captured in gill-nets in the Skeena river.

One noticeable fact is the reduction in the quantity of salmon dry-salted, which has decreased from 134,000 cwts. in 1912-13 to 13,913 cwts. in 1916-17. This is accounted for by the increased value of fall fish for canning purposes. The increased demand for food of all kinds has produced a market for these fall fish from which both the fishermen and cannerymen receive the benefit. This higher price has almost entirely stopped the export of fall salmon in a salted condition to the Orient.

The total quantity of salmon exported fresh to the United States was 213,744 cwts., which, of course, is to be regretted, as the canning of this great number of salmon would have added very largely to the total pack of this province.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the United States canners have their home market in the southern states, where great quantities of the cheaper grades of salmon are consumed, and as there is no duty on fresh fish as there is on the canned article, American buyers can afford to pay the fishermen a higher price than the Canadian buyer.

The pack of sockeye for the province was not normal although the greater quantity of the cheaper grades being canned keeps the total pack from showing to a disadvantage. It would not, perhaps, be fair to make a statement that sockeye salmon was gradually decreasing throughout the province as a whole. It must be remembered that climatic conditions affect the operations of the nets, but at the same time the run of sockeye last season was less than usual. It has, however, been learned from old-time Indians that even when the fishing industry was in its infancy similar conditions would occasionally occur.

The sockeye is a most valuable fish from the standpoint of quality and price for canning purposes, and such a valuable public asset must not be allowed to go to decay. The conservation of not only the sockeye but other species of salmon indigenous to this coast depends upon provident regulations, and nothing should be put in the way of enforcing drastic regulations should such be necessary to conserve and protect the salmon of this coast for future generations. Objections will, of course, be raised by all engaged in the industry to any curtailment of fishing operations, but the custody of this vast asset is in the keeping of the Government, and as custodians of the same they should allow only such exploitation as will not injure or deplete the fishery.

HALIBUT.

In comparison with 1915-16 there is again a falling-off in the quantity landed by Canadian boats. In 1915-16 the returns show 194,896 cwts., as against 123,062 cwts. for the year under review, but owing to the high price paid for halibut the total value shows an increase of $54,380 over that of last year.

As stated in my report last year, the halibut fishery is gradually decreasing, although operations are increasing and being more vigorously prosecuted each year. Prices have been phenomenal, and at the end of March the very high price of 17¾ cents per pound was paid for first-class fish. The quantity of halibut landed from American vessels was 135,617 cwts., a trifle less than last year; 3,491 cwts. of other species of fish were also landed by these boats. The total number of American halibut boats calling at British Columbia ports was 149, and these made 720 calls. The total tonnage was 3,349 tons, and the crews numbered 1,149 men. The total quantity of American halibut landed at Prince Rupert was 126,783 cwts., and by Canadian boats during the same period, 68,773 cwts.

In my report of last year I referred to the benefits that had accrued to the province generally through granting to American vessels the privilege of purchasing bait and supplies at British Columbia ports, and the landing of their catch to be shipped in bond over Canadian railroads. Last year this order was amended to permit of fish being shipped in bond by boat to American ports. The wisdom of this has been fully demonstrated, and the fact that notwithstanding the steadily decreasing halibut fishery the quantity landed from American bottoms this year at British Columbia ports was only 25 cwts. less than last year, shows that American fishermen appreciate the advantage of operating from a Canadian port.

In dealing with this question it must not be overlooked that certain grades of halibut are more suitable for long distance shipping than others, and, like other commodities, certain markets demand a particular grade. Thus the Chicago, Boston and New York markets demand fish of a medium size, and only about 40 per cent of a boat's catch may be suitable for these markets; while large halibut, that is fish weighing over eighty pounds, and chicken halibut weighing under ten pounds, are most readily disposed of in the markets of the west and middle western states and in the local markets. Shipments to nine of these states can be made more advantageously by boat than over Canadian railroads.

This amendment has thus removed a serious obstacle to the securing of this business to British Columbia ports, and the American fishermen can now dispose of all his catch at a British Columbia port to the best possible advantage. In fact, so

much is this the case that 349,100 pounds of other fish, in addition to halibut, were landed during the year.

When weather conditions are favourable, only a comparatively short period is occupied in actual fishing operations to secure a catch, but as the boats are now going to the most northerly grounds, the consequent longer trip from those northerly grounds to Seattle robs the crew of the valuable harvest they might have been reaping from the time lost in transit. The privilege of finding a market at Prince Rupert has shortened the trip.

The impetus given to deep-sea fishing has improved the conditions of Canadian fishermen to a remarkable degree. New companies have been formed to handle fish, and many large American fishing companies have established places in this province, and the Canadian fisherman finds at all times a ready market, competing buyers and previously unheard-of prices for the produce of his labour. The abnormal conditions at present existing have doubtless exaggerated prices, but the outlook for the fishermen of British Columbia was never brighter than at present.

By far the greater quantity of the American fish was shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, over five hundred cars of fish having left Prince Rupert last year. The city of Prince Rupert, being the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, has naturally benefited to a greater extent than any other city from the development of this industry. It has more effectually contributed to the placing of Prince Rupert on a sound commercial basis than any other cause. The handling and shipping of large quantities of fish gives employment to many men at wharves, fish houses, and cold storages, as well as being a considerable source of revenue to the railway, thus adding to the source of employment; while the securing and freezing of bait, and the manufacture of ice, are also branches of the industry that are developing and growing in importance. Outfitting a halibut boat requires a greater outlay than is generally supposed, and although conditions met with on any trip are liable to greatly increase the necessary expenditure in port owing to loss of gear, etc., still it is estimated that $1,500 is a fair average cost for provisions, fuel, etc., for each trip made by a boat carrying five dories, although on occasions it may be much higher.

Considering the number of boats that call at Prince Rupert it will readily be seen that they mean much to the general business of the city. In addition to this, fishermen are free spenders, and during the past winter have been receiving big returns for their labour. In some cases the earnings per man have been over $400 for a trip of only fifteen days' duration.

The efforts that have been made to encourage the fisheries of British Columbia, and which have accomplished so much, were made for the benefit of Canada, but it must not be presumed that this has been accomplished at the expense of our neighbours. In this respect I may be allowed to quote from a petition forwarded to the House of Representatives at Washington, D.C., by the fishermen of the Northern Pacific halibut fleet and others interested, which reads as follows:—

> "With the pure spirit of democracy the elastic laws of Canada have been drawn out to give assistance to the pioneer people of Canadian territory, who are subduing a wilderness and building up a commerce in a new land.
>
> "The progress of Alaska's alien neighbour has opened the new route to market for the harvest of the fisheries, viz., the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. A more logical route in time saved and the rapid transit by rail for fresh halibut and salmon, going from the fisheries of the Northern Pacific ocean to the different markets of the world.
>
> "The new route has created a new competition and a new flow of activity throughout southeastern Alaska's fishing fleet that was becoming stagnated, and is working out a new independence and a large and more prosperous fishing population along the Northern Pacific coast."

The total shipments in bond from Prince Rupert were: by rail, 10,772,543 pounds, and by boat to Seattle, 257,750 pounds, the largest rail shipment being during the month of August, when 1,510,966 pounds were shipped.

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company of Prince Rupert fitted out their largest halibut vessel in February, 1917, as a trawl boat. She has been operating principally in Hecate strait and also off the north end of Queen Charlotte islands. This was an experiment, but on the eight short trips made during February and March, over 300,380 pounds of edible fish were secured. While trawling can only be carried on where the bottom is suitable, and this vessel has really been prospecting, it would be well to keep in mind the effect of beam trawling on the spawning grounds.

The question of the halibut fishery would not be complete without referring to the bait question, which has at times been serious, and may become even more acute in the future. Herring is undoubtedly the main bait for halibut fishing, and the assurance of a plentiful supply is necessary in the interests of the industry, and if always obtainable would eliminate to a large extent the demand for other varieties of fish, such as salmon, for this purpose. Even among halibut fishermen opinions differ as to the value of salmon as bait, and it has still to be demonstrated that shack bait is not as suitable as the more valuable species of salmon, and doubtless if herring of first-class quality could be secured there would be no great demand from halibut fishermen for salmon bait. However, it has been stated by experienced halibut fishermen that for about six weeks during the months of July and August, salmon bait is required, and instances have been given of where lines baited with salmon and others baited with herring during this period the line baited with salmon has been by far the most successful. The herring harvest is of short duration, and it is imperative that cold storage facilities be improved and augmented so that all secured may be properly taken care of.

During the herring run in the northern part of the province a few weeks ago, freezing facilities were not equal to the occasion, consequently considerable quantities were wasted. The herring do not enter Prince Rupert harbour in the large quantities they did a few years ago; probably the building up of the city has had an effect on the waters of the harbour, and the same experience is being met with there as in Vancouver harbour, where years ago herring were plentiful and where they do not come in at the present time, owing, it is stated, to the sewage of the city, coupled with the commercial plants and the large quantity of oil to be found floating on the water as a result of the use of innumerable gasolene boats and fuel oil from steamers.

It has been stated that if those operating for bait purposes would go farther afield for their herring, congestion at the freezing plants would not obtain, but of course this means an additional expenditure in fitting up for outside waters.

HERRING.

This fishery yielded 496,030 cwts., having a commercial value of $1,009,383. The quantity landed is 28,578 cwts. in excess of 1915-16, and the increase in value is largely due to the operations of the Wallace Fisheries at Uchucklesit in the canning of this species, where they put up 35,487 cases, having a value of $212,922.

At the close of the season in the south there was a big demand for herring for bait purposes, owing to the very late run of this species in the northern part of the province, and which at that time looked as if the northern run would be a failure.

It is felt that encouragement should be given to the use of gill-nets for this fishery, as larger fish would be caught and which might stimulate to a certain extent the method of Scotch curing. The drag and purse-seines take practically all sizes of herring, and when caught in such great quantities there is grave danger of waste, there being no outlet for the small fish except for bait purposes, and for which at many places there are no facilities for freezing the same.

COD.

There is a noticeable increase both in the quantity and value of this species. In 1915-16 the total catch was 35,870 cwts., as against 63,371 cwts. for the current year. A good deal of the increase in the total catch can be accounted for by the fact that the halibut fishermen now bring in all species of the cod family which are caught, and they are utilized in the various ways, either as fresh or kippered.

The question of a close season for cod has been discussed on different occasions, and it is absolutely necessary in the interests of conservation that a close season for their protection should be arranged. It might be pointed out that a great deal of the fishing is done in the sheltered waters between Vancouver island and the mainland, where operations can be conducted almost any day of the year. Inspector Taylor recommends that the close season should be from the middle of January to the end of February, this being the period during which the majority are spawning.

The report from the Biological Board on this species will perhaps contain a recommendation as to the dates for a close season.

HAIR SEALS.

This mammal continues to be a great menace, especially to the salmon fishery of the Fraser river. The bounty of $1 per seal skin does not appear to offer sufficient inducement to the fishermen to take any concerted action to reduce the number. If the carcass of every seal shot could be secured it would be different, but they sink immediately on being hit, and only about one in five can be secured, consequently with the present high price of ammunition, $1 per seal skin hardly pays expenses.

During the year bounty was paid on 785 seals; 38 being destroyed in district No. 1, 495 in district No. 2, and 252 in district No. 3. Whilst this represents the number secured, there is no doubt a much greater number was actually destroyed.

The fishermen of the Fraser river have complained most bitterly on the destruction and pecuniary loss owing to ravages by seals, and I have seen numbers of fine specimens of spring salmon absolutely destroyed before they could be taken from the net. These mammals are largely on the increase in the Fraser river, and they were not very much reduced during the year; only thirty-eight were destroyed in the whole of district No. 1.

Some other means of extermination became absolutely necessary, and with this object in view your officers conceived the idea of mining with explosives certain portions of the sand heads which became bare at low tide. Whilst the experiment was carried out in the current fiscal year the question is of such importance and so interesting to the fishermen of the Fraser river that I consider it well to include here the following report made by Engineer McHugh on the result of the experiment:—

"F. H. Cunningham, Esq.,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

Re Destruction of Seals.

Sir,—I beg to report that on Tuesday, the 24th of April, the first steps were taken by the department in laying down a scheme for the destruction of the hair seals which congregate in the Fraser river, and which for the past few years have proved such a menace to the salmon fishing industry.

"It was decided on this day that a systematic search for the bars most favoured by the seals should be commenced, and after several days spent in careful examination on the sand heads at the mouth of the Fraser river, a

bar was discovered which seemed to be the favoured spot of a herd consisting of, I would suggest, anywhere between two and three hundred seals. This particular place is located approximately half-way between point Grey and the North light on the Fraser river, and about two miles south of the Vancouver cannery.

"Portions of the sand heads go dry every tide, with the exception of certain deep narrow channels, always shifting, and it was on the edge of one of these channels, where on the first approach of danger the seals could conveniently slide into deep water, that this particular herd was found. Experiments showed that it was impossible to approach the herd any closer than about half a mile. On the first approach of danger the seals would immediately take fright and slide off into deep water instantly, and then nothing could be seen but their heads scattered over a great area. Further experiments showed that when the portion of the bar on which they rested was disturbed by digging the incoming tide would obliterate all trace of human beings and the seals would return the following day.

"Having this information it was decided to mine this area with the idea of destroying as many of the seals as possible and frightening the remainder so that they would be driven away. The portion of the bar chosen for mining was a summit in close proximity to the aforementioned channel. This summit was approximately 200 feet long and about 100 feet wide, and probably one or two feet higher than the remainder of the bar. Being the summit it was naturally the first place which would be chosen by the seals as a resting place, and when the outgoing tide uncovered the bar this was the first portion to become dry land.

"On Tuesday the 8th instant the area was mined. Fourteen mines, each containing approximately 14 pounds of 40 per cent low freezing dynamite and forcite gelatine, were laid. Eight of these mines were placed in a straight line along the crest of the ridge at 25-foot centres, and the remaining six were distributed on both sides of this centre line in semi-circular formation, the greatest distance from the centre line being 50 feet; thus the whole area of the ridge was covered. These mines were made of coal oil cans. The explosive was laid on the bottom of the cans and fitted with electric exploders. The explosive was well tamped with wet sand and covered with a cushion of the same on which was laid a heavy layer of broken chunks of iron. This again was covered with a layer of sand and sealed with a layer of tar paper and a covering of tar, the electric wires of the exploders running up through the centre. The mines were all connected, one with another, and a connection made to lead wires about half a mile in length, which were laid along the shore of the channel and anchored to a float so that they could be picked up and connected with a battery at this point. There were thirty-seven connections in all. The mines were laid just deep enough to prevent exposure by the wash of the tide.

"It was intended that the shot should be fired on Wednesday, the 9th instant All due preparation was made but after the seals had been observed gathering on the summit of the bar they evidently took alarm for some unknown reason and the work had to be abandoned for that day, it being well known that once having taken to the water the seals never return until the following day.

"On Thursday, the 10th instant, more precautions were taken and only one boat was used. At the proper moment the mines were fired, and the explosion was quite successfully accomplished. On arriving on the ground it was observed that the explosion had been more destructive than I had intended. Evidently many of the seals were lying immediately over some of the mines, as their

bodies were blown to atoms, not a piece larger than two inches square being found, and these pieces were distributed on the bars for a considerable distance, having been carried there by the outgoing tide. Not a trace of a whole body was visible, and while I would not hazard the number of seals which were actually destroyed by the explosion, yet I am confident that practically every seal within the effective radius of the explosion, both in and out of the water, was killed.

"The experiment was successful in this respect, and can be repeated indefinitely. The total cost was covered by an expenditure of approximately $150, the major portion of this being for leading and connecting wires, which will serve for use on any further work in this direction.

"In a measure it is to be regretted that the destruction of seals was so violent. It had been hoped that some of the bodies could have been secured whole, so that experiments might be made with the skin and the fat contained in the bodies. There is no doubt that some commercial use could be made of these products, and any continuance of this work should, I think, be made with an idea to the saving of as many bodies as possible for experimental purposes.

"It is now intended that points on the bars such as these shall be located by the patrol-boat men, and this scheme of destruction will be continued from time to time.

"The only outside labour employed was the services of one powder man for the purpose of handling the explosives. With the assistance of the crew of the *Swan* and Assistant Inspector Halladay, all the remaining work was done by the staff.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McHUGH,

Fisheries Engineer.

FISH CULTURE.

The collection of ova during the fall of 1916 was as follows:—

Fraser River watershed	51,963,376
Rivers Inlet	12,241,000
Skeena river	10,362,000
Vancouver island	13,971,000

The distribution of fry not being completed on the 31st of March, this information will appear in the next annual report.

There is no doubt that this branch of the service is performing a most valuable work and is of great assistance to the conservation of fish life. When one considers the enormous amount of netting which is being used to intercept the parent salmon on their way to the spawning grounds, it is marvellous that the species can be continued up to its normal run, and it must be apparent to all interested in the fishing industry that the artificial incubation of the eggs in the hatcheries, where they are protected from their natural enemies and from climatic conditions caused by freshets, etc., and the large percentage of fry hatched, is largely conducive to the continuation of the salmon industry in this province.

The mature fish are harassed in outside waters by the growing trolling mode of fishing, in the inner waters by gill-nets and seines, and even after running this gauntlet and when practically on their spawning grounds, they still have the Indians to contend with, who are waiting to take their toll of fish when practically on the verge of reproducing.

In my report of last year, I referred to the ever-growing importance and value of the fishing industry, and that it behooved the Government to make some other arrange-

ments towards protecting the salmon from molestation when they have practically reached the breeding stage and the breeding grounds. There was no improvement in this direction last year over previous years, and I can only point out that the Department of Indian Affairs and the Fisheries Branch should provide some other means for providing the Indian with his fish food, such as fishing in tidal waters during the commercial fishing season. As it is now, the Indians come to the Fraser river, take their toll of the commercial caught fish, and then get after them again at the head of the river.

CANNERY INSPECTION.

The final adoption of the regulations contemplated under the Act respecting the Inspection of Canned Meats and Canned Foods has not yet been definitely decided.

During the season of 1916 there was a cannery inspector on the Fraser river and another on Vancouver island, but canneries of the Northern district were inspected by the regular fishery officers.

A number of ideas and suggestions have been obtained from all those interested in the highest sanitary condition of both the fish and the operation of canning the same, and it is hoped that all the information obtained will be utilized in framing regulations which will be satisfactory to both the operator and the consumer.

I regret to say that both Cannery Inspectors Terman and Broder have died since my last report was made, and I wish to bear testimony to the efficient manner in which they both performed their duties during their tenure of office.

WHALES.

Three whaling stations were operated, and 403 whales were caught during the year. The marketed value of the manufactured product was $318,015. The number of whales caught in 1915-16 was 229, showing an increase in the current year of 174.

FUR SEALS.

There is a falling off in the number of fur seals caught this year as compared with the previous year, only 159 being captured as against 439 for 1915-16, a decrease of 280 seals.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

The work of removing obstructions to the ascent of fish in the rivers in this province is under the supervision of Engineer J. McHugh. This work is one of the most valuable adjuncts to the fish breeding operations and is directly in the line of conservation. Economic conditions have retarded the work to a certain extent during the past year, as obstructions are to be found in isolated creeks and rivers where there is an absence of local labour and material. Still improvement work has been accomplished and a great interest is being taken in the same by both fishermen and cannerymen.

I might point out that the logging interests are in many cases responsible for the jams which are found in these streams. Their logging operations being completed they leave the vicinity without taking the precaution in the first place to clear the stream of sunken logs or trimmings from the trees. These form the nucleus of a dam which, after a period, becomes in many cases impassable to fish except at certain stages of the water, and even then only with great difficulty.

Attached hereto is the engineer's report on his work during the year.

CAPITAL INVESTED AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The total capital invested in the industry in this province is $10,369,798, being an increase of $1,227,883 over the previous year.

The total number of persons employed was 18,435, being an increase of 615 for the year under report.

The division of this capital together with the persons employed, is as follows:—

	Capital Invested.	Persons Employed.
District No. 1	$2,997,915	6,943
" No. 2	5,042,309	7,876
" No. 3	2,331,079	3,536

LICENSES.

The total number of licenses issued was 5,311, of which number 4,605 were salmon gill-net. There were, of course, many applications for salmon drag and purse-seines, which it was not possible to grant owing to the fact that in most of the areas applied for the run of fish did not warrant an additional tax being put on the same.

It must become a matter of education with the public that one of the means of conserving the asset is not to allow overfishing. Whilst the applicant for a license may be honestly under the impression there are lots of fish in the district in which he desires to operate he overlooks the necessity for the spawning grounds being well seeded to keep up the supply, and that neglect to provide for this contingency has a most disastrous effect.

The high price prevailing, with the consequent profit, has induced many to apply for licenses who as a rule followed other vocations in life and knew nothing of the fishing business. A licensee must operate the fishing business in a legitimate way, the same as any other business, otherwise it will never be possible to build up a legitimate fishing industry on this coast. I am glad to say there is considerable improvement in this respect and the majority of those now entering the business intend to remain in it permanently. If it is found otherwise, however, the Fishery Regulations now provide for the cancellation of the license.

The following is a detailed list of the licenses issued in the several districts during the year:—

Licenses.	Districts. No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Salmon gill-nets	2,240	2,133	232
" trap-nets	....	2	8
" purse-seines	....	22	58
" drag-seines	....	79	36
Herring gill-nets	20	....	133
" drag-seines	2	2	2
" purse-seines	....	9	15
Smelt licenses	22	....	....
Sturgeon licenses	5	....	....
Crab licenses	22	2	1
Oulachan licenses	15	....	....
Miscellaneous licenses	41	1	58
Whaling licenses	....	1	....
Cod licenses	....	....	56
Dog-fish licenses	....	....	12
Reduction works	....	....	3
Salmon canneries	21	41	17
Total	2,888	2,292	631

The nationalities of those operating salmon gill-nets are as follows:—

Whites	1,257
Indians	842
Japanese	2,506

The number of Indians employed in the fishing industry is large. There were 1,684 fishermen and 2,630 employed in the canneries, giving a total of 4,306 deriving benefit from this industry.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Ever since the institution of the above board it has been my pleasure to bear testimony to its usefulness. It enables a full and free discussion of the different phases of the fishing industry of this province which is not possible by correspondence, and on the whole the decisions reached, whilst they may not always have been in accordance with the views of those engaged in the industry, have been arrived at from one standpoint only, viz., the development, and at the same time conservation of the industry.

There is no business on which it is so difficult to get a unanimous opinion as on regulations governing the fisheries, as these regulations must of necessity affect one locality to a greater extent than another, consequently the operator whose operations are being curtailed objects, but all must remember that the intention is the greatest good to the greatest number, having in view the conservation of the fisheries for future generations.

My confrère on the Board, Mr. D. N. McIntyre, Deputy Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries, has been of great assistance at the meetings of the board, but he has donned the King's uniform and is now overseas serving his country.

I wish to repeat what I stated in my last annual report that the whole fishing industry of this province would appreciate a meeting of the Board held on this coast. It would give those interested an opportunity of placing their several views on the fishing industry before the board and would be of great value to both the members of the Advisory Board and the fishing interests.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the fishing season I visited practically all the northern fishing areas with the exception of the Naas river. I found without exception all the canneries in a high sanitary condition, and every effort was being put forth to can fish in a most up-to-date manner. Sanitary cans are being used in a majority of the establishments and great attention is being paid to the cleaning of the fish and the proper cleansing of all utensils used, and the floors and tables were all salted when the day's work was completed. The public can consequently rest assured that when they are eating Canadian canned salmon they are using the best of foods, put up under the best sanitary methods obtainable.

I am glad to say that many of the employees in the Fisheries and Fish Breeding Service of this province have not overlooked their duty to the Empire during the past year; thirty-eight of the department's officers enlisted, and are now doing their duty overseas.

The work of the head office is gradually increasing year by year, and I wish to bear testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the office staff, the district inspectors of fisheries, and all other fishery officials have performed their duties. It is the duty of the inspectors to carry on the business of their districts in a fair and impartial manner, and I think the desired end has been attained.

I am glad to say that the officers have not overlooked the necessities of the Patriotic Fund, and the contributions have been good.

In conclusion, I may say that all matters pertaining to the welfare of the fisheries have received careful consideration, both in the head office at Ottawa and here, and whilst the decisions arrived at may not always have met with the approval of those engaged in the industry, the desire has been to meet development, protection, and industrial interests in the best manner possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith my report, including statistical statement, for district No. 1, British Columbia, for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1917.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this district is $3,366,652, which is a decrease from last year of $1,142,990. This has been occasioned largely by the falling off in the pack of canned salmon.

This, as you are aware, is the "smallest run" year of the four-year cycle for the Fraser river. It is worthy of note, however, that while the quantity of salmon caught and landed in a green state is very much less than four years ago, this commodity commanded a very much better price. This especially applies to that exported. In 1912-13 a great deal of the dog salmon caught was shipped to the Orient in a dry-salted condition, the raw material here bringing a comparatively low figure. During this season the major portion of the catch of dog salmon as well as cohoe was exported to the United States for canning purposes, and brought a much better price.

You will observe from the following figures that there was a falling-off in the total pack of salmon from that of 1912-13:—

Total pack of 1912-13 was	173,921	cases
" " 1916-17 was	106,440	"
A decrease of	67,481	"

However, had the twenty-one Canadian canneries operating in this district canned the total catch of all species, including approximately 99,456 hundredweight exported to the United States, you will see that the total pack for the season would have been 224,840 cases, or an increase of 50,919 cases over the pack of 1912-13.

With regard to the quantity of salmon used fresh, I may say that owing to present economic conditions the increase this year over 1912-13 is quite noticeable, as the following will show:—

Used fresh (including export to United States, 1916-17)	145,981	cwts.
" " " " " 1912-13)	56,970	"
Increase	$9,011	

The spring salmon run this year for some cause has been very much below the average, and the same remark is applicable to the sockeye variety, which I regret to report is rapidly falling off. This is no doubt due to the operations of the net work of traps on Puget sound which effectively prevent the salmon from reaching the Fraser river, which is their natural spawning ground.

You will observe that there was a decrease of 39,223 cwts. in the quantity of salmon exported to the United States this year as compared with 1915-16. This no doubt is due to the fact that the year under review was not a humpback year. Had it been no doubt the American buyers would have bought up every available fish. This year the extension of the open season for the use of sockeye nets, namely, from the 30th of September to the 31st of October, proved a great benefit both to the fishermen and the packers. Although the fish caught were nearly all cohoe, from a personal inspection of the spawning grounds I found that the same were well seeded by this variety, revealing the fact that while this extension had proven a great boon to all concerned it had in no way detrimentally affected the fisheries.

HALIBUT.

The amount of halibut shown in this return was all caught in district No. 2 and in open waters. There were landed in this district during the year 46,297 cwts. which is a decrease of 29,016 cwts. from the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that there has been a general falling-off in the catch this year. The market value of halibut has been good throughout the year.

HERRING.

There has been an increase in the herring trade in this district over last year of 13,039 cwts. This has practically all been used fresh and smoked and sold locally, and owing to the fact that the herring caught in the waters of district No. 1 are larger and of better quality than the average in other parts of the province it commanded a good price throughout the year, the fishermen obtaining an average price landed at the wharf of 3½ cents per pound.

As you are aware, the spawning herring in this district are protected annually by the closing to fishing of all areas where herring are observed to be spawning.

SMELTS.

There is a great falling-off in the quantity of smelts caught from that of last year. This is accounted for by the fact that comparatively few of this variety now come to English bay and Burrard inlet, while in former years these areas were the main fishing and spawning grounds for the district. These conditions are regrettable and are no doubt occasioned by the operations of the oil refineries, mills, and other industrial establishments located in the vicinity of these areas and from which more or less deleterious substances escape. These fish are excellent for food and in great demand, and during the year a great quantity of same was imported from the United States to supply the market.

In order, therefore, to restore and conserve these fisheries I would strongly recommend that a close season be established extending from June 16 to August 31, both days inclusive. Both fishermen and dealers recognize the necessity for such a regulation and are in favour of its adoption.

OTHER VARIETIES.

With regard to the other varieties of fish not especially mentioned, I may say there is a slight increase in the quantity obtained over last season, due no doubt to an increased demand for these varieties by the poorer classes. I have already advocated the encouragement by every reasonable means of the development of these fisheries, and would reiterate my remarks of last season on the subject.

BY-PRODUCTS.

The Canada Fish Products, Limited, again operated their reduction works at Ladner this season, taking care of all the offal from the canneries on the Fraser river and the same was conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

The following is a statement of the output:—

Oil, 10,362 gallons at 50 cents	$ 5,181 00
Guano, 167 tons at $31.85	5,319 00
Total value	$10,500 00

HAIR SEALS.

The depredations of these mammals still continue, and the loss sustained by the fishermen gives sufficient grounds for the grievous complaints received from time to time. While the efforts of the department to cope with this question by granting a bounty have been generally appreciated, I regret to say that only on thirty-eight seals killed in district No. 1 was such bounty claimed. There is no doubt that the loss from this destruction severely affects the individual fisherman, yet we must not be forgetful of the fact that it is also a grave menace to the general interests of the fishing industry.

While I acquiesce in the oft-repeated assertion that the fishermen might in their own interests show more activity in the destruction of these pests, I am of the opinion that efforts in the same direction are no less incumbent on the canner, whose loss must at least equal that sustained by the fishermen.

In reporting on this question in previous years I have advised experimenting with explosives at places where the seals congregate during the breeding season, and I am confident that the contemplated efforts along this line will prove effective and the amount expended well justified.

INDIANS.

With regard to the matter of granting permission to Indians to capture fish for food purposes above commercial boundaries I may say I can only repeat my former statements, namely, that owing to the numerous quantities of salmon caught by these people, and the fact that it has been found impossible to enforce the reasonable regulations under which they have been permitted to operate, it would be in the best interests of the industry to absolutely prohibit the Indian from taking salmon in any place or by any means except under a commercial salmon license and in waters open for commercial fishing.

It would in my opinion be much better for the Dominion Government to give these people something in lieu of the privilege of fishing than to continue along the lines of the present policy. This could take the form of a gift of food stuffs and clothing and could be administered through the officials of the Department of Indian Affairs, and while there might possibly be for a time some dissatisfaction expressed, especially by the older people, this would gradually pass away and the condition of the Indian ultimately would be much improved, besides, the great annual

slaughter of parent salmon in the extensive spawning areas of the Province would be prevented.

I would strongly recommend the trial of this as one of the means of saving this great industry.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

I regret to report to you that during the year the British Columbia Packers Association met with the serious misfortune of losing two of their halibut vessels while operating in northern waters, the *Roman* and the *Onward Ho*. The financial loss will, I understand, approximate $150,000. While this is quite serious, yet the most regrettable feature of the loss is that the fate of the *Onward Ho* together with the officers and crew, is unknown.

These two vessels have been replaced in the halibut fishing by a number of smaller craft. This firm has now ten schooners equipped with auxiliary gasolene power, and range in size from eight to thirty registered tonnage, and it is expected that as good, if not better, results will be obtained than with the larger vessels.

I may say also that during a severe storm which arose suddenly in the Gulf in the early part of the season a number of Japanese fishermen lost their lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year besides closely inspecting the coast portion of the district I made two special trips to the interior, and visited a number of overseers. I found, with a few exceptions, that the regulations were being well observed and the officers generally were giving satisfaction.

I was pleased to notice the number of parent fish of the different varieties of salmon on the spawning grounds. Though the catch generally was below the average, owing to climatic conditions prevailing during the run, the fish appeared to swim very deep in the water, thus avoiding the sixty mesh nets.

I made two visits to Hells Gate during the time when the salmon were passing through, and am pleased to say that the fish appeared to be in excellent condition, and were making the ascent of this difficult place with comparative ease.

With regard to the matter of protection of the fisheries of this district I may say, as you are aware, district No. 1 comprises some of the most valuable spawning area of the province, namely the Fraser river and its various tributaries, also the Squamish river and tributaries, besides many other important streams. These are frequented by all the different species of the salmon family, and the importance of their protection increases with the rapid development of the industry, and I wish to emphasize, in this connection, the need of the continuation of the present policy of maintaining a vigorous patrol of all spawning areas, especially those above the commercial boundary, in order that the parent fish may not be molested after they have successfully reached these points, also the enforcement of the provisions of the Act prohibiting the pollution and obstruction of streams which are frequented by the various species of commercial fish. For this important work this district is now well organized and equipped with suitable men and boats.

During the past year special patrol officers were again placed in the vicinity of Hells Gate and Bridge river at which points, owing to the comparative ease with which fish can be captured, the Indians have been accustomed to congregate to collect their annual supply of fish food and the appointment of these officers has resulted in keeping the Indians in check and preventing much unnecessary waste of fish, and I would strongly recommend that this policy be continued.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. HALLADAY,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statistical report on the fisheries of the northern coast of British Columbia, district No. 2, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, including the salmon pack of the different divisions.

These returns show an increase in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products for 1916-17 being $7,704,632 against $6,390,372 for 1915-16.

There are many reasons for this substantial and satisfactory increase; higher prices were obtained by the canners for the canned salmon, especially chums or dog salmon; these latter fish have received little attention from the canners until the last three years, but last year they brought a phenomenal price, and were eagerly sought after by buyers. Higher prices than ever before were obtained for cohoe and spring salmon; as much as 60 cents was obtained by fishermen on the Prince Rupert markets for large specimens of cohoe in first-class condition, and as high as 8½ and 9 cents per pound for spring salmon.

The run of sockeye was below the average all over the district, especially at Rivers inlet; climatic conditions were accountable for this decrease, in a great measure, as the hatcheries both on Rivers inlet and the Skeena filled up, showing there was no scarcity of salmon on the spawning grounds.

Halibut were also very high in price, and larger quantities were landed during the year in Prince Rupert than in previous years. Several hundred cars of American halibut (approximately 502) were shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway during the year, and nearly the same quantity of Canadian caught halibut. These fish were captured by approximately 114 American boats and 35 Canadian boats.

There was a large increase in the number of American vessels delivering halibut at Prince Rupert, the big companies being now represented. There is every probability that each succeeding year will see this American fleet augmented by additional tonnage.

The scarcity of bait is a very serious matter, and requires the careful consideration of the department, and all those interested in the advancement of Prince Rupert as a large fishing centre. No satisfactory solution of this difficult problem has been found at the present time, but undoubtedly in the near future we shall be able to meet the difficulty. Various phases of the question are being discussed and given a practical trial. Customs and Fishery regulations dealing with this matter have been in some cases amended, and others abrogated, and I feel confident that before long we shall have the difficult question adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

HERRING FISHERIES.

The herring arrived over two months later than usual, and large quantities have been captured for bait purposes and placed in cold storage. The only plant at Prince Rupert was blocked for a short time, but the run is about normal again, and no further waste will occur.

This matter is dealt with more fully in Overseer Norrie's report.

CANNERIES.

There was one new cannery and one new saltery erected and operated in the district last season. All canneries in the district were in full operation.

The total pack of salmon for 1916-17 is as follows:—

	Cases.	Value.
1916-17	711,996	$5,339,970
1915-16	677,150	4,740,050
Increase	34,846	$599,920

SKEENA RIVER.

The run of all varieties of salmon on the Skeena river shows a decrease with the exception of dog salmon, which shows an increase of approximately 12,000 cwt.; much higher prices were paid by canners for this variety than in the past, as they were able to obtain a much higher figure for the canned article.

The run of spring salmon was not quite so good as last year; there has been a falling-off in the run of this variety owing to the extensive trolling operations. The run of humpback was poor, it being an off year for this species.

Dog salmon and steelheads were taken in considerable numbers, large quantities of the former being canned.

I beg to enclose Overseer Norrie's report dealing with the conditions on the spawning grounds of the Skeena and the herring and halibut fisheries around Prince Rupert.

RIVERS INLET.

I regret to have to record a partial failure in the sockeye run on Rivers inlet, which is attributable to climatic conditions. From information obtainable I find that there was only a slight decrease in the number of sockeye on the spawning grounds as the hatchery on Oweekayno lake was filled up. Clear water and cold southeast winds enabled the salmon to see the nets, and evade them by swimming deep. The pack of dog salmon was large, as canners were offering good prices to fishermen, and taking all they could obtain; the same applied to cohoe. Sea lions and hair seals were not in evidence this season as heretofore, and outside fishermen were not troubled with them to any extent. I am informed by Overseer Saugstad that the regulations were well observed throughout the season, practically no violations being reported.

NAAS RIVER.

The pack of sockeye on the Naas river was average, the fish being of a good size, about twelve to the case; the spring salmon run was also average, while the humpback run was good, the canners stating that this salmon was in excellent condition. The run of cohoe was a little under the average. Dog salmon were scarce. Large quantities of all varieties except dog salmon were noticed on the spawning grounds at Meziaden and Bowser lakes.

Overseer Adamson reports that the regulations were well observed both on the Upper and Lower Naas.

The *Gannet* patrolled Portland inlet and outlying fisheries during the season, and the *Linnet* confined her attention to the lower river, as far up the river as the boundary, making a few seizures for illegal fishing during the close season.

NORTH COAST AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The run of sockeye on the north coast was light, cohoe and humpback fair, and dog salmon good, large quantities being packed. Lowe inlet was the only cannery to put up a fair pack of sockeye, and these were all what we locally term "creek fish." The canneries in the central division, under the control of Overseer Boyd, packed large quantities of dog salmon, but only put up small packs of other varieties.

The whaling stations operated in the district last season with fair success.

TROLLING INDUSTRY.

The trolling industry is coming rapidly to the front and will be, in a short time, one of the most valuable commercial industries of the north. Fishermen find lucrative employment for seven months in the year, and the salmon captured are purchased by the Canadian Cold Storage in Prince Rupert, and the different canneries on the Skeena. The operations are conducted chiefly around Langara island and Masset inlet, on Queen Charlotte islands, where most of the heavy catches are made, but good fishing can be obtained off the east coast of Dundas and Stephens islands, Wark canal near Simpson, and off the westerly mouth of Skidegate inlet. Indeed trolling will in the near future be carried on all over the district. Last year some five hundred men were employed trolling for spring and cohoe, and this year it is anticipated that at least one thousand will be engaged. The prices were good, ranging from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound for springs and from 42½ cents to 60 cents per fish for cohoe. Some of the fishermen made as high as twelve hundred dollars during the season. I recommended to the department that certain regulations should be enacted to control this growing industry so that we can retain it for the benefit of our own fishermen, and prevent foreigners from sharing in and depleting these valuable fisheries.

Log-jams were removed from the Kimsquit river by Overseer Widsten, and a contract was let by the department for the removal of a log-jam up the Eestall river, a tributary of the Skeena. Mr. McHugh, the engineer of the department, spent some time during the summer in superintending the removal of log-jams and obstructions in the creeks tributary to Namu cannery, and did some valuable work, arranging for it to be continued after he left for the south.

In June I arranged to meet the chief inspector at Rivers inlet for the purpose of issuing the independent salmon gillnet licenses. Meetings were held at different points and finally at Rivers inlet, where the licenses were issued. We then proceeded to Smiths inlet, where we met all the settlers, and the forty independent licenses were issued after careful consideration. Both at Rivers inlet and Smiths inlet, the settlers expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied, and stated that the licenses had been issued in the fairest way possible.

The chief inspector then returned to the south on the *Fispa*. On July 15 I met him again at Prince Rupert, and we inspected the fisheries in the vicinity, the chief inspector arranging meetings with different halibut fishermen and all those interested in either the halibut or salmon fisheries. He remained in Prince Rupert about one week, after which he went south on the *Fispa*.

During the season, bounty was paid on 495 hair seals in district No. 2. I have no hesitation in stating that the payment of this bounty has been most beneficial to the salmon fisheries of the north, which is proved by the fact that the salmon found in the fishermen's nets were less mutilated. There are fewer complaints made by the fishermen and canners, compared with three years ago.

Number of various kinds of licenses issued in district No. 2 for the season of 1916-17

	Number.
Salmon gill-net licenses	2,133
" seine licenses	101
" trap-net licenses	2
" cannery licenses	39
Saltery licenses	2
Herring seine licenses	11
Crab licenses	2
Abalone licenses	1

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. C. WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PRINCE RUPERT DIVISION.

JOHN T. C. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report in connection with the Prince Rupert Division of district No. 2.

I regret to have to inform you that the different spawning areas and beds of the Skeena river have been stocked more sparsely than in any former year that I have been connected with the department. The fact that the Babine Indians have not been able to secure a supply sufficient for food purposes is something that has not occurred for many years, showing plainly that there has been an exceptionally poor run of sockeye, for this is the main spawning ground of this valuable variety. The guardians' report show that the creeks at the upper end of the lake had a considerably greater quota of parent fish than those nearer the outlet. This would lead one to surmise that the earlier run of fish had got past before the Indians started fishing, or had beaten the nets. The fact, however, remains that Babine lake generally, and its feeders, have not received the usual complement of parent fish, which is absolutely essential to a prosperous condition of the salmon fisheries of the Skeena river.

It is therefore very necessary that a remedy be found to offset this depletion. In a former report to you, dated November 30, 1916, *re* salmon trolling, I outlined a scheme which if put into effect will help to at least keep pace with the excessive fishing that is going on at the mouth of the river, and I trust that some effort in this direction has been made by the department already. It would allow most of the salmon to advance far enough above the upper drifts (after the weekly close season) to keep them clear of the commercial fishing nets, and would also give fishery officers a reasonable chance to control any unlawful fishing that may take place above the fishing boundaries by Indians and others. The determined efforts made by the different companies operating on the river to increase their pack each season, no matter at what cost to the fish, makes it absolutely necessary that stern measures be taken, and the industry protected. The high prices paid by the fresh-fish buyers at this port, is another factor to be taken into consideration. The inducement offered to the fishermen is much greater than formerly, and the demand is already far greater than the supply. This pertains to all varieties of salmon.

The trolling system of capturing salmon was prosecuted with considerable vigour, and bids fair to become commercially important. As I stated to you before, it is a naturally legitimate and sportsman-like method of taking salmon. Operations are confined to the salt water, and as a consequence the fish are superior, and in better condition than when taken in the river. The men engaged in this method have operated successfully this season; and some who have made it a study have done exceptionally well. I have heard few complaints, but most of the men would like to see the industry under somewhat better control. The varieties taken by this system are principally spring and cohoe: one man told me he caught five sockeye, but that is exceptional. The locating of proper gurry grounds would seem to be essential to the well-being of these trolling areas, as throwing the offal overboard indiscriminately is undesirable, and becomes an attraction to large numbers of dog fish and sharks.

With regard to the development of our deep-sea fisheries, I may state that there is some advance discernible, despite the regrettable shortage of bait supplies, which has existed since the latter part of August. Apart from the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company's vessels, most of our independent boats are small, consequently it is impossible for them to make trips to Ketchikan or Butedale every time they require bait. I think a cold storage plant at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands,

would be a valuable aid to the development of our fisheries; especially would it help those boats which operate on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands. It is well known that there are large supplies of bait to be had at certain seasons in that locality, which if frozen would form a reserve supply, as the herring bait taken around this vicinity cannot always be relied upon, and a shortage during any season is likely to occur. A few years ago, as you are aware, the herring usually arrived inshore about Christmas time, or even earlier, while this season they arrived about the second week of March. It is not expected that they will stay inshore long, and with only the one freezing plant, it will be almost an impossibility to store the necessary amount of bait, enough to supply all demands, whilst the Mill Bay and Haysport Cold Storages are not likely to freeze any.

The enormous demand for halibut in the United States has caused the price for this favourite fish to soar, 14 cents per pound having been paid. The demand is always greater than the supply.

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company has fitted out their largest steam vessel, the *James Carruthers* with the deep-sea otter trawl, and are prospecting around the Hecate straits, and in the vicinity of the Dundas islands. They have been successful so far, having found a level bottom to operate on, and have secured quite a variety of valuable food fish.

With the exception of the over-exploitation of the salmon fisheries on the Skeena river, this must be considered a very successful season, so far as the fisheries in this division of the district are concerned.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEWART NORRIE,
Overseer.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT NO. 3.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statistical report on the fisheries of district No. 3, which comprises Vancouver island, the Gulf islands and the adjacent mainland, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917. This report also includes a statement of the number of fur seals taken on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Although during the greater part of the year the weather was not favourable for carrying on fishing operations, yet many branches of the fisheries show a marked development since the previous year, which clearly demonstrates the vastness of the resources of the fisheries in these waters. I am pleased to report that, considering the large area of water fished, and notwithstanding the many severe gales during the year, the loss of life and property was very small, only two lives being lost and six small fishing boats destroyed. Taken in the aggregate, the returns of fish taken show a satisfactory increase.

Salmon.—The operations in this branch of the fisheries proved very successful during the past year. The total marketed value is $2,239,159, compared with $2,141,497 for the previous year. This increase is accounted for largely by the greater quantity of fall salmon taken, and the higher prices obtained for same. The number of cases of salmon canned also exceeded that of the previous year to the extent of 9,597. This increase in the pack is almost entirely attributed to the development of the industry, there being three new canneries in operation last season—

one at Blind channel, operated by the Quathiaski Canning Company; one on Lasqueti island, operated by the Gulf Islands Fishing and Canning Company; and the third at Sidney, operated by the Sidney Canning Company. The last named, however, owing to delay in commencing operations, packed only sixty cases.

The quantity of salmon exported during the past season was much in excess of that of the previous year. This was due entirely to the unusual demand for fall salmon in the markets of the United States. I am pleased to state, however, that during the coming season the great bulk of salmon caught in our waters will be canned on this side of the line, as new canneries are either in course of construction or will be erected at various points, well equipped to handle all the salmon taken. An up-to-date cannery has just been completed at Nootka, on the west coast of Vancouver island; another is being erected at Nitinat arm, also on the west coast of Vancouver island; and still another at Port San Juan. Two canneries are also in course of construction on the mainland—one in Jervis inlet and the other at Deceit bay, Lewis channel. Applications have been received for licenses to operate canneries at Comox and Crofton, on the east coast of Vancouver island.

Two branches of the salmon industry show decreases during the past season—namely, mild curing and dry salting; the former owing to the market in Europe being closed on account of the war. The dry salting fell off, not because of closed markets, but on account of the high prices paid for fresh chum salmon, which was too tempting for those who, in former years, shipped dry salted salmon to the Orient. It is very unlikely that this branch of the salmon industry will ever be revived, as the fall fish will find as ready a market and as great a demand as was found in former years by the higher grades of salmon.

The reports received from the various fishery overseers throughout the district invariably indicate that a sufficient number of salmon reached the spawning areas in the rivers and lakes throughout the district to assure of those areas being well seeded. This was particularly noticeable in the number of sockeye on the spawning areas in Anderson lake and river; also in the number of salmon that ascended the Somass and Sproat rivers.

Cod.—The cod fisheries continue to develop satisfactorily, the past season's catch being the best yet recorded; 23,036 cwts. were taken, compared with 22,840 cwts. in 1915-16. This branch of the fisheries shows a steady growth, and is expanding in various directions. This fact is, indeed, very gratifying, as the quality of cod in our waters is excellent, and as this becomes better known the demand will be much increased. I would again urge the necessity of arranging a close season for the protection of the cod. Cod fishing can be carried on during the whole year, and almost any day of the year, owing to the fact that nearly all the fishing is done in the sheltered waters between Vancouver island and the mainland. I would suggest a close season extending from the middle of January to the end of February, which is the spawning season for cod.

Herring.—The catch of herring was considerably in advance of that of the previous year, 422,815 cwts. being taken, as compared with 409,136 cwts. in 1915-16. The most pleasing feature in connection with the herring industry is the large number of cases canned during the year. The Wallace Fisheries Limited, at Uchucklesit, are the pioneers in the canning of herring on this coast, and increased their pack over that of the previous year by 24,019 cases, proving that our herring are finding their true place in the best markets. This company is to be congratulated on its enterprise in this connection. Near the close of the herring season a big demand arose for herring for bait purposes, no doubt accounted for by the fact that very few herring were being taken in the north.

Halibut.—The halibut fisheries received very little attention during the past season, which resulted in a small catch. The principal company operating out of

Victoria has not replaced the vessels lost during the previous year, which partly accounts for the small catch. The extended period of severe gales along the west coast was also detrimental to the halibut fisheries.

Soles and Flounders.—The catch and the demand for these fish is increasing annually; 841 cwts. of soles were taken during the past season, being an increase of 282 cwts. over the catch of the year previous. The catch of flounders was 1,382 cwts. as compared with 1,009 cwts. taken in 1915-16. The soles taken on this coast are a delicious fish, and find a ready market.

Trout.—This year's report shows a very small catch of trout, explained no doubt by the unusually high water in the streams, as a result of the heavy snows of the previous winter, and also by the exodus of most of our anglers to join the colours.

Clams.—The clam cannery located at Sidney, in Victoria district, is the only clam cannery that operated during the past season; 3,000 cases of clams were put up, which is a slight increase over the pack of the previous year.

Dogfish.—The dogfish or grayfish attracted considerable attention during the past season. The San Juan Canning Company, located at Friday Harbour, just across the boundary line, have canned quite a large number of these fish, and 5,460 cwts. were exported from this district for that purpose. They were very attractively put up, and will no doubt be favourably received in certain markets. There has also been a great demand for the oil obtained from the livers of these fish, and 7,505 gallons were rendered in this district. There is no doubt that this branch of the fisheries will show a big development in the future, as dogfish can be found in large quantities in nearly all the waters of the coast.

Whales.—The number of whales taken during the past season was 175. These were all taken at the Kyuquot station, which was the only station operating in the district. This is an increase of thirty-eight whales over the number captured in 1915-16. The different species taken were as follows:—

Sperm	11
Sulphurbottom	15
Bottlenose	1
Finback	94
Humpback	64
Total	175

The number of sperm whales taken during the past season was most unusual, when it is considered that only one was taken during the previous year. The whaling company intend operating the station at Sechart during the coming season, as well as the one at Kyuquot.

Fur Seals.—During the past season 138 fur seals were captured, seventy-two skins being exported, while the other sixty-six are still in possession of the buyers on the west coast of Vancouver island. This is quite a decrease from the number captured in 1915-16, and is caused no doubt by the unsettled condition of the markets owing to the war, and also by the stormy weather prevailing during the hunting season. Fur seals are hunted only on the west coast of Vancouver island, by the Indians.

I received many intimations from various parts of the district expressing satisfaction with the encouragement given by the department for the destruction of hair seals, but regrets were expressed on every hand, especially by operators on the west coast of Vancouver island, that the bounty for the destruction of sea lions had been discontinued. Sea lions are very numerous, especially in the vicinity of Clayoquot

sound and Barclay sound. The fishery overseer for the Clayoquot district reports that they go up in large numbers to the inner waters of the sound, and are proving very destructive to the salmon. Of the hair seals 252 were destroyed during the year 1916-17, and bounty has been paid on same.

Obstructions.—The removal of a number of obstructions in Rosewall creek in the Comox district has afforded an easy ascent for the salmon to reach the spawning areas in the upper part of the stream. A fish-ladder was installed at the dam lately constructed at Village bay, Valdes island. As this dam was very high, it was a difficult matter to install a fish ladder that would prove efficient, and the work was considerably delayed owing to a serious accident that occurred to the dam when under construction. As the outlet from this lake at Village bay is very short, it is most regrettable that the company did not see their way clear to build a railway for the purpose of taking their logs to the bay, as in former years this was a very important fishing area, and no doubt if proper facilities were accorded the salmon in getting to the lake, it would very soon recover its former prestige.

The conditions at Stamp River falls, mentioned in last year's report, are still unsatisfactory as regards permitting the salmon to ascend to the upper spawning areas in the river and in Great Central lake. To make conditions satisfactory at this point it would be necessary to improve and enlarge the work that has already been done. It is most important that obstructions, especially in sockeye streams, should be removed. There is nothing that can be done that will bring such satisfactory and lasting results as work of this nature. There are a number of streams obstructed by log jams, and in some cases small waterfalls. If these obstructions were removed it would open up extensive spawning areas, and tend to more prolific runs of salmon.

Owing to the increased prices paid for salmon, greater vigilance was required on the part of the fishery officers in enforcing the regulations, and as a whole the results were exceedingly satisfactory, as only a few complaints of infraction of the regulations were made.

Taking into consideration the two main objects in connection with the control of our fisheries—namely, the expansion of the industry and the conservation of the fish—it gives me great pleasure, in reviewing the operations of the past season, to be able to express my confidence that these two objects were attained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. TAYLOR,
Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S RESIDENT ENGINEER.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1917.

Owing to the abnormal world-wide conditions in existence throughout the year, the need for economy and the acute shortage of labour in British Columbia, it was found impossible to lay down and commence work upon a scheme of stream improvement sufficiently comprehensive to be commensurate with the importance of the salmon fisheries of this magnificent province. Localities which under normal conditions could have provided sufficient labour for such work have been almost entirely robbed of their men. This work can in the majority of instances only be performed during the summer and fall months while the rivers are low, and it is during this time that the greater part of the available local labour is used directly in the fishing industry.

Of two contracts which should have been completed during the year, that on the Eestall river was not even commenced, and the contractors forfeited their deposit. Scarcity of labour and the increased cost of explosives was presumably the reason for this failure. The contract has since been re-awarded and, at the time of writing, is in progress. The contract at Ellerslie channel remains uncompleted because of financial embarrassment of the contractors. This contract has likewise been cancelled, and it is hoped will be completed by the department by day labour during the present year.

Several close inspections of the Fraser river at Hell's Gate were made during the year in order that any further development in the difficulty of that passage might be dealt with during the winter months, while the water was at its lowest elevation.

During the year the Indians resident in this district asked that they be allowed to remove certain natural rock projections in the river at this point. They asserted that these projections, which formerly were of great assistance to salmon ascending the river, have, since the deposit of foreign material incident to railway construction, proved to be dangerous obstacles. Several conferences on the ground were necessary before a decision on this very important question was reached, and the department wisely refused to grant permission.

Since remedial work was commenced in the vicinity of Hell's Gate in the year 1913 the underlying principle of the work has been to restore natural conditions as far as humanly possible. A large sum of money has been spent for the purpose of restoring the channel to its present condition with this one idea in view, and even though the channel can never be restored to its original state, yet it has been rendered passable to-day to salmon at most stages of the water.

In considering this very important subject it must never be forgotten that the range between low and high water in the canyon is 90 feet, and a variety of conditions are of necessity unfolded at each changing elevation. Any future consideration that may be necessary in connection with this very difficult passage must therefore be on a very broad basis and must cover every changing condition of the river during the run.

Reports from Special Fishery Guardian Scott during the year showed that even though the run was light, yet there was no sign of blockade at any time, and the fact that four thousand salmon were taken by the Indians at Bridge river, 80 miles farther on, is proof of the improved condition of the channel.

The coming season will undoubtedly show the effect of the blockade which was occasioned in 1913, and while I expect, during a heavy run, to observe occasional delay and consequent massing of salmon below Hell's Gate, yet I am convinced that, with no new development, the passage will be successfully negotiated if due patience is exercised.

Just what effect a delay may have upon these salmon it is difficult yet to determine. The run to Adams lake, north of Chase, has been very light since the blockade occurred four years ago. Overseer Shotton reports that a greater number than ever are spawning in Chase Ripple and Little river, both of which are ideal spawning areas in the South Thompson river. It would be interesting to know whether these salmon originally came from the Adams Lake watershed and were unable to make the ascent to their natural spawning grounds and whether the reason was delay at Hell's Gate or unsuitable conditions in Adams river. Close observation should be kept on this phase by Overseer Shotton during the coming season.

The Fraser River watershed was further improved this year by the removal of log obstructions in Cayoosh creek, a tributary of the Coquihalla river. Recent investigation has shown that the spawning areas of the lower Fraser are numerous and valuable, and good results should follow from any development of these areas.

A subsidiary hatchery of simple design and plain construction was erected at Lakit creek on the Upper Pitt river during the early part of the year. Buildings

such as these are inexpensive to construct and maintain, and produce good results at a minimum cost.

When plans are completed for the further development of fish breeding throughout the province I am of the opinion that buildings such as these should be the first consideration for experimental purposes, to be replaced at a later date by more permanent structures.

During the low-water period of July and August, much time was given to the examination of streams in the Quathiaski district and on the east coast of Vancouver island in district No. 3, and in the vicinity of Namu in district No. 2. Work was performed on Hemming Bay creek, Rosewall creek in district No. 3, and in the Namu river in district No. 2.

Hemming Bay creek has been a dry creek-bed for twenty years, having been closed off at its exit from Hemming Bay lake by a dam for the purpose of diverting the waters of the lake into a logging sluice half a mile away and in close proximity to the sea. Old residents state that the lake watershed was a great spawning ground before the diversion of the creek, and even at the present time large numbers of salmon enter the bay. Upon the necessary authority being granted to reopen this spawning ground, the old dam was removed and the creek cleared of the accumulated débris of so many years, and the log sluice sealed at the upper end. Upon completion of the work the lake gradually rose and, when sufficiently high, and the old creek bed restored to its original function, the salmon at that time in the bay immediately sought it, and were seen several hundred feet above the mouth. It was unfortunate that at this time Overseer Lloyd left for overseas service, and it was impossible to ascertain whether any of these salmon reached the lake.

It should, however, be the duty of the overseer at Quathiaski, in future, to ascertain if these salmon are entering the lake. Once this is ascertained it will be known whether this area can be left for nature to build up, or whether it will be necessary to plant eyed eggs to restore its fertility. Much commendation is due to Mr. George Pidcock, of Quathiaski cove, who handled this work expeditiously and economically by day labour.

Two other creeks in this immediate vicinity, Thurston Bay creek and Chameleon Harbour creek, should have received attention at this time, but, owing to the lateness of the season at the time Hemming Bay creek was restored, they were left until another year. These creeks will be inspected again during the coming summer, and recommendations made.

Rosewall creek on the east coast of Vancouver island was seriously obstructed by a series of log jams half a mile from its mouth, and the gravel of its bed had become so piled up in places by the freshets that the creek actually flowed underground in many places, and it was impassable for salmon. A contract was awarded to a local resident for the removal of these obstructions, and sufficient was accomplished during low water to enable salmon to successfully pass up stream. This work will be completed during the present year.

A close examination was made of the various spawning areas in the Namu district, particular attention being given to the Namu Lake area, which produces sockeye. There are three separate streams flowing into Namu lake, one of which, "Namu river," stands pre-eminently above the others as a magnificent spawning ground. For a distance of one and a half miles, immediately adjoining Namu lake, this river averages from forty to fifty feet wide, of magnificent gravel bottom and mountain-fed water, furnishing one of the most ideal spawning areas I have yet seen in the north. This stream I found to be almost absolutely sealed at the mouth by an enormous log jam, which had completely turned the course of the stream into another channel, likewise similarly obstructed. Owing to the scarcity of labour in this locality it was found impossible to do the necessary work at this time, and a couple of men were secured to temporarily open a passageway through the jam in

the most convenient place to admit the passage of salmon which were already in Namu lake. This was performed successfully, and the manager of the Namu cannery stated that the salmon entered the river and travelled up stream. The removal of this obstruction has been recommended, and if labour is available during the present year a contract should be awarded in time for the run to ascend without delay.

Kiseimete, a creek on King island, reported to be a good salmon stream, was also inspected at this time. This creek descends from a lake, approximately one hundred feet above sea-level, to the sea, a distance of about half a mile, in a series of jagged falls. I was unable to remain at this creek to observe the difficulties experienced by the salmon in ascending, but I can imagine it is a hard struggle. More data must be obtained here at the time of the salmon run in order that the amount of work necessary to facilitate the passage of salmon may be ascertained.

A close survey of the area of Pender harbour was made during August, with the assistance of the crew of the F.P.S. *Fispa*, for the purpose of laying out definite areas for the herring gill-net licensees, who crowd together at fishing time to the detriment of both themselves and the herring. It was found from this survey that at least seventy nets 200 fathoms long and spaced 20 fathoms apart could be conveniently used in this area, and arrangements were made whereby the former congestion was eliminated to a great extent.

The winter months were employed mainly in compiling data accumulated during the year and in commencing the preparation of large-scale maps, four miles to the inch, for the purpose of indicating fishing areas and recording all valuable data in connection with the fisheries of British Columbia. The first portion of this map, embracing district No. 2, from cape Caution to the head of Portland canal, is now completed, and gives to the observer a graphic idea of the location of the various salmon purse and drag-seines and the gill-net areas, together with the location and owners of the various canneries. The license areas are shown in colours, each of which represents a different firm, purse-seines being shown as a hard-coloured line encircling the area, and drag-seines being shown by a hatched coloured line along the shore-line bounded by the two extremities of each license. Many difficulties were encountered in the preparation of this map, the principal ones being the incorrectness of shore line in certain charts, and the local names used for license boundaries. Inspector Williams was able to give much valuable information in this compilation, and to his familiarity with these northern waters much of the success of the compilation is attributable. The map is now complete, and shows the location of every license issued to date for the year 1917, and the gill-net areas are shown by a red shading.

It is intended that white prints of this map, all of which will have to be hand coloured, shall be prepared and the map itself will be retained in the office of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the purpose of reference.

A similar map embracing districts Nos. 1 and 3 and covering the waters from the south end of Vancouver island and the Fraser river north to cape Caution is now in course of preparation, and will be completed as soon as possible. The possession of these maps, besides giving a graphic idea of the fishing industry of this province, will doubtless prove of great value in administration, and will more than repay the department for the expense of production.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McHUGH,

Fisheries Engineer.

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 1, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	242,966	1,543,033			
" used fresh	"			46,525	930,500	
" " (exported to U.S.A.)	"			99,456	397,824	
" canned	cases.			106,440	798,300	
" salted (dry	cwt.			5,500	55,000	
" mild cured				108	1,350	
" smoked	"			317	5,706	
						2,188,680
Cod (Black	"	31,473	162,226			
" used fresh	"			22,908	183,264	
" green—salted	"			231	2,310	
" dried	"			13	162	
" kippered	"			4,032	76,608	
						262,344
Herring	"	42,165	125,897			
" used fresh	"			34,060	119,210	
" dry salted	"			876	8,760	
" smoked	"			3,218	27,353	
" pickled	brl.			60	600	
						155,923
Shad	cwt.	55	418			
" used fresh	"			55		
						827
Halibut	"	46,297	353,051			
" used fresh	"			46,211	554,532	
" smoked	"			43	774	
						555,306
Flounders	"	480	960	480		3,840
Smelts	"	1,635	10,083	1,635		16,350
Octopus	"	161	1,229	161		2,012
Oulachons	"	276	1,437	276		2,208
Whiting	"	87	316	87		1,087
Sturgeon	"	730	6,015	730		13,110
Perch	"	740	4,317	740		9,250
Soles	"	2,097	10,485	2,097		26,212
Skate	"	666	1,789	666		5,328
Shrimps	"	219	2,766	219		4,380
Oysters	brl.	1,562	20,788	1,562		28,897
Clams	"	3,331	13,324			
" used fresh	"			3,331		33,310
Crabs	cwt.	2,954	17,724	2,954		29,540
Salmon Roe	"			1,752		17,520
Fish oil	gal.			10,362		5,181
Fertilizer	tons.			167		5,319
Totals			2,275,858			3,366,652
The undernoted is in addition to the above statement:—						
Landed in American Bottoms.						
Halibut (fresh)	cwt.	8,834	70,672	8,834		70,672
Cod (fresh)	"	1,987	9,935	1,987		9,935
Sturgeon	"	1	9	1		9
Shad	"	6	36	6		36
Home Consumption.—						
All varieties (Indians	"	640,400	1,921,200	640,400		1,921,200
(Whites)	"	350,000	2,100,000	350,000		2,100,000
						4,101,852

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

STATEMENT of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 1, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the year 1916-17.

——	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 251)	4	107,500
Sailing and gasolene vessels	39	189,950
Boats (snil)	1,179	80,545
" (gasolene)	1,319	527,200
Carrying smacks	.....	.....
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	2,937	502,750
Halibut dories	46	4,600
Halibut Gear (Skates)	500	5,000
Hand Lines	500	1,250
Crab Traps	440	4,400
Oil Factory	1	43,500
Salmon canneries	33	896,873
Trawls	35	1,750
Freezers and ice-houses	5	547,500
Smoke and fish-houses	7	46,250
Fishing piers and wharves	15	38,847
	.....	2,997,915

Number of men employed on vessels	354
" " boats	4,480
" " carrying smacks	.....
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	2,109
	6,943

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.															Fishing Gear.				
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.						Gill Nets.		Seines.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(40 tons and over). Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
				$					$			$		$				$		$	
1	Skeena River	2	45	10,000	8	.....	2	27	100,000	62	879	87,900	.....	.....	1,826		1,062	318,600	17	8,500	1
2	Prince Rupert	4	386	196,124	83	3	5	23	149,506	209	.....	.....	56	36,000	109		..	.....	6	3,000	2
3	Rivers Inlet	4	125	19,000	16	....	.....	14	40,000	28	700	28,500	..	.....	750		750	225,000	2	1,000	3
4	Naas River	1	26	6,000	4	.....	....	12	30,000	24	286	28,600	..	..	600		550	165,000	12	13,000	4
5	North Coast	4	136	30,000	21	...	....	19	40,000	38	340	20,400	..		600		394	118,200	45	28,800	5
6	Queen Charlotte Islands	6	215	133,000	61	.....	1	4	29,600	15	176	7,400	66	27,200	350		6	1,800	13	7,900	6
	Totals	21	933	394,124	193	3	8	99	389,106	376	2,381	172,800	122	63,200	4,235		2,762	828,600	95	62,200	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.								Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		*Skates of Gear.		Hand Lines.		Salmon Traps.		Salmon Canneries.		Whaling Stations.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
			$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Skeena River	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	13	705,000	....	....	4	133,000	...	...	13	134,000	1,020	1
2	Prince Rupert	2,500	42,500	2,000	2,000	...	....	1	60,000	..	....	1	450,000	....	...	2	22,000	120	2
3	Rivers Inlet	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	7	400,000	..	.....		.....	.....	.	8	68,000	650	3
4	Naas River	....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,000	5	255,000	...	.....	1	34,000	...	.	7	45,000	400	4
5	North Coast	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8	340,000		.....	1	45,000	1	5,000	10	68,000	700	5
6	Queen Charlotte Islands	.....	.....	924	924	..	.....	2	80,000	2	75,855	2	120,000	1	5,000	6	36,000	182	6
	Totals	2,500	42,500	2,924	2,924	2	6,000	36	1,840,000	2	75,855	9	782,000	2	10,000	46	373,000	3,072	

*1 skate=400 fathoms.

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green the year

	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Cod.		Herring.		Soles.	
		*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$
1	Skeena River	202,655	607,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Prince Rupert	22,771	68,313	8,862	44,310	19,700	19,700	2,213	11,065
3	Rivers Inlet	71,721	215,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Naas River	106,416	319,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	North Coast	178,979	536,937	.....	.....	11,350	11,350	.....	.....
6	Queen Charlotte Islands	62,241	186,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	644,783	1,934,349	8,862	44,310	31,050	31,050	2,213	11,065

* Cwt.=100 pounds.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in COLUMBIA, during

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Salmon, mild cured, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, smoked, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, used as bait, brl.
1	Skeena River	2,100	223,158	.....	6,434	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Prince Rupert	11,995	.....	.....	8,082	7,332	765	796	9,054
3	Rivers Inlet	.....	85,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Naas River	.....	126,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	North Coast	322	212,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,441
6	Queen Charlotte Islands	.....	64,081	8,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	14,417	711,996	8,413	14,516	7,332	765	796	14,495
	Rates $	12 50	7 50	12 50	20	10	15	12 50	2 50
	Values $	180,212	5,339,970	105,162	290,320	73,320	11,475	9,950	36,237
	Total value								

* Cwt.=100 pound. † Quintal=112 pounds.

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CATCH.

state in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Halibut.		Smelts.		Oulachons.		Sturgeon.		Clams.		Fur Seals.		Crabs.		Whales.		
Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Brl.	$	No.	$	Cwt.	$	No.	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
68,773	550,184	40	240	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	21	630	162	810	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	450	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	96,444	6
68,773	550,184	40	240	10,950	54,750	5	25	1,000	2,000	21	630	162	810	228	96,444	

MARKETED.

a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH the year 1916-17.

Herring, canned, cases.	Soles, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Oulachons, used fresh, cwt.	Sturgeon, used fresh, cwt.	Clams used fresh, brl.	Crabs, used fresh, cwt.	Fertilizer, tons.	Seal Fur Skins, Number.	Boneneal, tons.	Gill Bone, tons.	Fish Oil, gal.	Whale Oil, gal.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2,213	68,773	40	.....	5	.....	162	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
666	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	743	.....	373	23	15,664	289,980	6
666	2,213	68,773	40	10,950	5	1,000	162	743	21	373	23	15,664	289,980	
12	10	20	12 50	5	10	2	7	42	30	23	100	40c.	50c.	
7,992	22,130	1,375,460	500	54,750	50	2,000	1,134	31,206	630	8,579	2,300	6,265	144,990	

..... $7,704,632

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kind of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	Cwts.	644,783	1,934,349			
" used fresh	"			14,417	180,212	
" canned	Cases.			711,996	5,339,970	
" salted (dry)	Cwts.			8,413	105,162	
" mild cured	"			14,516	290,320	
						5,915,664
Cod	"	8,862	44,310			
" used fresh	"			7,332	73,320	
" kippered	"			765	11,475	84,795
Herring	"	31,050	31,050			
" canned	Cases.			666	7,992	
" smoked	Cwts.			796	9,950	
" used as bait	Brls.			14,495	36,237	
						54,179
Soles	Cwts.	2,213	11,065			
" used fresh	"			2,213		22,130
Halibut, used fresh	"	68,773	550,184	68,773		1,375,460
Smelts	"	40	240	40		500
Oulachons	"	10,950	54,750	10,950		54,750
Sturgeon	"	5	25	5		50
Clams	Brls.	1,000	2,000			
" used fresh	"			1,000		2,000
Crabs	Cwts.	162	810	162		1,134
Fur Seals	No.	21	630			
Fur Seal Skins	"			21		630
Whales	"	228	96,444			
Fish Oil	Galls.			15,664		6,265
Whale Oil	"			289,980		144,990
Fertilizer	Tons.			743		31,206
Bonemeal	"			373		8,579
Gillbone	"			23		2,300
Totals			2,725,857			7,704,632
The undernoted is in addition to the above Statement Landed in American bottoms:—						
Halibut, fresh	Cwts.	126,783	1,014,264	126,783		1,014,264
Cod, fresh	"	595	2,975	595		2,975
Salmon, fresh	"	862	2,586	862		2,586
Smets, fresh	"	40	240	40		240
Total						1,020,065

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 933)	21	394,124
Sailing and gasolene vessels	110	389,106
Boats (sail)	2,381	172,800
" (gasolene)	122	63,200
Gill nets	2,762	828,600
Seines	95	62,200
Skates of Gear (400 F=1 Skate)	2,500	42,500
Hand lines	2,924	2,924
Salmon traps	2	6,000
Salmon canneries	36	1,840,000
Freezers and Ice-houses	9	782,000
Smoke and Fish-houses	2	10,000
Fishing Piers and Wharves	46	373,000
Whaling Stations	2	75,855
Total		5,042,309

Number of men employed on vessels	569
" " boats	4,235
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	3,072
	7,876

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.																	Number.
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(40 tons and over). Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	
				$					$			$		$			$		
1	Nanaimo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	39,100	38	.....	.....	174	130,750	368	75	18,750	.....	1
2	Victoria Cowichan	1	60	20,000	7	.....	3	.....	41,000	20	.....	.....	71	65,800	142	20	8,000	.....	2
3	Alberni	1	76	32,800	10	.....	2	6	51,100	20	20	2,000	101	51,000	152	8	1,400	.....	3
4	Clayoquot	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	40,500	22	.....	.....	33	17,000	38	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Quatsino	3	98	75,000	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Alert Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	30,000	15	25	2,268	10	7,350	64	13	821	19	6
7	Quathiaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	55,000	37	48	1,920	54	27,000	145	11	2,650	.....	7
8	Comox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,500	13	.....	.....	6	1,400	6	1	1,600	2	8
9	Pender Harbour	1 2	25	6,000	7	.....	.....	5	9,700	60	125	3,125	327	151,920	633	43	83,600	68	9
	Totals	7	259	133,800	57	1	14	37	272,900	225	219	9,353	776	452,220	1,548	171	116,821	89	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.								Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Hand Lines		Salmon Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Whaling Stations.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
			$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		
1	Nanaimo	163	36,300	175	350	1	42,200							19	60,100	2	4,000	311	1
2	Victoria Cowichan	77	100,150	800	1,600	3	89,000	1	3,000			3	125,500	3	1,090	14	38,500	303	2
3	Alberni	46	10,000	200	500	1	136,500			1	45,000	2	152,500	7	28,000	6	10,500	265	3
4	Clayoquot	5	6,800	30	1,100	1	50,000									2	3,000	60	4
5	Quatsino			25	50	1	22,500			1	55,000					2	6,000	75	5
6	Alert Ba	81	20,290	125	250	4	114,500					1	8,000			3	9,200	264	6
7	Quathiaski	58	11,640	500	1,000	3	100,000					1	1,000			2	1,800	251	7
8	Comox	8	2,250																8
9	Pender Harbour	227	31,810	216	1,305	1	10,000							3	2,200	2	1,200	88	9
	Totals	665	219,240	2,071	6,155	15	564,700	1	3,000	2	100,000	7	287,000	32	91,690	33	74,200	1,617	

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Cod.		Herring.		Halibut.		Flounders.		Smelts.		Trout.		Oulachons.		Soles.		Number.
		*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	
1	Nanaimo	21,659	130,760	7,078	29,112	320,795	320,795	.....	.....	310	620	24	168	12	120	.....	.....	222	888	1
2	Victoria Cowichan	28,064	177,752	1,631	7,155	544	544	6,684	33,420	208	416	135	945	76	760	.....	.....	235	940	2
3	Alberni	30,099	181,834	776	3,380	51,121	51,121	750	3,750	25	50	.....	.....	11	110	.....	.....	5	20	3
4	Clayoquot	6,536	39,568	54	270	400	400	130	650	14	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Quatsino	202	1,212	31	155	9	9	151	755	31	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Alert Bay	32,022	192,132	418	1,708	6	6	135	675	36	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	2,040	195	780	6
7	Quathiaski	51,382	308,292	4,460	18,700	11	11	140	700	175	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,600	.....	.....	7
8	Comox	130	780	178	794	9	9	.....	.....	20	40	.....	.....	8	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Pender Harbour	24,301	146,145	8,410	34,687	49,920	49,920	2	10	563	1,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	736	9
	Not included above	114,288	171,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	308,683	1,349,907	23,036	95,961	422,815	422,815	7,992	39,960	1,382	2,764	159	1,113	107	1,070	1,430	4,640	841	3,361	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Dog-fish. (for food).		Skate.		Tom-cod.		Mixed Fish.		Clams.		Fur Seals.		Crabs.		Whales.		Number.
		*Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Cwt.	$	Brl.	$	No.	$	Cwt.	$	No.	$	
1	Nanaimo			16	48	12	60			362	724			96	288			1
2	Victoria Cowichan			75	225	36	180	167	501	3,164	6,328			43	129			2
3	Alberni			4	12	7	35							6	18			3
4	Clayoquot									6	12	138	1,380	6	18			4
5	Quatsino													3	9	175	52,500	5
6	Alert Bay			6	18	15	75	18	54	403	806			3	9			6
7	Quathiaski			7	21	7	35			235	470			3	9			7
8	Comox			8	24	6	30			37	74			4	12			8
9	Pender Harbour			4	12			2,700	8,100					2	6			9
	Not included above	5,460	1,911															
	Totals	5,460	1,911	120	360	83	415	2,885	8,655	4,207	8,414	138	1,380	166	498	175	52,500	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, mild cured, cwt.	Salmon, smoked, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Herring, canned, cases.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait brl.	Herring, dry salted, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Oulachans, used fresh, cwt.	Number.
1	Nanaimo	806	24,825	.....	.....	7,078	205	.....	.....	14,000	172,112	.....	310	24	12	.....	1
2	Victoria Cowichan	9,368	21,092	.....	576	1,631	544	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,684	208	135	76	.....	2
3	Alberni	10,569	22,967	159	.....	776	24,481	35,487	600	.....	.....	750	25	.....	11	.....	3
4	Clayoquot	352	7,362	.....	.....	54	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	14	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Quatsino	202	.....	.....	.....	31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	31	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Alert Bay	254	37,819	.....	.....	418	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	36	.....	.....	630	6
7	Quathiaski	3,340	57,193	.....	.....	4,460	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	175	.....	.....	800	7
8	Comox	130	.....	.....	.....	178	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	8	.....	8
9	Pender Harbour	19,789	5,371	.....	.....	8,410	28,605	.....	6,930	262	.....	2	563	.....	.....	.....	9
	†Not included above	114,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	159,098	176,629	159	576	23,036	54,270	35,487	7,530	14,262	172,112	7,992	1,382	159	107	1,430	
	Rates $	5 67	7 50	12 50	18	9	3 50	6	10	2	1 70	12	8	10	25	8	
	Values $	902,086	1,324,718	1,987	10,368	207,324	189,945	212,922	75,300	28,524	292,590	95,904	11,056	1,590	2,675	11,440	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Exported fresh to U.S.A.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Soles, used fresh, cwt.	Dog-fish, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh, bri.	Clams and Quahaugs, canned, cases.	Dulse, Crabs, Cockles, and other shell fish, used fresh, cwt.	Dog-fish Oil, gal.	Fur Seal Skins, Number.	Bonemeal, tons.	Fertilizer, ton.	Gillbone, ton.	Whale Oil, gal.	Number.
1	Nanaimo	222	.....	16	12	.....	362	.....	96	4,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Victoria Cowichan	235	.....	75	36	167	161	3,000	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Alberni	5	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Clayoquot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Quatsino	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	170	484	104	240,300	5
6	Alert Bay	.....	.....	6	15	18	403	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Quathiaski	195	.....	7	7	.....	235	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Comox	.....	.....	8	6	.....	37	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Pender Harbour	184	.....	4	.....	2,700	.....	.....	2	3,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	†Not included above	.....	5,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	841	5,460	120	83	2,885	1,207	3,000	166	7,505	138	170	484	104	240,300	
	Rates	10	35c.	8	8	6	5	7 50	8	60c.	30	22	40	10	44c	
	Values	8,410	1,911	960	664	17,310	6,035	22,500	1,328	4,503	4,140	3,740	19,360	1,040	105,732	

Total value.....$3,566,062

* Cwt.=100 pounds. † Exported fresh to U.S.A.

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	Cwts.	308,683	1,349,907			
" used fresh	"			159,098	902,086	
" canned	Cases.			176,629	1,324,718	
" smoked	Cwts.			576	10,368	
" mild cured	"			159	1,987	
						2,239,159
Cod, (black)	"	23,036	95,961			
" used fresh	"			23,036		207,324
" dried	"					
Herring	"	422,815	422,815			
" used fresh	"			54,270	189,945	
" canned	Cases.			35,487	212,922	
" dry salted	Cwts.			172,112	292,590	
" pickled	Brls.			7,530	75,300	
" used as bait	Brls.			14,262	28,524	799,281
Halibut, used fresh	Cwts.	7,992	39,960	7,992		95,904
Flounders	"	1,382	2,764	1,382		11,056
Smelts	"	159	1,113	159		1,590
Trout	"	107	1,070	107		2,675
Oulachons	"	1,430	4,640	1,430		11,440
Soles	"	841	3,364	841		8,410
Dogfish	"	5,460	1,911	5,460		1,911
Skate	"	120	360	120		960
Tom Cod	"	83	415	83		664
Mixed fish	"	2,885	8,655	2,885		17,310
Clams	Brls.	4,207	8,414			
" used fresh	"			1,207	6,035	
" canned	Cases.			3,000	22,500	
						28,535
Crabs	Cwts.	166	498	166		1,328
Fur Seals	No.	138	1,380			
Fur Seal Skins	"			138		4,140
Whales	"	175	52,500			
Dog-fish Oil	Galls.			7,505		4,503
Whale Oil	"			240,300		105,732
Whale Bone Meal	Tons.			170		3,740
Whale Fertilizer	"			484		19,360
Whale Gillbone	"			104		1,040
Totals			1,995,727			3,566,062

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of BRITISH for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 259)	7	133,800
Sailing and gasolene vessels	52	272,900
Boats (sail)	219	9,353
" (gasolene)	776	452,220
Carrying smacks	171	116,821
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	665	219,240
Weirs	.....	.....
Trawls	.....	.....
Hand Lines	2,071	6,155
Whaling stations	2	100,000
Salmon canneries	15	564,700
Clam "	1	3,000
Freezers and Ice-houses	7	287,000
Smoke and Fish-houses	32	91,690
Fishing Piers and Wharves	33	74,200
Total	.....	2,331,079

Number of men employed on vessels	282
" " boats	1,548
" " carrying smacks	89
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	1,617
	3,536

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the whole Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$
Salmon	cwt.	1,196,432	4,827,289			
" used fresh	"			319,496	2,410,622	
" canned	cases			995,065	7,462,988	
" salted (dry)	cwt.			13,913	160,162	
" mild cured	"			14,783	293,657	
" smoked	"			893	16,074	
						10,343,503
Cod	cwt.	63,371	302,497			
" used fresh	"			53,276	463,908	
" green—salted	"			231	2,310	
" dried	"			13	162	
" kippered	"			4,797	88,083	
						554,463
Herring	cwt.	496,030	579,762			
" used fresh	"			88,330	309,155	
" canned	cases			36,153	220,914	
" smoked	cwt.			4,014	37,303	
" dry salted	"			172,988	301,350	
" pickled	brl.			7,590	75,900	
" used as bait	"			28,757	64,761	
						1,009,383
Whiting	cwt.	87	316	87		1,087
Shad	"	55	418			
" used fresh	"			55		825
Octopus	"	161	1,229	161		2,012
Halibut	"	123,062	943,195			
" used fresh	"			122,976	2,025,896	
" smoked	"			43	774	
						2,026,670
Flounders	"	1,862	3,724	1,862		14,896
Smelts	"	1,834	11,436	1,834		18,440
Trout	"	107	1,070	107		2,675
Oulachons	"	12,656	60,827	12,656		68,398
Soles	"	5,151	24,914	5,151		56,752
Sturgeon	"	735	6,040	735		13,190
Perch	"	740	4,317	740		9,250
Skate	"	786	2,149	786		6,288
Tom-cod	"	83	415	83		664
Dog fish	"	5,460	1,911	5,460		1,911
Mixed fish	"	2,885	8,655	2,885		17,310
Shrimps	"	219	2,766	219		4,380
Oysters	brl.	1,562	20,788	1,562		28,897
Clams	"	8,538	23,738			
" used fresh	"			5,538	41,345	
" canned	cases			3,000	22,500	
						63,845
Crabs	cwt.	3,282	19,032	3,282		32,002
Fur seals	No.	159	2,010			
Fur seal skins	"			159		4,770
Salmon Roe	cwt.			1,752		17,520
Whales	No.	403	148,944			
Fish oil	gal.			33,531		15,949
Whale oil	"			530,280		250,722
Bone meal	ton			543		12,319
Gill bone	"			127		3,340
Fertilizer	"			1,394		55,885
Totals			6,997,442			14,637,346

RECAPITULATION of Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the Whole Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$	$
The undernoted is in addition to the above statement:—					
Landed in American Bottoms—					
Halibut ..... cwt.	135,617	1,084,936	135,617	.....	1,084,936
Cod ..... "	2,582	12,910	2,582	.....	12,910
Sturgeon ..... "	1	9	1	.....	9
Shad ..... "	6	36	6	.....	36
Salmon ..... "	862	2,586	862	.....	2,586
Smelts ..... "	40	240	40	.....	240
Home Consumption—					
All varieties (Indians) ..... cwt.	640,400	1,921,200	640,400	.....	1,921,200
All varieties (Whites) ..... "	350,000	2,100,000	350,000	.....	2,100,000
					$5,121,917

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the whole Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the year 1916-17.

——	Number.	Value.
		$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 1,443)	32	635,424
Sailing and gasoline vessels	201	851,956
Boats (sail)	3,779	262,698
" (gasolene)	2,217	1,042,620
Carrying smacks	171	116,821
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	6,459	1,612,790
Halibut dories	46	4,600
Trawls	35	1,750
Hand lines	5,495	10,329
Crab traps	440	4,400
Halibut gear (skates)	3,000	47,500
Salmon canneries	84	3,301,573
Salmon traps	2	6,000
Freezers and ice-houses	21	1,616,500
Smoke and fish-houses	41	147,940
Fishing piers and wharves	94	486,047
Whaling stations	4	175,855
Oil factories	1	43,500
Clam canneries	1	3,000
		10,371,303

Number of men employed on vessels	1,205
" " boats	10,263
" " carrying smacks	89
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	6,798
	18,355

APPENDIX 10.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE.

The following reports on the work of the vessels comprising the Fisheries Patrol fleet in 1916-17, are submitted by the Inspectors whose districts the boats respectively serve.

NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 2.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "C" AND "E."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Patrol Boat "C."

Sir,—Patrol boat *C*. Captain Edward DeYoung, commenced patrol work on that part of the county of Halifax, where the lobster fishing season ends May 31, and made his first daily report on June 10. He continued to patrol that portion of the coast until the fishing season east of Halifax ended, when he extended his patrol work to Canso, in Guysborough county. On July 6, overseer John A. Dillon was on board and visited the lobster factories in his division as far as Isaacs Harbour. During the patrol work, the services of this boat were useful in conveying fish inspector Gray from place to place, where he gave instructions regarding the curing of herring. Owing to a leak, the boat was at the dockyard in Halifax from September 2 to September 13. Again on October 19, it was discovered that the leak was in the shaft tubes and the boat was sent to the dockyard for repairs where she remained until November 18. On December 7 she met with an accident to the rudder and was at the dockyard for repairs until December 14. There was only one instance in which the law was violated, some few traps were set at Eastern Passage, during the time the boat was at the dockyard, when the officer in charge proceeded with Overseer Rowlings in another boat and destroyed the traps.

Patrol Boat "E."

In charge of Captain Manson B. Fanning, was engaged in May and June in conveying lobster spawn from the different lobster factories in Guysborough county to the hatchery at Canso. At the commencement of the close season for lobsters, the work of patrolling the straits of Northumberland from the Gut of Canso to New Brunswick was taken up, and a vigorous patrol maintained up to December 1. By grappling with trawls, 863 traps were found and broken, and about 1,100 pounds of rope and 19 anchors confiscated. The latter were disposed of by tender, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Receiver General. During the season the services of the boat were used to enforce the Sunday close-time for salmon nets.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. HOCKIN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

District No. 3.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "A," "B," "F" AND "SEARCH."

"A."

Patrol boat *A*, Captain Hadley Blackford, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled the coast waters of Queens and Shelburne counties. The number of miles covered during the time she was in commission, up to January 5, 1917, when she was ordered to report at St. John, N.B., was 2,474. Sixty-six traps, illegally set, were destroyed and thirty-four lobsters liberated.

"B."

Patrol boat *B*, Captain John M. Bateman, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled 2,138 miles, along the coast waters of Digby county. Fifty-three lobster traps, illegally set, were confiscated and sixty-two lobsters released. On January 5 1917, the boat was sent to St. John.

"Search."

Patrol boat *Search*, Captain Benjamin Wright, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled the coast waters of Lunenburg county until December 15. During this period she covered 3,633 miles. Seventy-nine lobster traps were destroyed.

"F."

Patrol boat *F*, Captain Chas. Blades, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled the waters of Yarmouth county until December 20, when she was laid up for the winter. During the time she was in commission 2,228 miles were patrolled and the captain seized 148 lobster traps and liberated 364 lobsters.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. MARSHALL,

Acting Inspector of Fisheries.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "PHALAROPE," "G" AND "SEA GULL."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

"Phalarope."

Sir,—The *Phalarope*, Capt. Arthur Mitchell, was in commission during the whole year. This boat patrols the entire district, excepting Grand Manan Island. Very few infractions of the regulations were reported. Less illegal seining was done this year than any previous one. No fish were destroyed by explosives in Passamaquoddy Bay. A considerable number of lobster traps were destroyed during the close season. In addition to ordinary patrol duties the *Phalarope* carried quantities of salmon and trout fry from the St. John Hatchery to different places in the district.

"G."

Patrol boat *G*, Capt. Coleman Green, was also in commission during the whole season. The chief duty of this boat is in connection with the lobster regulations—having the size limit observed during the open season and to prevent illegal fishing during the close season. Lobster regulations were well observed. A number of traps that were put out a few days before the season opened were destroyed and a quantity of lobsters found in a car were liberated.

"*Sea Gull.*"

The *Sea Gull*, in charge of Overseer Worrell, was again in commission from August 1 to December 1. This boat is used principally to prevent illegal fishing for sardines. With the large territory which Mr. Worrell has it would be quite impossible for him to cover it without such a boat. With this boat he is able to go over the whole district every day, if necessary. He succeeded in having the regulations well observed. A new engine was placed in the boat before she went in commission. It gave good satisfaction.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. CALDER,

Inspector of Fisheries.

District No. 2.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "HUDSON," "EN-AVANT" AND "GLADYS F."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

"*Hudson.*"

Sir,—Captain Goodwin of Patrol Steamer *Hudson* began patrol service on May 20 between Cape Tormentine and Chockfish, including the districts of Shemogue, Cape Bald, Shediac, and Buctouche.

On June 1 went on salmon patrol duty at the mouth of Miramichi river and bay, to prevent salmon net drifters from operating inside the three-mile limit, and, as far as I could learn, carried on a good work, no violations being reported.

On August 10 and 11 patrolled between Point Escuminac and Chockfish to ascertain if all lobster traps were removed, and returned to Miramichi Bay on salmon patrol until August 22, when I instructed him to proceed as far as Baie Verte, taking in the different districts of Point Sapin, Richibucto Cape, Chockfish, Buctouche, Cocagne, and Shediac to ascertain if any lobster fishing was carried on; after which he returned to Miramichi Bay.

On August 24, on report received that illegal lobster fishing was being carried on at or near Richibucto Cape, Captain Goodwin proceeded at once to this district, and on the evening of that day reported from Buctouche that he had seized three boats and arrested five men found fishing near Richibucto Cape.

On August 30 the *Hudson* was sent to carry Mr. Cowie to Miscou. On September 3, this boat was put on the district between Richibucto Cape and Cape Tormentine and patrolled this district for illegal lobster fishing until November 14 when she was made ready for winter quarters.

Good work was accomplished with this boat all through the season. Several lobster lines and traps were destroyed and illegal lobster fishing was prevented between Escuminac and Cape Tormentine.

Captain Goodwin was ready and willing at all times, day or night, when necessity called, to do duty, and not only the captain but the whole crew took an interest in their work and all worked together to do everything possible and discharged their duties faithfully, and well.

Several times I accompanied them on patrol work during the summer and I feel it my duty to report that Captain Goodwin is not only a careful, capable officer, but a very conscientious officer, always ready and anxious to do his duty.

Patrol boat "En-Avant."

This boat was in charge of Overseer Edmond Arseneau, of Inkerman, who went on duty August 13 and patrolled the waters around Shippegan and Miscou Islands, Little River, and St. Simon, also Little Pokemouche, until the 1st of October; in all thirty-nine days.

This district, especially Shippegan and Miscou Islands, were the notorious places where illegal fishing was carried on. Last season there was less than ever, but I have a report from special quarters, that I keep in close touch with, that there was still some illegal fishing carried on. The officer in charge of this boat accomplished a great deal and destroyed much gear that was illegally set. I find that the officers on shore do not give as much assistance as they should. Illegal fishing has been carried on for so long in this district that it requires strong, capable officers to have the regulations enforced.

Patrol Boat "Gladys F."

This boat was engaged to patrol the route from Point Sapin to Chockfish. I found that she was not suitable, being too small to do good work and I discharged her on August 27.

This district is important and will require a special officer on shore from the 25th of June to November 1, as Overseer Hannah is too far from the outside shore and has too much territory to cover.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. MORRISON,

Inspector of Fisheries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "D," "J. L. NELSON," AND "RICHMOND."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,

Ottawa.

"D" (Capt. J. B. McCarthy.)

SIR,—This boat was launched May 6. Left Tignish for Georgetown May 15. Went to Miminegash; arrived in Summerside on the 16th; left for Charlottetown May 17, but returned to Summerside, finding the weather too rough, and remained in Summerside until the 20th on account of continued storm. Left on the 20th, and arrived in Charlottetown on the same day. Repairs to boat in Charlottetown and ice off the coast necessitated a delay until the 26th. Went to Georgetown on the 28th

and continued collecting spawn until the 25th of June; then returned to Charlottetown, had repairs made to smoke stack on the 27th and remained until the 29th; then left for Tignish and arrived on July 3.

Owing to rough weather lay at Tignish until 7th, and then continued patrolling every day that was fit for boat to be out until the end of the season, between Tignish, North Cape, Miminegash, and East Point, with headquarters at Miminegash.

The following is a summary of operations during 1916:—

Distance patrolled	About 2,620 miles.
No. of traps destroyed	" 1,450 "
Amount of rope seized	" 2,600 lbs.
No. of anchors seized	9

"J. L. Nelson" (Captain M. W. Wrayton).

This boat arrived in Summerside from Halifax on July 11, detained until 13th; left for Tignish; commenced patrolling between Tignish, Kildare, Alberton, Goose Harbour, and Cascumpeque Bay, and continued up to the 11th of September, then returned to Halifax, doing excellent work during the season.

Destroyed about 1,800 traps; took 44 anchors and 53 coils of rope.

"Richmand" (Capt. Peter I. Cameron).

The boat was placed in commission about the 20th of April, and the ice was clear of the Bay on the 27th. Some of the lobster factories opened about the 7th of May. No lobster lines were run before the opening of the season.

The quahaug season, which opened in May, was not a successful one, owing to the prices prevailing; and although I went to the different parts of the bay where fishing is permitted, I found only a few men engaged at the work, and those only for a few days during the lobster season.

We called at the different lobster factories and examined the catches of the fishermen in order to see that no spawn or berried lobsters were taken. Although spawn fish seemed plentiful, the fishermen, it appeared, wanted to protect them, and we found only a few, which were returned to the water.

After the close of the lobster season we were almost daily on duty, as we expected illegal fishing. About 300 traps were destroyed. Some of the rope which was seized was not considered worth saving so it was cut in pieces and thrown overboard.

The oyster season opened on October 1. A great many men were engaged in this industry, although oysters were not so plentiful as in former years, owing to the disease which I have already reported. Fishermen did well, and prices were good. A fine season's work was done in Grand River. In other parts of Richmond Bay the catch was small, as both public and private beds seem to be diseased.

The smelt season opened in October. Fishing, as a rule, however, did not commence until late in November, as the majority of the fishermen were engaged in oyster fishing. The season proved to be the most successful one for many years.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE "WALDREN W."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith a statement of the movements of the patrol boat *Waldron W* and of the work performed during the season of 1916.

Having received instructions from you to have the patrol boat ready and placed in commission on the arrival of the fishing fleet for bait at the Magdalen Islands, I took charge of the *Waldron W* on the 8th of May, and began patrol of the different fishing stations at the Magdalens, where baiting is usually carried on. This work was performed all through the baiting season, the months of May and June. During that time about one hundred and sixty-four vessels visited the islands to purchase herring for bait or for smoking purposes. About forty United States vessels purchased bait here, all being provided with *modus vivendi* licenses, five of which were obtained at the Magdalen Islands.

The spring season's catch was good and the weather favourable throughout. No gales were experienced as in the previous season and consequently there was no loss of nets or gear of any kind.

Owing to the unusually late date on which the ice moved away, especially in the Strait of Canso, vessels were prevented from reaching the Magdalens early in the season. The people of Amherst Island engaged in the herring business, were, therefore, not as successful as in some seasons.

At the close of the baiting season I was employed in patrolling the different lagoons of House Harbour, Grand Entry and Havre aux Basques where lobster fishing is prohibited throughout the year. While thus occupied I destroyed eighty-six traps and seized and confiscated about two hundred and ten fathoms of rope.

The fishermen are beginning to realize the beneficial effect of the protection of the lagoons and the saving of the lobster spawn. The results are to be seen in the spring catch which has increased during the last two years in a very noticeable manner; and the lobster industry which was thought to be doomed here a few years ago is now progressing remarkably well.

I wish also to note that the fishermen are fishing more for cod. The firm of Gordon Pew Company of Gloucester, Mass., has had a representative at the Magdalens who bought practically all of the codfish taken here this year. Together with Mr. Silver of Lunenburg, they have given a remarkable impetus to this industry; somewhat neglected of late years. The high prices obtained have acted as a stimulant to the fishermen who have gone into codfishing, knowing they would obtain prices nearer the value of their fish than they had ever had before.

Having been instructed that the services of the *Waldron W* would be dispensed with on the 1st of November, 1916, I accordingly delivered this boat to its owner and discharged the crew, having ended a most successful season.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CAPTAIN WM. ARSENAULT.

MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE "BRADBURY"—CAPTAIN H. BRYAN.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The "Bradbury" was fitted out early in the spring and used for gathering pickerel spawn; after which she was engaged in patrol work.

The boat went into winter quarters on November 22.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. HOWELL,
Inspector of Fisheries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith my annual report on the services performed by the fishery patrol launches of District No. 1 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. As you are aware the department has five gasolene launches employed continually patrolling the different portions of this district, protecting the spawning grounds and enforcing the regulations.

Launch "Swan."

This launch is commanded by Capt. Thos. Heinbrough. She is 44 ft. long by 10 ft. beam, and is equipped with a 4 cy. 4 cyc. Eastern Standard engine of 32-37 nominal h.p. She is well suited for the service and was employed during the year patrolling the water of the Straits of Georgia, Boundary Bay, Fraser River and tributaries including Coquitlam, Pitt, Lillooet and Sumas Rivers, Gilleys Slough and Silver Creek, and Pitt and Sumas Lakes. She also made a number of trips to Howe Sound and Indian River on special patrol, also the crew assisted in collecting ova for the Pitt Lake, Harrison Lake, and New Westminster Hatcheries. During the season she logged approximately 7,072 miles.

Launch "Foam".

This launch until the 31st July last, was in command of Captain S. Waddell, who at that time volunteered for Overseas Patrol Service.

Since the 31st July this launch has been commanded by Capt. C. J. House. She is 45 ft. long by 10 ft. beam, and is equipped with a 4 cy. 4 cyc. Eastern Standard engine of 32-37 nominal h.p. During the year she has been employed in general patrol work in various portions of the district including Fraser river, and Canoe Pass, Gulf of Georgia, Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet. She has logged during the season approximately 6,100 miles. She has done good work and is very well adapted for the service required.

Launch "Merry Sea."

This boat is under the command of Capt. A. O. Copp. During the first part of the season from April 1 to October 31 the Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet portion of the district was patrolled by the launch *Black Raven,* which had been temporarily transferred from District No. 3, but on November 1, the *Merry Sea* which had been employed in the northern portion of the province, was returned to the district and resumed her patrol work. This boat is 55 ft. long by 12 ft. beam and is equipped with a 6 cy. 4 cyc. 60 h.p. Doman engine. She is an excellent craft for the service in that portion of the district, being quite speedy and comfortable. The distance logged by Capt. Copp on the *Black Raven* and the *Merry Sea* during the season was approximately 4,100 miles.

Launch "Elk."

This launch is commanded by Capt. Wm. Dauphinee. She is 30 ft. long by 7 ft. 6 in. beam and equipped with a 4 cy. 4 cyc. 24 h.p. Lamb engine. She has, during the season, been engaged in general patrol work in the waters of the north arm of the Fraser river and sandheads opposite. She has done very good service in protecting the fisheries in that portion of the district, and has logged approximately 4,530 miles.

The crew of this boat in addition to their patrol duties have rendered assistance in taking ova for the hatcheries at Pitt Lake and New Westminster, also in distributing fry from these establishments as well as assisting in performing repairs to the launches *Black Raven* and *Heron.*

Launch "Semiahmo No. 2."

This launch, under the command of Capt. A. Caddell, has been on active patrol service since June 1, 1916, and has been employed principally above New Westminster bridge. She is 30 ft. long by 7 ft. 6 in. beam, and equipped with a 2 cy. 2 cyc. Kahlenberg engine. She has done excellent work in attending to the enforcement of the regulations, especially above the commercial boundary. Her activities in these waters have prevented a great deal of illegal work on the part of the Indians and half-breeds whose operations in the past have been a great menace to the parent fish after they had passed the commercial boundary. This boat is well adapted for the work and has doubly justified all the expenditure in connection with the construction and maintenance.

Small Power Skiff.

You will remember that the department authorized the construction of a shallow draught power skiff for use as a tender to the other patrol boats. This was recommended on account of the fact that a great deal of difficulty was being experienced in getting over the various sandheads and shallow portions of the river where offenders against the regulations were in the habit of operating, and were often successful in evading the larger patrol boats. This boat was built by the employees of the Department and equipped with a 2 cy. 2 cyc. 6 h.p. Yale engine, and has proven of almost invaluable assistance along the lines mentioned. She has been especially useful in dragging for sturgeon cross-lines and overhauling for the purpose of examination the salmon nets when in operation.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. HALLADAY,

Ass't. Inspector of Fisheries.

"*Fispa.*"

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the movements of the *Fispa* from the date of her commission May, 1916, up to the 17th of October, 1916.

On my return south last May from exploration work with the patrol boat *Merry Sea,* I transferred the latter boat to Mr. J. T. C. Williams, Inspector of Fisheries, No. 2 district. I then received instructions from you to rejoin the *Fispa* and superintend her while being made ready for sea. On June 3, 1916, having fully completed all the necessary repairs, etc., I had the honour of receiving you on board and we immediately proceeded North.

We called at Quathiaski, Alert Bay, Sointula, Smiths Inlet, Rivers Inlet, Shushartie and Hardy Bay. At all these places you interviewed various delegates with regard to the issuing of independent licenses.

Having completed your official duties we turned south and arrived at New Westminster on the 11th of June, 1916. During the following week I remained in New Westminster and finished some minor detailed repairs to the boat. On the 19th of June I took your instructions and proceeded down the Gulf towards Puget Sound with the primary object of securing information by observation as to the prospects of sockeye and spring salmon reaching the Fraser.

I came to the conclusion that the prospects were poor inasmuch as on visiting many of the principal traps I found that they were only holding spring salmon in very thin quantities. I fully reported to you in detail the result of my work in this particular. At the same time I reported on the general geographical situation of the set of traps.

On my return to New Westminster arrangements were made to dock the *Fispa* so as to give her bottom a coat of paint and also to overhaul her shafting and propellers. As the only available marine ways at New Westminster were occupied I had to bring her round to Vancouver and we docked her there on the 29th of June, 1916. I took your instructions to make all preparations for your annual round of inspection immediately on taking the *Fispa* off the dock, and on the 8th of July, 1916, you joined us and we proceeded north, calling at practically every cannery between the Gulf of Georgia and Prince Rupert.

While at Smiths Inlet I accompanied you with the local fishermen to the lagoon where you made a close inspection taking in the exact geographical situation with the object of re-arranging the fishery limits. I took some photographs at the same time for reference. We arrived at Prince Rupert on the 15th of July, 1916, and the *Fispa* remained here until the 21st instant at your service while you were engaged with your official duties. On the way south we made a few calls to enable you to make inspections and we eventually arrived back at New Westminster on the 25th instant.

This cruise covered a distance of 1,240 nautical miles. It was regrettable that during practically all this cruise the weather was extremely bad, and as it was at the height of the fishing season operations were severely affected. A few days after our arrival I again ran down towards Puget Sound and around the numerous traps and seine nets, and up to that date, July 29, exceptionally few fish were running, very few sockeye, principally spring salmon. The outer traps were, however, getting the majority of the fish, all the details of which I furnished you with at the time.

Immediately on my return August 1, 1916, you again joined the *Fispa* and we proceeded to Nanaimo where we were joined by Mr. Taylor, Inspector of Fisheries. We ran across the Gulf of Georgia to Pender harbour and remained here while you and Mr. Taylor and the local representative fishermen made a general inspection of the environments of the harbour with the object of arranging the areas of the licenses, etc. On our return to Vancouver on the 3rd of August I took your instruc-

tions to furnish you with a report as to the general conditions then existing with regard to the operations of the cod fishery by Japanese around the various operating grounds within the environments of the Gulf of Georgia.

This took some time as it was necessary to visit so many points and board many boats and personally fish with line and chad bait. On my return I submitted a detailed report dealing with this matter.

Between the 17th and 21st of August I again visited the traps down towards the boundary line and found that they were holding about equal quantities of sockeye and springs, but as a matter of fact abnormally small captures, disappointing in the extreme.

On looking over the contents of the spillers I particularly noticed a large percentage of small immature spring salmon weighing from 2½ to 4 pounds. These fish would naturally escape a gill-net, easily passing through.

On my return to New Westminster, acting under your instructions, I made preparations for my annual cruise around the west coast of Vancouver Island, and on the 24th of August, 1916, left Vancouver for the west coast by way of Victoria. You have in your possession a general report dealing with the subject matter of this cruise which happened to be one of a very interesting nature, forming a basis for work that may in time materially help this more or less isolated part of the province.

I visited practically all the inlets that lay along this rugged coast line,—Barclay Sound, Ucluelet, Clayoquot, Esperanza, Sidney, Nootka and Quatsino, and coasted along the shore line of these inlets with the object of gathering material for my report.

I returned via Cape Scott and the East Coast touching at many points on my way south,—Shoal bay, Jarvis inlet, Powell river. I arrived at Vancouver on the 10th day of September, 1916. After a short stay I went up the Gulf of Georgia on work of a particular nature which you instructed me to do, and returned on the 20th.

On the 21st of September I conveyed you and Mr. McHugh, the resident engineer, to Victoria on official business and we returned the following day.

On the 28th I proceeded to Pender Harbour and here met Mr. McHugh and rendered him all the assistance possible while he surveyed the fishing area of the harbour.

While at Pender harbour I received an important letter from you instructing me to proceed immediately to Active Pass and there to await the arrival of the Admiral Superintendent (Admiral Story) with the object of allowing him to inspect the *Fispa* prior to her transfer to the Naval Department. On the 2nd of October I had the honour of receiving Admiral Story on board with his staff at Active Pass. After his inspection I, acting under his instructions, ran back to Vancouver to await instructions regarding our official transfer to the Naval Department.

On October 17, 1916, I received from you official orders to proceed to H. M. Dockyard, Esquimalt, with the *Fispa* and report her arrival to the Admiral Superintendent, which I duly carried out. I have made and forwarded another report daily from October 18, 1916, to the Naval Department covering the *Fispa's* movements up to the end of the fiscal year.

Total distance run from date of commission, May to October 17, 1916, 4,364 nautical miles.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. CRICHTON,
Captain.

DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in connection with the services performed by the fishery patrol boats under my control during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

F. P. L. "Merry Sea" (Captain S. M. Copp).

This launch was placed under my control at the beginning of June, when I made a complete inspection of the district, visiting all the different fishing areas.

On June 2, the Chief Inspector met me at Rivers Inlet for the purpose of issuing the independent gill-net licenses; we then proceeded to Smiths Inlet, after which the Chief Inspector returned to New Westminster.

The *Merry Sea* did good work under Captain Copp in protecting the fisheries and patrolling on the Skeena and vicinity, but she is not a suitable vessel for the work of the Inspector in District No. 2, as she is too small to travel the long distances, and absolutely incapable of standing the rough weather and dangerous waters of the north, therefore, I was obliged to use the coast boats whenever possible, and was consequently handicapped in my work.

The *Merry Sea* travelled some 4,000 miles from June to the end of September, making about 150 official calls.

She made some seizures during the season for illegal fishing, prosecutions followed.

F. P. L. "Hawk" (Patrolman T. Dawe).

This launch was in commission for seven months, and rendered excellent service again this season on the Skeena river. This boat travelled some 5,000 miles, and made many seizures.

F. P. L. "Kayex" (Patrolman T. S. Hansen).

This launch was engaged from May to October in patrolling and protecting the salmon fisheries of the Skeena river and vicinity. This boat also patrolled some of the outside creeks where seining operations were in progress.

She made many seizures on account of illegal fishing, and travelled during the six months approximately 5,000 miles.

Her Frisco Standard engine was kept in first class condition and gave splendid satisfaction.

She was laid up for the winter at the Marine Depot on Digby Island.

F. P. L. "Merlin" (Patrolman and Overseer G. Saugstad).

This launch was commisioned in April, and was used for patrol work on Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet, until October; during that time she travelled approximately 3,500 miles.

During the season she made four trips to Smiths Inlet and two trips to Namu.

The regulations were well observed during the season both on Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet, consequently no seizures were made.

F. P. L. "Linnet" (Patrolman and Overseer, W. T. Adamson).

The waters patrolled by the launch *Linnet* included the lower Naas and the upper portions of Portland Inlet.

She was in commission from April to September, and during that time travelled some 3,500 miles.

The engine installed by the department gave entire satisfaction, and the fishery regulations were well observed, consequently few seizures were made.

F. P. L. "Bonila" (Patrolman and Overseer, Captain James Boyd).

The *Bonila* went into commission on the 20th day of May, 1916. The engine was overhauled, and the hull was painted for the season's work.

From June to October the *Bonila* patrolled the waters of the Central Division, making several visits on fishery business to Prince Rupert. She travelled, during the five months, approximately 9,500 miles.

The regulations were well observed. The vessel gave entire satisfaction travelling the long distances required of her without engine trouble.

Although required to travel in uncharted waters, and through narrow inlets, she has been fortunate in avoiding any accident, which reflects great credit on Captain Boyd.

F. P. L. "Gannet" (Patrolman and Overseer, Captain John Haan).

From the beginning of the fiscal year till April 21 the *Gannet* was employed in the vicinity of Prince Rupert, looking after the herring fisheries, and other duties.

From April 21 till June 23 the *Gannet* was employed doing patrol and other duties around the Queen Charlotte Islands.

From June 23 till September 17 the *Gannet* was principally employed in the Naas Division of District No. 2, in connection with the salmon fisheries.

From September 17 till October 31 she was used in connection with the fisheries around the Queen Charlotte Islands. She was laid up at Aliford Bay where she is at present.

The *Gannet* patrolled 8,204 miles, and I am pleased to report very little illegal fishing was carried on.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. C. WILLIAMS,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B. C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the services performed by the various patrol boats in District No. 3 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

"Alcedo."

The *Alcedo* was in commission throughout the whole year, with the exception of the short time she was undergoing her annual overhauling. She logged 10,238 miles during the year. Captain Laird reported thirteen cases of illegal fishing during this

period. The *Alcedo*, besides doing patrol service in the large area necessary for her to cover, is also invaluable to me for inspecting the fisheries, and attending to the various duties demanded of me in this large territory, more especially on account of the development which has taken place during the last few years. It is however, absolutely necessary, if efficiency is to keep pace with the development in the district, that a much faster boat than the *Alcedo* be provided.

Under instructions from the department I have placed the *Alcedo* at the service of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Haynes, Assistant Inspector of Post Offices, occupied fourteen days in this work, 37 calls being made and 840 miles covered in this tour of inspection.

Launch "Gull."

The launch *Gull* was in commission for about four months during the past year; this period representing the principal salmon fishing season in the district patrolled. The distance logged during this time was 2,660 miles. No prosecutions for illegal fishing were reported by Overseer McIndoo, who was in charge of the *Gull*. The patrolled area extends from Qualicum to Maple Bay on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

Launch "Egret."

The *Egret*, in charge of Overseer J. B. Wood, of Port Alberni, was in commission for seven months during the past year. The area patrolled by this launch extends from Port San Juan to and including Barclay Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island. During this time she logged 2,600 miles. For a short time during the month of March, 1917, the *Egret* performed the service of tender to the H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* in Barclay Sound. During the month of August I took the *Egret* as far north as Hesquoit, west coast of Vancouver Island, on an inspection trip. Mr. Wood reports that the regulations were well observed during the past season.

Launch "Heron."

The F.P.L. *Heron* was transferred from the Clayquot district on the west coast of Vancouver Island early in June, to the Alert Bay district which extends from Cape Scott to Adams river on the east coast of Vancouver Island. This launch was in commission for about five months patrolling the area above described during the salmon fishing season. Mr. Deal, Overseer in charge of the *Heron*, reports that the regulations were well observed, and no illegalities were reported.

Launch "Cohoe."

The area patrolled by the F.P.L. *Cahoe*, in charge of Overseer Newland, is a large and important one, and the fisheries in this district are varied. Mr. Newland reports that although a greater number of fishermen were employed in the herring fisheries during the past season, there was only one case of serious infraction of the fishery regulations, which was promptly dealt with. There were also a few minor breaches during the salmon fishing at Toba and Bute Inlets. All were summarily dealt with. The past season was a very busy one in this district owing to the development of the various branches of the fisheries. The *Cohoe* was in commission during the whole year, and logged 9,550 miles.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. TAYLOR,

Inspector of Fisheries.

APPENDIX 11.

FISH CULTURE.

To the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the Fish Cultural Operations of the Department for the fiscal year 1916-17. Owing to various reasons, principally unfavourable weather conditions during the egg-collecting periods, the total distribution was less than that of the record season of 1915, but the distribution of fingerlings and advanced fry, although still somewhat limited in numbers, was increased by over 30 per cent. While the total distribution was smaller, the distribution of the following species was increased, viz: whitefish, 11,000,000; pickerel, 26,000,000; salmon trout, 15,000,000; sockeye salmon, 30,000,000. The decrease was almost altogether in the lobster distribution, and was largely due to unfavourable weather conditions, and damage that was done to the hatching plants while they were in operation. There was also a decrease in the Atlantic salmon distribution, which was partly due to a diseased condition of the salmon in the Miramichi river, where the principal collection of parent fish is made. The slight decrease which is shown in the speckled trout was due to the transfer of four hatcheries to the Provincial Government of Quebec, referred to in the last report, but there was an increased distribution of this species from the remaining hatcheries where it is propagated.

The distribution, as in past years, was composed almost entirely of the commercial species, such as Atlantic salmon and lobsters, in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec; whitefish, herring, pickerel and salmon trout in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; and the Pacific salmon in British Columbia. The commercial species are distributed in large allotments on the natural spawning beds almost entirely as fry; while the sporting varieties, after adequate return has been made to the waters in which the eggs are collected, are distributed on application, the shipments being governed by the numbers that are available.

SPECIES PROPAGATED.

The following table gives the number of different species that were distributed during the season of 1916:—

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.	Advanced Fry.	Eggs.	Total.
Salmo salar—Atlantic salmon	19,311,223	391,017	128,575		19,830,815
Salmo salar ouananiche—Ouananiche salmon	22,000	4,000			26,000
Salmo rivularis—Steelhead salmon	33,600	4,883			38,483
Salmo rivularis kamloops—Kamloops trout	539,400	73,951			613,351
Salmo clarkii—Cutthroat trout	78,600	4,806			83,406
Oncorhynchus nerka—Sockeye salmon	100,002,157		97,050	2,842,000	102,941,207
Oncorhynchus tschawytscha—Spring salmon	560,900	15,434		2,540,000	3,116,334
Oncorhynchus kisutch—Cohoe salmon	3,341,826				3,341,826
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha—Humpback salmon	285,000			3,549,000	3,834,000
Oncorhynchus kennerlyi—Kokanee trout	179,975				179,975
Salvelinus fontinalis—Speckled trout	1,448,200	207,984	14,000		1,670,184
Salvelinus marstoni—Red trout		200			200
Coregonus clupeiformis—Whitefish	504,733,000				504,733,000
Cristivomer namaycush—Salmon trout	30,938,950	1,042,623	123,900		32,105,473
Argyrosomus artedi—Herring	43,755,500				43,755,500
Alosa sapidissima—Shad	561,000				561,000
Stizostedion vitreum—Pickerel	144,833,200				144,833,200
Homarus americanus—Lobster	763,260,300				763,260,300
Grand totals	1,613,884,831	1,744,898	363,525	8,931,000	1,624,924,254

ATLANTIC SALMON.

The collection of Atlantic salmon eggs, in 1916, was the largest in the history of the service, being over five million greater than that of the previous year. There was no scarcity of parent fish as was the case in 1915, and in the Margaree river, where the parent salmon are taken in a net operated for the purpose, and in the Miramichi, where fishermen are employed after the close of the regular fishing season many more fish than were required could have been taken. In the St. John river the number available from the commercial weirs that were suitable for impounding was 50 per cent greater than in 1915. The number obtained for the New Mills pond was about the same, and the number obtained for the Tadousac pond was slightly less than in the previous year. The number of eggs obtained from each pond and their distribution to the different hatcheries is as follows:—

Margaree Pond, 4,985,000.

As above stated, the late run of salmon in the Margaree river, from which the parent fish are procured, was large, and no difficulty was experienced in procuring all that were desired. Between September 1 and October 2, 853 fish were taken in the one net that was operated for the purpose. They did extremely well in the pond, and there was a loss of only twelve between September 1 and December 1, the date on which the last eggs were procured. Between November 13 and December 1 the fish were stripped and yielded 4,985,000 eggs, which were distributed as follows:—

Margaree hatchery	4,185,000
Middleton hatchery	800,000

After they reached the eyed stage, 900,000 eggs were transferred from the Margaree to the Lindloff sub-hatchery near St. Peters.

St. John Pond, 6,619,000.

The first salmon was purchased from the weir fishermen on June 3 and the last on August 15. Altogether 1,233 were obtained from eight weirs, and were transferred to the pond in good condition. The conditions at the St. John pond are not as favourable as could be desired as the fish have to be towed about three miles from the weirs after being retained in the towing pontoons for varying periods depending on the tides and weather. Between November 1 and 11, 6,619,000 eggs were obtained, which were distributed as follows:—

St. John hatchery	2,619,000
Grand Falls hatchery	4,000,000

After they reached the eyed stage the following shipments were made from Grand Falls:—

Banff hatchery	110,000
New Westminster hatchery	60,000
Cowichan hatchery	204,000

Miramichi Pond, 15,503,000.

The disease that caused such a heavy loss in the eggs obtained from the Miramichi salmon, in 1915, was not apparent last season. The salmon were plentiful and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining all that were required. Six hundred and nineteen were taken in one day, and between September 16 and October 19, 3,124 salmon

were purchased. The loss was very light and only ten fish died in the pond. The stripping operations covered the period between October 21 and November 14 and the eggs obtained were distributed as follows:—

Kelly's pond	1,200,000
Bedford	1,024,000
Windsor	2,000,000
Restigouche	3,465,000
Magog	265,000
Gaspe	2,716,000
Middleton	833,000
Miramichi	4,000,000
Total	15,503,000

The following transfers were made after the eggs reached the eyed stage:—

From the Miramichi to the Sparkle hatchery	900,000
" Gaspe to the Dartmouth hatchery	720,000

New Mills Pond, 1,311,000.

While the number of salmon obtained from this pond was not as large as was expected, the results from those that were taken were most satisfactory. The loss of salmon in the pond was reduced to about 4 per cent; the eggs, which were taken between October 31 and November 2, were of the best quality, and were all laid down in the Gaspe hatchery.

Tadousac Pond, 3,212,000.

The parent salmon for this pond are taken in nets operated by the officer in charge of the Tadousac hatchery, at Point Rouge, in the St. Lawrence, and Barque Cove, in the Saguenay river. The number of salmon taken, and, consequently, the number of eggs obtained from the pond, was slightly less than in 1915. The eggs were all laid down in the Tadousac hatchery and the following transfers were made after the eggs reached the eyed stage:—

Ste. Marguerite sub-hatchery	700,000
Bergeronnes sub-hatchery	1,500,000

OUANANICHE.

The collection of ouananiche eggs was continued, on a limited scale, in the Metabetchouan river, Quebec, by the staff of the Tadousac hatchery. Although the total collection was small, only 76,000 eggs being taken, it was fairly satisfactory considering the scarcity of the fish and conditions generally. 60,000 of the eggs were transferred, in the eyed stage, to the St. John hatchery, and the balance, some 10,000, will be distributed from the Ste. Marguerite sub-hatchery.

SPECKLED TROUT.

Although the hatcheries in the Maritime as well as the other provinces are devoted principally to the propagation of the commercial species, speckled trout eggs are collected in small numbers and propagated in most of the Maritime Province and Quebec hatcheries. The collections are, in all cases, with the possible exception of Kelly's Pond hatchery, rather small, as the hatchery staffs are otherwise occupied in the collection of Atlantic salmon eggs. A synopsis of the extent of the speckled trout work in the various districts is given below.

A small trap-net is operated in the Margaree river, near the Margaree hatchery, in which the early run of sea trout are taken, and retained in a nearby pond until they are ripe. A large number, sometimes 50 per cent of the trout taken, do not yield any eggs, and only a comparatively small number are taken under the most favourable conditions. Upwards of 74,000 eggs were obtained from this source last season, and the resultant fry will be distributed in the streams of the district.

An effort was again made to collect eggs in the Petpeswick and Chezzetcook rivers for the Bedford hatchery, but without success, and owing to pressure of other work no efforts were made by the staff of the Middleton hatchery to collect the eggs of wild trout in that district. 128,000 were, however, obtained from the hatchery pond.

The largest collection was made by the staff of the Kelly's Pond hatchery, nearly 500,000 being obtained. An effort was also made by the staff of the Grand Falls hatchery to obtain eggs from the Bathurst and Nictaux lakes at the headwaters of the Tobique river. This is an expensive country in which to operate, and the results obtained do not justify a continuance of the work until provision is made to eye the eggs where they are taken, or transportation facilities improve. The trap-net in the Bartibogue river was continued, in connection with the Miramichi hatchery, with rather indifferent results. A timber drive prevented the setting of the net until the early run of trout had ascended. The later fish were of a small average size, and those that were taken and retained until the spawning season yielded only 110,000 eggs. As the cost is considerable and the results are small, it has been decided to abandon operations in the Bartibogue river. The operations in the Causapscal lakes were continued and results were about the same as in the previous seasons. Almost 50 per cent of the fish were barren, but, notwithstanding this, upwards of 350,000 eggs were procured.

Over 135,000 eggs were taken in the St. John and the same number in the Bergeronnes river in connection with the Gaspe and Tadousac hatcheries, respectively. The following transfers of eyed eggs were made:—

From the	Miramichi to the St. John hatchery	48,400
"	Restigouche to the Middleton hatchery	100,000
"	Gaspe to the Bedford hatchery..	75,000

With the exception of Kelly's Pond and Restigouche hatcheries no organized effort is made to collect speckled trout eggs, and the collections at the other hatcheries above mentioned, where the work is being continued, are made at small expense and at intervals when the hatchery staffs are not engaged in the collection of the eggs of the commercial species. The parent trout are not, however, plentiful in any of the districts mentioned, and it is doubtful if the present collections could be increased to any large extent, even if greater efforts were made to do so.

SHAD.

The floating shad hatchery on the St. John river was again operated at the head of Darling's Island on the Kennebecasis river. The results, however, were disappointing, as the fishery was practically a failure in that district and comparatively few eggs were taken. The propagation of shad was also continued in the Middleton hatchery, but results were little better than they were in the St. John river.

LOBSTERS.

The distribution of young lobsters from the Maritime Province and Quebec hatcheries, owing to unfavourable conditions, was considerably less than the previous year. Ice fields in some localities prevented the fishermen from setting their traps at the usual time, and heavy storms at other places caused a heavy loss after the eggs were placed in the hatching jars.

Eight million lobster fry were transferred from the Canso hatchery and distributed in splendid condition in Bedford Basin, N.S. The Long Beach retaining pond had its most successful season, and the number of berried lobsters impounded was treble that of the previous season.

WHITEFISH.

The collection of whitefish eggs in Ontario and Manitoba, for 1916, was larger by fifty-four millions than that of 1915. There was an increased collection in the bay of Quinte, Georgian bay, lake of the Woods, lake Winnipeg and lake Winnipegosis, but a considerable falling off in lake Erie and the Detroit river.

In the bay of Quinte, lake Ontario, prospects during the early part of the season were most promising but the hatchery officials were unable to procure experienced and competent assistants, and for this reason were unable to properly handle all the fish that were taken, and as a consequence a considerable number spawned in the retaining enclosures, and their eggs were lost. The collection, however, was a little larger than that of 1915, and the eggs were of far better quality, and a much larger percentage of them hatched. The parent fish were taken in four pound nets operated by the department, and the seine fishermen who had been employed in previous years were discontinued entirely. Approximately thirty thousand fish were taken in the four pound nets between October 18 and November 22, when the nets were frozen in. As the nets were in danger of being destroyed, and conditions were favourable for removing them on the last mentioned date, all the fish that were ripe were stripped and the remainder liberated. Had it been feasible to retain the unripe fish for a longer period the collection would have been increased considerably.

The collection in lake Erie and the Detroit river, by this department, was the smallest in several years. This department did not operate in lake Erie easterly of Port Burwell, as this section was left to the Provincial Department of Game and Fisheries to fill its new hatchery at Normandale. As regards the collection from Port Burwell westerly, an agreement was entered into with The Lake Erie Fishermens' Association whereby the fishermen and tug owners would strip all the fish that were ripe when taken, fertilize their eggs, and transfer them to departmental officers at certain points agreed upon on shore. The officials of the association and most of the fishermen showed every desire to carry out their part of the agreement, and prospects for a large collection were most promising during the early part of the season, but unfortunately, just before the spawning period, a series of severe storms took place and practically all the pound nets were blown out, and as a consequence it is estimated that not more than half the usual number of pound-nets were operated.

The conditions at Bois Blanc Camp, Detroit river, were very similar to those in lake Erie, and the collection there was only 22,840,000, as against 77,800,000 the previous season.

The eggs collected in these waters were placed in the Kingsville and Sarnia hatcheries. The greater part of the fry resulting from the eggs placed in the Sarnia hatchery have been distributed in the Detroit river and lake Erie.

There was also a small increase in the number of eggs collected at French river, in the Georgian bay, for the Collingwood hatchery, and the eggs were of much better quality than those obtained in 1915.

The collection in lake Superior, for the Port Arthur hatchery, was practically a failure, as less than two million eggs were obtained. The weather was stormy and the nets, from which it was expected to procure the parent fish, were damaged to such an extent by floating timber as to render them almost useless.

The collection in the lake of the Woods was increased to over 33 million, from 20 million the previous year. This collection was supplemented by 22,500,000 from lake Winnipeg. The methods followed in previous seasons, viz., endeavouring to procure the eggs in these waters from pound-nets operated under contract at Oak

island, were discontinued and four pound-nets were set and operated in Berry lake. Owing to various unavoidable delays the nets were not ready to take the first run of fish, and the local officers feel that with the past season's experience they will be able to do far better next year. In addition to the pound-nets in Berry lake, gill-net fishermen were engaged in Big Stone bay, Ash rapids, Whitefish bay, and Shoal lake, but without success, as practically no whitefish whatever were taken by them.

The operations in the Dauphin river, lake Winnipeg, were again most satisfactory and the collection of eggs was increased to 322,500,000, from 273,000,000 the previous season. Parent fish were taken in a pound-net operated for hatchery purposes by the department, which commenced fishing on September 11 and continued until November 1. The first eggs were obtained on October 18 and the last on November 4. Results, generally, were the most satisfactory in years, as the collection was larger and the eggs were of far better quality. The Dauphin River, Gull Harbour, Selkirk, and Fort Qu'Appelle hatcheries were filled, and a shipment of 22,500,000 eggs were sent to Kenora hatchery from this station.

The operations in lake Winnipegosis were also satisfactory. The collection was slightly larger than that of any previous year. One hundred million eggs were placed in the Winnipegosis hatchery, and nine millions were shipped to the hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

The parent fish were taken in three pound-nets set in the neighbourhood of the Waterhen river. Approximately 12,000 fish were taken, of which eight thousand were transferred in pontoons to a lagoon at the hatchery. This course is taken as a precaution in case of stormy or unfavourable ice conditions, which might close communication, as it has done in previous years, between the spawn collecting camp and the hatchery. In addition to the fish that were taken in pound-nets, and which were retained until they were ripe, one thousand fish were taken in gill-nets during the height of the spawning season. These fish were not retained, but were liberated as they were taken after stripping those that were ripe.

The following statement shows the number of whitefish eggs obtained at the different egg collecting camps and the distribution of the same, viz.:—

Camp.	Number Eggs Collected.	Hatchery.
Lake Ontario—		
Bay of Quinte	80,000,000	Thurlow.
	23,390,000	Sarnia.
Detroit River—		
Bois Blanc	22,840,000	Kingsville.
Lake Erie—		
Kingsville	60,680,000	Kingsville.
Georgian Bay—		
Bad River	63,960,000	Collingwood.
Lake Superior—		
Thunder Bay	1,650,000	Port Arthur.
Berry Lake	32,320,000	Kenora.
Lake of the Woods	1,040,000	Kenora.
Lake Winnipeg—		
Dauphin River	60,000,000	Fort Qu'Appelle.
"	93,000,000	Gull Harbour.
"	93,000,000	Dauphin River.
"	54,000,000	Selkirk.
"	22,500,000	Kenora.
Lake Winnipegosis—		
Waterhen River	9,000,000	Fort Qu'Appelle.
"	100,000,000	Winnipegosis.

LAKE HERRING.

Arrangements were made with The Lake Erie Fishermen's Association to collect and fertilize herring eggs from such fish as were taken in lake Erie, from Port Burwell westward, and to hand them over to departmental officers at points previously agreed upon. The prospects for a large collection were promising in the early part of the season, but favourable conditions did not continue up to the spawning period, and the collection was disappointing. The collection in the Port Stanley district, and on the tugs operating out of that port, was only ninety-three million as against 115,000,000 the previous year. Twenty-one million were collected in the western end of the lake, making a total collection of 114,000,000 for all of lake Erie. Fifty-four million were placed in the Kingsville hatchery, and sixty million in the Sarnia hatchery. The fry from the Sarnia hatchery is, as far as is practicable, returned to the Detroit river and lake Erie.

There was also a falling off of about five million in the collection of herring eggs in lake Superior for the Port Arthur hatchery. The collection in these waters was twenty-seven million, of which four million were transferred in the eyed stage to the Banff hatchery

PICKEREL.

Arrangements have been made to continue pickerel hatching in the Sarnia, Collingwood, Kenora, and Gull Harbour hatcheries, but it is, for the present season, being discontinued in the Winnipegosis hatchery, as the pickerel grounds, which are across the lake in the neighbourhood of Waterhen river and Salt point, are almost inaccessible when the ice is breaking up, and before the lake is open to navigation. An inspection has been made of different pickerel grounds that are accessible from the Thurlow hatchery, and arrangements are being made to operate in the Napanee river next spring.

SALMON TROUT.

The collection of salmon trout eggs was the largest in the history of the service, being over six million greater than that of 1915, the best previous season. The bulk of the eggs is obtained from the catch of the larger commercial tugs, on which the department places spawn takers, who fertilize the eggs of such fish as are ripe when taken. A small number are also purchased from the smaller boats on which the fishermen take and fertilize the eggs, and hand them over to departmental officers at points previously agreed upon. Two pound-nets, in place of one, as in 1915, were operated in Colpoys bay, from which over seven million eggs were obtained. These eggs were of excellent quality, and from present appearances from 96 to 98 per cent will hatch. A small number of eggs were for the first time collected in lake Ontario. The number obtainable in these waters is so small that a continuance of collecting operations is not warranted, particularly as more prolific fields are available. The collection made by the staff of the Thurlow hatchery was not increased, the Southampton collection was double that of 1915, the Wiarton collection was increased by three million, while there was a decrease of over four million in the Port Arthur collection. The eggs for these hatcheries were collected at the following points:—

Thurlow Hatchery—	
Duck Island	3,276,000
Cockburn Island	2,541,000
Meldrum Bay	2,184,000
Lake Ontario	91,000
Southampton Hatchery—	
Southampton	9,048,000
Goderich	854,000
Kincardine	560,000

Wiarton Hatchery—	
Michipicoton Island	392,000
Tobermory	2,738,150
South Bay	1,878,000
Providence Bay	1,614,000
Rattlesnake Islands	1,747,000
Meaford	9,240,000
Wiarton	84,000
Colpoys Bay (pound nets)	7,084,350
Port Arthur Hatchery—	
Fort William	1,600,000
Port Arthur	2,356,000
Rossport	2,850,000
Port Caldwell and Jackfish	900,000

The following transfers of green eggs were made from Wiarton: Port Arthur, 5,500,000; Thurlow, 3,500,000; Southampton, 1,000,000. The loss in these eggs was heavy as they had to be held in the cases at the points of collection for several weeks. 300,000 eggs were also transferred from Port Arthur to the Banff hatchery.

CATFISH.

The seining of catfish from the Red river, for distribution in the smaller lakes in southern Manitoba, did not meet with the usual success. At the time that the young fish are usually obtained the river was in flood, and the adjoining low lands were covered with water. The young fish were, therefore, not in the places where they are usually found, and owing to the dirty condition of the water could not be located.

CUT THROAT TROUT.

The difficulties which were referred to in previous reports in collecting cut throat trout were again encountered last season, and the collection of the eggs of this species was smaller than usual. In view of the cost of operations and the small number obtained the collection of such eggs, in the foothills of the Rocky mountains, for the Banff and Pirmez Creek hatcheries has been discontinued, and efforts in this district are this season being confined to Boom and Spray lakes. A small hatchery and collecting camp were built during the past season at the Spray lakes, and this area is this season being looked to to supply the three hatcheries in the district. The collection for the New Westminster and Cowichan Lake hatcheries, B.C., was also disappointing, but already more eggs have been collected in the Cowichan district than in any previous season, and the prospects for a further supply are promising.

PACIFIC SALMON.

Fraser River Watershed.

The run of spawning sockeye salmon in the Pitt river, and in the creeks flowing into Harrison lake, was light on account of extremely low water, but the run at Cultus lake was greater than that of four years ago. While the collection of eggs in these areas was less than half that of the previous year, it was almost double that of 1912, the corresponding year of the four-year cycle in the Fraser river. A freshet which brought down a large amount of timber, carried away the traps and fences in the Birkenhead river, and blocked the lower part of that stream with jams. This entailed a great deal of extra work, as the fences and traps had to be rebuilt, with con-

siderable difficulty, during high water, but fortunately this work as well as the removal of the jams in the river was fairly well completed before the fish started running. The difficulty that was experienced in previous years with the Indians in this district was overcome by employing a special agent with a power-boat to patrol the river below the fences, and prevent the Indians from interfering with the ascent of salmon. On condition that they would do no fishing on their own account all the salmon from the hatchery pens that were fit for food were divided amongst the Indian families. The results were satisfactory, and the Pemberton hatchery was filled with eggs—25,750,000 being obtained.

The decreased collection of sockeye eggs in the Harrison Lake district was partially made up by an increased collection of spring, dog, and humpback eggs.

Some 2,000 eggs were obtained from four-year old sockeye that were hatched and reared at the New Westminster hatchery. While these eggs did not hatch, and the last of them died towards the end of March, the fish from which they were procured still present a healthy and vigorous condition. After they reached the eyed stage, 2,000,000 sockeye eggs were transferred from the Pemberton to the provincial hatchery at Seton lake. The collection of eggs in the Fraser river watershed in 1916, was as follows:—

New Westminster Hatchery—	
Cohoe	910,000
Harrison Lake Hatchery—	
Sockeye	6,053,000
Cohoe	269,000
Spring	3,286,000
Dog	1,055,000
[1] Pitt Lake Sub-hatchery—	
Sockeye	2,650,000
Cohoe	300,000
[1] Cultus Lake Sub-hatchery—	
Sockeye	5,750,000
Cohoe	25,000
Dog	4,000,000
Pemberton Hatchery—	
Sockeye	25,750,000

[1] Subsidiary to the Harrison Lake hatchery.

The following transfers were made:—

From the Pemberton to the Seton Lake hatchery (eyed)		sockeye.	2,000,000
"	Cultus Lake to the Harrison Lake hatchery	"	5,295,000
"	Pitt Lake to the New Westminster hatchery	"	250,000
"	Cultus Lake to the Harrison Lake hatchery	dog.	200,000

RIVERS INLET.

The collection of sockeye eggs for the Rivers Inlet hatchery, in the streams flowing into Owikano lake, was increased by over one million, although the number of salmon of spawning size that reached these waters was comparatively small, the officer in charge estimating that there was a shortage of 75 per cent of the usual number. The fish were very scarce in the Cheo, Wawquash, Indian, Sunday, Askalon, Schumahan, and Nootkins rivers, but Quarp Creek, which is only 3 miles long, had more than its average run and yielded nearly 13,000,000 eggs. The balance of the collection was obtained in Genesse Creek, 1,173,000, and Hatchery Creek, 256,000.

The following transfers of eyed eggs were made from this hatchery:—

Namu hatchery	500,000
Kyoch streams near Bella Bella	100,000

SKEENA RIVER WATERSHED.

The collection for the two hatcheries on the Skeena River watershed, located on Lakelse and Babine lakes, was 2,400,000 less than that of 1915. No difficulty was experienced in filling the Lakelse hatchery, and the spawning operations covered a period of only nine days, although there was a somewhat smaller number of fish on the spawning grounds than last year. The run of salmon to Babine lake was light compared with former years, and although, when it was found that the usual grounds would not yield the required quantity, other creeks were prospected, the full supply of eggs for the Babine hatchery was not obtained. This hatchery was, for the three preceding years, filled from the Hatchery creek, but last season the number of salmon in it was not only smaller, but the males outnumbered the females seven or eight to one, and as a consequence the collection was nearly 30 per cent smaller than it is in an average season. The comparative scarcity of salmon is also indicated by the catch made by the Indians for food, which was from 10,000 to 15,000, as against 50,000 to 60,000 in an average season.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The collection of sockeye eggs for the Anderson lake hatchery was equal to the best previous year, and was almost double that of 1915—8,100,000 being obtained. In 1915, there was a scarcity of spawning salmon in the rivers of Vancouver island in which eggs are collected for hatchery purposes, but last season there was an estimated increase of 60 per cent of sockeye and over 50 per cent of dog salmon in the streams flowing into Anderson lake; while the run of Cohoe was, if anything, smaller than usual. The scarcity of parent salmon, in Clayoquot river and Kennedy lake, that was reported in 1915 again obtained last year, and as a consequence there was a falling off of over half a million in the collection of eggs for the Kennedy Lake hatchery.

The conditions in the Cowichan lake and tributary streams during the collecting period were unfavourable, and prevailing low water prevented the fish from ascending to their usual spawning grounds. The majority of parent fish in this district are taken in gill-nets, and while there was a decrease in the collection of the eggs of the fall spawning salmon, the present prospects are promising for an increased collection of steelhead and cut throat trout eggs this spring. The Nimpkish Lake hatchery, operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association, was also operated successfully and received its full supply, although the collection covered a slightly longer period.

GERRARD HATCHERY.

The collection of kamloops and speckled trout eggs in the Gerrard hatchery was not as large as in the previous year, and, unfortunately, a number of the speckled trout eggs were killed by frost on the collecting grounds. The speckled trout eggs were collected in Big Sheep creek, and the kamloops trout in Trout lake, at the mouth of the Lardo river.

A great variation is shown in the date, and the period of spawning of the sockeye in the different districts, as well as in the different streams of the same watershed. The first eggs were obtained in the Schallabuchan river, Lakelse lake, for the Lakelse hatchery, on August 5, and in Cultus creek, for the Harrison hatchery, on November 23. The following table shows the periods during which sockeye eggs were collected, in the various streams, for the different hatcheries:—

	First Eggs.	Last Eggs.
Fraser River Watershed—		
Harrison Lake Hatchery—		
Silver Creek	Sept. 9	Sept. 13
Trout Creek	" 13	Nov. 23
Morris Creek	Oct. 8	" 20
Cultus Creek	Nov. 23	Feb. 15
Upper Pitt River and Tributaries	Sept. 1	Oct. 8
Pemberton Hatchery—		
Birkenhead River	" 9	" 7
Rivers Inlet Watershed—		
Rivers Inlet Hatchery—		
Quarp Creek	Sept. 29	Nov. 27
Genesse Creek	Oct. 12	" 7
Hatchery Creek	Sept. 27	Oct. 27
Skeena River Watershed—		
Skeena River Hatchery—		
Schallabuchan Creek	Aug. 5	Aug. 14
Babine Lake Hatchery—		
Hatchery Creek	Sept. 11	Oct. 4
Vancouver Island—		
Kennedy Lake Hatchery—		
Clayoquot Arm	Oct. 25	Nov. 18
Anderson Lake Hatchery—		
Clemens Creek	" 9	Oct. 26
Terman Creek	" 30	Nov. 4
Beaches at Head of Lake	" 27	" 10

RESULTS.

While the efficacy of fish culture is no longer a matter of experiment or conjecture, but has been established beyond all doubt, the following extract, from the report of the officer in charge of the Restigouche hatchery, shows what has been accomplished as regards the salmon fishery in the Restigouche river and Chaleur bay, by the Restigouche hatchery, and a judicious protection of the spawning beds:—

> "The yield of the commercial salmon fishery in the bay last season far exceeded that of anything ever known in the history of the district. The majority of the stands made immense catches, so great in fact, that the freezers became filled before the close of the fishery, and the dealers absolutely refused to buy the fish. I heard of some netters having as many as 50 fish when they raised their traps for the season.
>
> "Some good scores were made and, on the whole, I heard the anglers are well satisfied, and that the rivers are now well filled with stocked fish. The conditions for angling at first were not as favourable as usual. The first run of fish entered the rivers early in May and passed directly to the upper reaches and pools. In the meantime, as I have stated, the larger schools lingered in the bay, and the rivers dropped very low, and when the large body of the fish came, angling was almost confined to the large pools. The fish were even larger

than usual. Two gentlemen, holding water on the lower Matapedia, made a score of some 30 fish in ten days with an average of 27 pounds. This is the largest ever known on the Restigouche or its tributaries. I heard from one buyer that the first 12,000 pounds he purchased the fish averaged over 25 pounds. This is something unusual.

"I have heard of large numbers of adult fish going up the small brooks to spawn, something unheard of a few years ago, but as the fish increase in the main streams a large percentage will ascend the small brooks to spawn.

"There has not been a poor year on the Restigouche now for ten or twelve years and I am quite sure with the protection and hatchery work there will not be a return of any more off years. The salmon fishery is certainly a mine of wealth to this section of the country. The Riparian Association has disbursed nearly $100,000 during the last five years for guardianship, leasing of rivers, nets, etc.

"The catch of salmon, last year, will probably exceed a million pounds in the bay Chaleur and at ten cents per pound, amounts to $100,000. This flourishing industry, in addition to the smelt and all the other varieties of fish caught in the bay, make it perhaps one of the richest arms of the sea in the whole Dominion.

"The New Brunswick Government angling waters on the Restigouche were sold at public auction at Fredericton for the first time in 1883, the Restigouche waters realizing $2,045 and the Upsalquitch $210. The value of these government waters gradually increased from year to year and in 1903, twenty years later, the same waters were netting the Provincial Government the handsome return of $10,820.

"It is certainly interesting to compare the above figures with the present conditions and prices now being asked and paid.

"I notice the Government waters on the Restigouche were offered for sale at public auction, at Fredericton, on March 21, 1917. The total upset price on the various sections was $17,750. This does not include the Quebec side of the river, neither does it include the Upsalquitch river, which is now under rental at $3,000 per annum, as against $1,000 in 1903. The upset price of $17,750 for the sections that will be put up at auction, and the rental of $3,000 that is paid for the Upsalquitch, amounts to $20,750 as against the rentals amounting to $10,820 that were paid in 1903. These figures are an evidence of the present value of the salmon fishery and the condition of the rivers."

EXAMINATION OF RIVERS.

The survey of salmon rivers in the Maritime Provinces, which was undertaken three years ago, has been extended to the following streams, viz.:—

Musquash stream, St. John county.
Tynemouth creek, St. John county.
Salmon river, St. John county.
Kennebecasis river, St. John county.
Belleisle river, St. John county.
Nashwaak river, St. John county.
Jemseg, Grand lake, St. John county.
Washademoak river, St. John county.
Nerepis river, St. John county.
Keswick river, St. John county.
Oromocto river, St. John county.
Little Salmon river, St. John county.
Becaguimac stream, Carleton county.
Meduxnekeag stream, Carleton county.
Eel river, Carleton county.
Pocologan stream, Charlotte county.
Pollet river, Westmorland and Albert counties.
Salmon river, Westmorland and Albert counties
Petitcodiac river, Westmorland county.
Scoudouc river, Westmorland county.
Aboushaggan river, Westmorland county.
Shediac river, Westmorland county.
Nigado river, Gloucester county.
Millstream river, Gloucester county.
Tetagouche river, Gloucester county.
Middle river, Gloucester county.
Little river, Gloucester county.
Caraquet river, Gloucester county.
Pokemouche river, Gloucester county.
Big Tracadie river, Gloucester county.
Little Tracadie river, Gloucester county.
Buctouche river, Kent county.
Richibucto river, Kent county.
Kouchibouguac river, Kent county.
Kouchibouguacis river, Kent county.

MARKING OF SALMON.

The marking of salmon, after they are stripped and before they are liberated from the various retaining ponds, was continued in 1916. As no recaptures bearing the brass tags were reported, their use has been discontinued, and silver tags attached at both ends, by silver wire, to the dorsal fin are used altogether. In 1915 fifty-one brass, and sixty-one silver tags were attached to the salmon when they were impounded, and when these salmon were stripped the following November fifty-seven silver tags, but not a single brass tag, were found. The brass tags were attached by one end to the second ray of the dorsal fin and the other end hung loose. The friction due to the movements of the salmon, apparently, wore out the fastening, or the fin itself.

The object of the marking was to gain some definite information with regard to the frequency of spawning in Atlantic salmon, and whether the late-run fish of a certain year, and their progeny, are always late run. It was not expected that reliable information would be obtained with regard to the growth of the fish between the time they were marked and recaptured, and such has proved to be the case. The salmon are carefully measured and marked by departmental officers before they are liberated, and the weight and length at the time they are recaptured is furnished by the fisherman who recaptures them, or by the handler who notices the tag. In a great many cases scales or measures are not available and in such cases the weights and lengths are only estimates, and are obviously incorrect.

The following tables show the recaptures, to date, of the salmon that have been marked and liberated from the different ponds. This work was started in 1913 and has been continued every year since, including 1916.

TADOUSSAC POND.

Number.	Weight (Lbs.)	Length (Ins.)	Condition	Sex.	Date.	1 Where Liberated. 2 Where Caught.
525	15	35	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 4, 1914	Tadousac.
	13	35	"	"	June 12, 1915.	Ste. Cntherine, nt mouth of Saguenay river.
1053	14	35	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 8, 1915.	Tadousac.
	25	35	Clean.....	"	June 10, 1916..	Ste. Catherine's Bay, St. Lawrence river.
1077	12	33	Kelt.....	M	Nov. 10, 1915..	Tadousac.
	21	33	Clean.....	"	June 7, 1916	St. Lawrence river, two miles from Tadousac..
1078	9	31	Kelt.....	F.	Nov. 10, 1915.	Tadousac.
	11	31	Clean.....	"	June 10, 1916 .	Ste. Catherine's Bay, St. Lawrence river.
1091	13	34	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 10, 1915	Tadousac.
	20	34	Clean.....	"	June 7, 1916..	Near hatchery, St. Lawrence river.
1143	11	27	Kelt.....	M.	Nov. 11, 1915 .	Tadousac.
	11	27	Clean.....	"	June 12, 1916..	Ste. Catherine's Bay, St. Lawrence river.
2040	14	36	Kelt.....	F.	Oct. 30, 1914 .	Tadousac.
	22	36	Clean.....	"	June 8, 1916 .	St. Lawrence river, two miles from Tadousac.
2053	21	39	Kelt.....	M.	Oct. 27, 1914..	Tadousac.
	.....	39	Clean.....	"	June 9, 1916 .	Two miles from Tadousac, St. Lawrence river.
2114	17	39	Kelt.....	F.	Nov. 3, 1914	Tadousac.
	19	39	Clean.....	"	June 8, 1916.	St. Lawrence river, near Tadousac.
2794	11	32	Kelt.....	M.	Nov. 5, 1915.	Tadousac.
	23	32	Clean.....	"	June 8, 1916.	Grande Anse, St. Lawrence river, 4 miles from Tadousac.

NEW MILLS POND.

74	7½	31¾	Kelt.....	M.	Nov. 4, 1913 .	Tide Head, N.B.
	18	.....	Clean.....	"	June 23, 1915.	Petapedia pool, Restigouche river.
680	15	38	Kelt.....	F.	Nov. 6, 1914 .	New Mills.
	14½	38	"	"	June 3, 1915..	Matapedia.
1586	14½	36	"	"	Oct. 30, 1913.	Tide Head, Restigouche river.
	.....	.....	"	"	June 13, 1914..	Chaleurs Bay.

MIRAMICHI POND.

296	13	36	Kelt.....	F.	Oct. 27, 1913..	South Esk.
	.....	.....	"	"	June .., 1914..	Miramichi river, near Newcastle.
a299	6	28	"	"	Oct. 27, 1913..	South Esk.
	16	36	Clean.....	"	....., 1915..	
388	5½	27	Kelt.....	M.	Oct. 31, 1913..	South Esk.
	5	28	"	"	June .., 1914..	Miramichi river, near Loggieville.
435	8	31	"	F.	Nov. 6, 1913	South Esk.
	21½	37	Clean.....	"	July 5, 1915..	N.W. branch Miramichi.

MIRAMICHI POND.—*Concluded.*

Number.	Weight (Lbs.)	Length (Ins.)	Condition	Sex.	Date.	1 Where Liberated. 2 Where Caught.
461	10	33	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 13, 1913	South Esk.
	10	.....	"	"	June , 1914	Miramichi river, near Newcastle.
492	13	35	"	M.	Nov. 13, 1913	South Esk.
	17	35	Clean.....	"	Aug. 31, 1915	Bryenton, S.W. Miramichi.
736	6½	27	Kelt.....	F.	Oct. 30, 1914	South Esk.
	10	28	"	"	June 4, 1915	Millerton, S.W. Miramichi.
749	10	31	"	"	Oct. 30, 1914	South Esk.
	14	32	"	"	June 20, 1915	Strathadam, N.W. Miramichi.
760	12½	34	"	M.	Nov. 3, 1914	South Esk.
	16	35	Clean.....	"	Aug. 10, 1915	Indiantown, S.W. Miramichi.
786	11	32	Kelt.....	F.	Nov. 3, 1914	South Esk.
	14	32	"	"	June 15, 1915	Red Bank, N.W. Miramichi.
1329	11	33	"	"	Nov. 17, 1915	South Esk.
	11½	33	"	"	Dec. 7, 1915	Near Chatham, N.B.
A639	8	30	"	"	Nov. 17, 1916	South Esk.
	6½	30	"	"	Dec. 15, 1916	Chatham, Miramichi river.
A813	8	30	"	M.	Nov. 22, 1916	South Esk.
	7	30	"	"	Dec. 22, 1916	Chatham, Miramichi river.
A890	10½	32	"	"	Nov. 22, 1916	South Esk.
	9¾	32	"	"	Dec. 29, 1916	Nappan river.

ST. JOHN POND.

107	7	30	Kelt.....	F.	Nov. 6, 1913	St. John Harbour.
	14½	34½	Clean.....	"	July 5, 1915	Branch Pool, Forks of Tobique.
1015	11	34	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 4, 1915	St. John Harbour.
	13	.....	Clean.....	"	Aug. 10, 1916	Kingsclear, St. John river.
b1023	10	32	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 4, 1915	St. John Harbour.
	15	34	Clean.....	"	, 1916	"
1175	6	31	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 5, 1915	St. John Harbour.
	7	.....	"	"	April 26, 1916	Gorham's Creek, St. John river.
1178	9	31	"	"	Nov. 5, 1915	St. John Harbour.
	7½	31	"	"	April 28, 1916	Gorham's Creek, St. John river.
1405	6	31	"	"	Nov. 12, 1914	St. John Harbour.
	20	38	Clean. ...	"	June 21, 1916	Stickney, Carleton Co.
1432	6	31	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 12, 1914	St. John Harbour.
	.....	.....	Clean.....	"	June 9, 1916	Near Falls at St. John.

MARGAREE POND.

152	16	36	Kelt.....	M.	Nov. 13, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	18	36	Clean.....	"	June 3, 1914	Below Margaree Forks.
161	10	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 13, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	24½	39	Clean.....	"	July 12, 1915	Half mile from Harbour entrance.
164	12	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 13, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	21½	37	Clean.....	"	July 5, 1915	Three miles west of entrance to Margaree Harbour.

MARGAREE POND—*Concluded*

Number.	Weight (Lbs.)	Length (Ins.)	Condition	Sex.	Date.	1 Where Liberated. 2 Where Caught.
183	18	36	Kelt.....	F.	Nov. 13, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	.....	36	Clean.....	"	June 10, 1914	Below Margaree Forks.
187	10	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 13, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	26	.....	Clean.....	"	Aug. 15, 1914	Margaree Forks.
196	12	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 13, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	18½	38½	Clean.....	"	July 15, 1915	Port Hood.
204	14	36	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 15, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	16	.....	Clean.....	"	June 2, 1915	Margaree river, Barrick Pool.
210	14	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 15, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	23	38	Clean.....	"	Aug. 3, 1915	Grand Etang.
217	18	36	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 15, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	.....	.....	Clean.....	"	Aug. 27, 1914	Margaree Forks.
*d*230	10	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 15, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	20	36	Clean.....	"	....., 1915	Margaree river (Dept's net.)
243	12	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 17, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	21½	.....	Clean.....	"	June 25, 1915	One mile east Margaree Harbour.
246	16	36	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 17, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	.....	.....	Clean.....	"	June 2, 1914	N.E. Margaree.
250	12	24	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 17, 1913	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	25	.....	Clean.....	"	Aug. 14, 1915	Near Pleasant Bay, 55 miles from Margaree river.
819	9	28	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 14, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	20	.....	Clean.....	"	June 10, 1915	Margaree river, Barrick Pool.
*c*834	18	34	Kelt.....	"	....., 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	.....	38	"	"	....., 1915	" " "
843	14	35	"	"	Nov. 14, 1914	Margaree Harbour.
	25	39½	Clean.....	"	July 29, 1916	Cheticamp Point, N.S.
844	18	39	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 14, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	18	.....	"	"	June 3, 1915	Margaree river, Barrick Pool.
895	9	30	"	"	Nov. 14, 1914	Margaree Harbour.
	24	30	Clean.....	"	June 24, 1916	Pleasant Bay.
929	16	35	Kelt.....	"	Nov. 17, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	19	38	"	"	June 5, 1915	Creek, East Margaree.
934	6	28	"	"	Nov. 17, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters.
	6	28	"	"	June 3, 1915	Creek, East Margaree.

a The salmon bearing tag 299 was shipped by W. S. Loggie, of Chatham, N.B., to Messrs. Baxter & Son, of Billingsgate, London, England. In December, 1915, the tag was returned to the Department by the President of the English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

b Purchased from Commercial fishermen and impounded at St. John two years in succession.

c Taken two years in succession in the net operated in the Margaree river for taking parent fish for the Margaree pond.

d Taken twice, but not in successive years, in the net operated in the Margaree river for taking parent fish for the Margaree pond.

The term "kelt" is applied in the foregoing table to the salmon at the time they were tagged, as they had been in the respective retaining ponds for varying periods during the previous summer, and had all been stripped before they were tagged and liberated. They were taken in nets as clean-run fish in the neighbourhood of the

respective ponds, and were liberated in the same neighbourhood. At Tadousac, New Mills, and St. John ponds they were taken and impounded previous to August 15 and at Miramichi and Margaree after September 1.

The above tables show fifty-four recaptures: 10 in the Tadousac district; 3 in the Restigouche river and Chaleur bay, which were liberated from the New Mills pond; 13 in the Miramichi district; 7 in the St. John harbour, and the St. John river and its tributaries; 20 that were liberated from the Margaree pond.

Of the ten recaptures in the Tadousac district, one was taken as a kelt the spring after it was marked, and nine were clean-run fish when captured; six of these were taken the following spring, or about seven months, and three were taken about nineteen months, or two seasons after they were liberated. All the recaptures in this district were early-run fish the year that they were marked, and were also early-run the year that they were recaptured; two-thirds of them were apparently annual spawners, and the remainder were at least biennial spawners, although they may have been annual spawners and have returned to fresh water the intervening year between their marking and recapture.

Only three recaptures were reported from the New Mills or Restigouche district. Two of these were taken as kelts the spring after they were marked, and the third was taken as a clean-run fish in the Petapedia pool, Restigouche river, by an angler, in its second season.

The Miramichi recaptures—14 in number—were all late-run fish the year that they were marked. Four of them were retaken as kelts the same season, and six as kelts the following spring. Four were retaken as clean-run fish, one the following season, or nine months, and three two seasons, or from twenty to twenty-one months after they were marked. All four were taken during the commercial fishing season.

It is somewhat surprising that a larger number of recaptures have not been reported from this district, as almost twice as many fish were marked as in any other district, and in addition to the commercial catch which is large, upwards of three thousand salmon are taken, after the close of the commercial fishing season, for hatchery purposes.

Of the seven recaptures in the St. John watershed, two were kelts, taken the spring after they were marked, and five were clean-run. Two of the latter were taken one season, and three two seasons after they were marked and liberated. All the recaptures of clean-run fish belonged to the early run, and four of them were taken comparatively near the St. John pond, while one was taken near the forks of the Tobique river. The recapture that bore tag No. 1023 was purchased from a commercial weir fisherman in the St. John Harbour, for the pond, in 1915. After it was stripped and liberated in November of that year it weighed ten pounds and measured 32 inches in length. It was again found in the pond at stripping time in November, 1916, having again been purchased from a commercial fisherman. It measured 34 inches in length, weighed 15 pounds before and 12 pounds after it was stripped, and yielded 9,000 eggs. It was liberated the second time in a strong and healthy condition, but unfortunately the tag was removed and means of identification lost should it again be recaptured.

Twenty recaptures are reported from the fish that were marked and liberated from the Margaree pond; three of these were taken as kelts, the spring after they were marked, and seventeen as clean-run fish. Nine of the seventeen were taken in the Margaree river, three were taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, within three miles of Margaree harbour, five were taken at a considerable distance from the Margaree river, namely, one at Port Hood, one at Grand Etang, two at Pleasant Bay, and one at Chetticamp Point.

Of the clean-run fish seven were taken the following spring, or one season, and ten were taken two seasons after they were marked. They were all late-run fish the

years that they were marked, and fifteen belonged to the early-run, and two belonged to the late-run, seven were annual spawners, and ten were, if not annual, at least biennial spawners, the year they were recaptured.

It appears that the majority of the salmon approach the Margaree river from the sea, from a north-easterly direction, as of the seven that were recaptured outside the mouth of the river, five were taken on the north-easterly side of Margaree harbour, two as far away as Pleasant Bay 35 miles distant, and only two were taken in a south-westerly direction, one three miles from the harbour and the other near Port Hood.

The recaptures from all the ponds, thirty-six in number, show that sixteen, or about 44½ per cent, returned to fresh water the season after they were marked and liberated, and were, therefore, in those seasons at least, annual spawners, and that twenty, or about 55½ per cent, of the recaptures were taken in their second season.

Twenty-one of the recaptures were late-run fish the years that they were tagged, and nineteen of these, or 90 per cent, were retaken as early-run fish, and only two, or about 10 per cent were taken as late-run fish after the close of the commercial fishing season.

Four of these recaptures were made in the Miramichi and fifteen in the Margaree river. For the past three seasons, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the years in which all the recaptures were made, an average of nearly three thousand salmon have been taken in the Miramichi river, after the close of the commercial fishing season, for hatchery purposes, and none of the salmon so taken bore tags. The only net fishing in the Margaree river is for hatchery purposes and is done after the close of the commercial fishing season, and in each of the years above mentioned, nearly eight hundred salmon have been taken there. If any proportion of the late-run salmon of any particular year are always late-run, a much larger percentage of the recaptures in both of these rivers would likely have been taken after the close of the commercial season in the nets that are operated for hatchery purposes. The fact that this has not been the case is direct evidence that the propagation of the eggs of the late-run salmon benefits the fisheries generally and does not tend to a predominance of late-run fish in the rivers where the fry hatched from the eggs of such fish are distributed.

NEW HATCHERIES.

Owing to the heavy expenditure in the prosecution of the war the Fish Breeding Service was not extended during the past season on the same scale that it was during several years previous. The old whitefish hatchery at Sandwich, which was established in 1876, was, however, replaced by a large whitefish and herring hatchery at Kingsville, lake Erie. The new hatchery is the largest in Canada, and has a capacity of 1,400 hatching jars. The building is 87 feet 6 inches long, 36 feet 4 inches wide, and 14 feet high from the sill to the plate. It has a double set of pumps and boilers, one of which is fitted for gas, and the other for coal fuel. The building is heated by the exhaust steam from the pumps. A modern dwelling, for the officer in charge, is located close to the hatchery. It is a two-storied building, 37 feet 6 inches long, and 27 feet wide, finished in the principal rooms with hardwood finish and flooring. Modern sanitary plumbing is installed, and the building is heated with steam from the hatchery boilers. The hatchery and dwelling are both lighted by electricity.

The water supply system did not prove satisfactory, and arrangements will have to be made to extend the end of the intake pipe into deeper water.

A subsidiary hatchery was erected on the Spray lakes, Alberta, which will be operated in conjunction with the Banff hatchery. The building is 18 feet by 24 feet, and is fitted up with ten troughs 16 feet long, 10½ inches wide and 6½ inches deep. The cabin for the staff is 16 feet by 20 feet. Both buildings are built of logs cut on the

grounds, and the troughs are made of 22 guage galvanized iron, which were made in four foot sections, and carried in on pack horses from Banff and assembled on the ground.

A subsidiary hatchery was also built on Cultus lake, which will be operated in conjunction with the Harrison Lake hatchery. It is 55 feet long, 16 feet wide, 6½ foot wall, and contains 18 troughs, each 16 feet by 18 inches and 8 inches deep.

A motor launch, specially designed for the service, was constructed at the government dockyard, Sorel, P.Q., during the autumn of 1916, for the Thurlow hatchery. It is of the following leading dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all	45	0
Breadth over plank	10	0
Depth moulded	4	11
Draft mean	2	6

Horsepower, 45.

The launch is of the cabin type, having square stern and raked stem, and is designed for towing at the stern and along side. A flush deck is fitted aft, on port and starboard sides in way of machinery and cabin and forward of the steering position.

The vessel is specially strengthened for the service, the leading scantlings being detailed below.

The keel and stem are of white oak, 8 inches by 4½ inches. The keelson is of oak, 9 inches by 2 inches. The frames are of white oak, 1¾ inches by 1½ inches, spaced 9-inch centres, and extend from gunwale to gunwale. The main planking is of cypress 1½ inches thick, the sheer strakes and garboard strakes being of oak. Stringers and clamps of elm, 5 inches by 2½ inches, are fitted inside the frames and outside, longitudinal rubbing pieces are provided for taking the chafe of the pontoons and scows.

The decks, where fitted, are of pine 1½ inches thick, whilst the cabin on deck and sides is planked with pine ¾-inch thick, the deck over the cabin being covered with canvas.

The cabin is 15 feet long and has a clear head-room of about 7 feet, and contains steering position with exit to deck forward, w.c., locker berths, stores and motor. The fuel supply tanks are fitted forward and have a capacity for a very large radius of action. Abaft the cabin is a large and roomy cockpit, specially designed and fitted to meet the requirements of the service. Large towing posts of oak are fitted forward and aft on the quarters, and one at the stern, with extra heavy fairleads and cleats adjacent, for towing duty.

The equipment of the launch is very complete, there being furnished steaming lights, windlass, anchor and cable, compass, signal mast, life saving appliances, fire extinguishers, heating appliances, fog horn, etc., and a complete outfit of spare parts for the motor.

The engine is a 6-cylinder, 4-cycle, "Buffalo," having cylinders 4¾ inches diameter by 5-inch stroke, developing about 45 to 60 horse-power with the propellers running at 800 revolutions per minute.

The official trial was held at Sorel on October 12, 1916, when a mean speed of 9½ miles was obtained. Steering trials at full and half speed were also held, at the former a complete circle 80 feet in diameter was turned in 55 seconds, whilst at the latter a circle of 95 feet in diameter was turned in 1 minute 15 seconds. The launch was delivered at Belleville, Ont., on October 16, and was immediately placed in commission.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The retaining pond for parent trout at the Margaree hatchery was deepened to the extent of sixteen inches, and the retaining walls around, which are of concrete, were raised a small extent, but sufficient with the excavation to increase the depth of water in the pond by sixteen inches.

The grounds surrounding the Thurlow hatchery were improved; a verandah and bay window added to the dwelling; the kitchen enlarged and an extra room built over it. The sea-wall surrounding the Port Arthur hatchery, which had been damaged by storms during the previous winter, was repaired and the pipe line which is carried across the Current river, from the power house, was raised and extra piers built under it.

The channel leading thereto and the lagoon at the Winnipegosis hatchery were dredged out and now afford a satisfactory harbour. The dredging entailed the tearing down and the rebuilding of the landing dock, and a portion of the piers supporting the intake pipe.

A cabin, 10 feet by 12 feet, on a large raft which can be moved as desired, and a boathouse, 32 feet by 14 feet, was built at the Lakelse lake, Skeena River hatchery. Forty new troughs, with stands, were built; the head tank relined; 120 new hatching baskets and a purse seine made; two miles of sleigh road cut out of the bush and graded; four miles of the old trail repaired, and sufficient logs were cut and hauled to the hatchery to build a work shop and warehouse at the Babine hatchery.

At the Anderson Lake hatchery a considerable piece of land, surrounding the building, was stumped and graded; boats repaired and painted; the wharf extended sixty feet; a bridge, 50 feet long by 5 feet wide, was built across Ternan creek and a 200-foot crib breakwater was built in front of the hatchery buildings. A houseboat, which can be moved to the various creeks as desired, was built at the Cowichan Lake hatchery, and the boathouse, the interior of the hatchery, and the mens' quarters were painted.

In addition to the above the machinery in all the hatcheries has been inspected and overhauled, and is in a good state of repair.

At the present time the department has fifty-one hatcheries, eleven subsidiary hatcheries, five salmon retaining ponds, and one lobster pond.

The accompanying tables give the distribution of the different species in each province, the hatcheries that were operated, their location, date of establishment, species, and number of each species of fish distributed from each one, and the distribution of the different species from each hatchery during the season of 1916.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. RODD,

Superintendent of Fish Culture.

The total distribution of the various species in each province, in 1916, was as follows, viz.:—

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon	5,178,300	
Speckled trout	302,150	
Shad	300,000	
Lobsters	409,006,800	
		414,787,250
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon	8,113,824	
Speckled trout	317,100	
Shad	261,000	
Lobsters	190,308,000	
Red trout	200	
		199,000,124
Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon	567,855	
Speckled trout	420,450	
Lobsters	111,000,000	
		111,988,305
Quebec—		
Atlantic salmon	5,752,873	
Speckled trout	209,600	
Ouananiche	26,000	
Lobsters	52,945,500	
		58,933,973
Ontario—		
Whitefish	238,288,000	
Salmon trout	31,601,906	
Pickerel	128,833,200	
Speckled trout	7,370	
Herring	39,585,000	
		438,315,476
Manitoba—		
Whitefish	250,500,000	
Pickerel	16,000,000	
		266,500,000
Saskatchewan—		
Whitefish	15,920,000	
		15,920,000
Alberta—		
Salmon trout	500,695	
Cutthroat trout	20,000	
Herring	4,170,500	
		4,691,195
British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon	217,963	
Sockeye salmon	102,941,207	
Cohoe salmon	3,341,826	
Kamloops trout	613,351	
Speckled trout	413,514	
Cutthroat trout	63,406	
Kokanee trout	179,975	
Lake trout	2,872	
Spring salmon	3,116,334	
Steelhead salmon	38,483	
Humpback salmon	3,834,000	
Whitefish	25,000	
		114,787,931
Total distribution		1,624,924,254

The following table gives hatcheries that were operated, their location, date of establishment, species and number of each species of fish distributed from each one during the season of 1916, viz.:—

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1916.

Established.	Hatchery.	Location.	Species.	Quantity.				Total Distribution
				Fry.	Fingerlings.	Advanced Fry.	Eggs.	
1876	Bedford	Halifax Co., N.S.	Atlantic salmon	565,000				
"	"	" "	Speckled trout	100,000				665,000
1902	Margaree	Inverness Co., N.S.	"	85,000				
"	"	" "	Atlantic salmon	1,960,000		128,575		2,173,575
1906	Windsor	Hants Co., N.S.	"	1,293,050	7,175			1,300,225
1912	Middleton	Annapolis Co., N.S.	Speckled trout	94,000	9,150	14,000		
"	"	" "	Atlantic salmon	540,000	4,500			
"	"	" "	Shad	300,000				961,650
1912	*a* Lindloff	Richmond Co., N.S.	Atlantic salmon	680,000				680,000
1891	Bay View	Pictou Co., N.S.	Lobsters	61,500,000				61,500,000
1905	Canso	Guysborough Co., N.S.	"	85,000 000				85,000,000
1911	Isaac's Harbour	" "	"	28,860,000				28,860,000
1911	Inverness	Inverness Co., N.S.	"	58,000,000				58,000,000
1911	Arichat	Richmond Co., N.S.	"	52,946,800				52,946,800
1911	Antigonish	Antigonish Co., N.S.	"	71,000,000				71,000,000
1912	Little Bras D'Or	Cape Breton Co., N.S.	"	51,700,000				51,700,000
1918	*b* Long Beach Pound	Digby Co., N.S.	"	715				715
1874	Restigouche	Restigouche Co., N.B.	Atlantic salmon	1,512,000	30,524			
"	"	" "	Speckled trout	98,600				1,641,124
1874	Miramichi	Northumberland Co., N.B.	"	55,000	37,000			
"	"	" "	Atlantic salmon	2,380,000	58,000			2,530,000
1880	Grand Falls	Victoria Co., N.B.	"	1,322,000	72,800			1,394,800
1914	St. John	St. John Co., N.B.	Speckled trout	10,000	116,500			
"	"	" "	Red trout		200			
"	"	" "	Atlantic salmon	1,065,000	67,000			1,258,700
1914	*a* Nipisiguit	Gloucester Co., N.B.	"	390,000				390,000
1915	*a* Tobique	Victoria Co., N.B.	"	701,500				701,500
1915	*a* Sparkle	Carleton Co., N.B.	"	515,000				515,000
1912	*c* Shad St. John R.	Kings Co., N.B.	Shad	261,000				261,000
1903	Shemogue	Westmorland Co., N.B.	Lobsters	107,000,000				107,000,000
1904	Shippigan	Gloucester Co., N.B.	"	39,508,000				39,508,000
1912	Buctouche	Kent Co., N.B.	"	43,800,000				43,800,000
1906	Kelly's Pond	Queen's Co., P.E.I.	Speckled trout	398,550	21,900			
"	"	" "	Atlantic salmon	565,500	2,355			988,305

1904	Charlottetown	Queen's Co., P.E.I.	Lobsters	68,000,000				68,000,000
1909	Georgetown	King's Co., P.E.I	"	43,000,000				43,000,000
1875	Tadousac	Saguenay Co., Que	Atlantic salmon	1,666,873	20,000			
	"	"	Speckled trout	79,000	5,000			
	"	"	Ouananiche	22,000	4,000			1,796,873
1875	Gaspé	Gaspe Co., Que.	Speckled trout	117,000	8,600			
	"	"	Atlantic salmon	1,622,000	124,000			1,871,600
1906	*a*Ste. Marguerite	Saguenay Co., Que	"	600,000				600,000
1909	*a*Bergeronnes	"	"	1,000,000				1,000,000
1915	*a*Dartmouth	Gaspe Co., Que	"	720,000				720,000
1910	Port Daniel	Bonaventure Co., Que	Lobsters	18,660,000				18,660,000
1910	House Harbour	Magdalen Islands, Que	"	34,285,500				34,285,500
1876	Sandwich	Essex Co., Ont	Whitefish	63,000,000				63,000,000
1908	Sarnia	Lambton Co., Ont	Herring	23,500,000				
	"	"	Whitefish	16,500,000				
	"	"	Pickerel	32,000,000				72,000,000
1912	Collingwood	Simcoe Co., Ont	Whitefish	19,500,000				
	"	"	Pickerel	28,000,000				
	"	"	Herring	3,000,000				50,500,000
1908	Wiarton	Bruce Co., Ont	Salmon trout	8,820,200	153,156			8,973,356
1912	Port Arthur	Thunder Bay Dist., Ont	Whitefish	19,790,000				
	"	"	Herring	13,085,000				
	"	"	Salmon trout	8,551,000	831,900			
	"	"	Speckled trout		7,370			42,265,270
1912	Southampton	Bruce Co., Ont	Salmon trout	6,434,750		123,900		6,558,650
1915	Thurlow	Hastings Co., Ont	Whitefish	59,000,000				
	"	"	Salmon trout	6,687,000				65,687,000
1915	Kenora	Rainy River Dist., Ont	Whitefish	60,498,000				
	"	"	Pickerel	68,833,200				129,331,200
1894	Selkirk	Selkirk, Man	Whitefish	35,500,000				35,500,000
1912	Gull Harbour	Big Island, Lake Winnipeg, Man	"	50,000,000				
	"	"	Pickerel	16,000,000				66,000,000
1914	Dauphin River	Dauphin River, Lake Winnipeg, Man	Whitefish	80,000,000				80,000,000
1909	Winnipegosis	Snake Island, Lake Winnipegosis, Man	"	85,000,000				85,000,000
1915	Fort Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask	"	15,920,000				15,920,000
1914	Banff	Banff, Alberta	Herring	4,170,500				
	"	"	Salmon trout	446,000	54,695			
	"	"	Cutthroat trout	20,000				4,691,195
1914	*a*Pirmez Creek	Pirmez Creek, Alta	No collection					
1905	Harrison Lake	Harrison Lake, B.C	Sockeye salmon	38,040,000				
	"	"	Cohoe "	1,164,000				
	"	"	Spring "				2,540,000	
	"	"	Humpback "				3,549,000	45,293,000
1906	Pemberton	Birkenhead River, B.C	Sockeye "	22,892,000				22,892,000
1908	Stuart Lake	Stuart Lake, B.C	" "	2,840,000			2,242,000	5,082,000
1915	New Westminster	New Westminster, B.C	Cohoe "	488,000				
	"	"	Sockeye "	187,800				
	"	"	Whitefish	25,000				
	"	"	Humpback salmon	285,000				

The following table gives hatcheries that were operated, their location, date of establishment, species and number of each species of fish distributed from each one during the season of 1916, viz.:—*Concluded.*

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1916—*Concluded.*

Established.	Hatchery.	Location.	Species.	Quantity.				Total Distribution.
				Fry.	Fingerlings.	Advanced Fry.	Eggs.	
	New Westminster	New Westminster, B.C.	Speckled trout	75,000				
	"	"	Atlantic salmon	35,000				
	"	"	Cutthroat trout	10,000				1,105,800
1903	Skeena River	Lakelse Lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon	4,113,317				4,113,317
1908	Babine Lake	Babine Lake, B.C.	" "	7,088,940				7,088,940
1906	Rivers Inlet	Owikano Lake, B.C.	" "	11,994,100			600,000	12,594,100
1910	Anderson Lake	Anderson Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	" "	4,078,000				
	"	" "	Cohoe "	197,726				4,275,726
1910	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Spring "	560,900	15,434			
	"	" " "	Lake trout		2,872			
	"	" " "	Cohoe salmon	1,492,100				
	"	" " "	Brook trout	11,000	2,464			
	"	" " "	Atlantic salmon	178,300	4,663			
	"	" " "	Steelhead "	33,600	4,883			
	"	" " "	Cutthroat trout	48,600	4,806			2,359,622
1910	Kennedy Lake	Kennedy Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Sockeye salmon	3,788,000		97,050		3,885,050
1914	Gerrard	Trout Lake, Kootenay District, B.C.	Speckled trout	325,050				
	"	" "	Kokanee "	179,975				
	"	" "	Kamloops "	539,400	73,951			1,118,376
....	*dNimpkish	Alert Bay, B.C.	Sockeye salmon	4,980,000				4,980,000
			Grand total	1,613,884,831	1,744,898	363,525	8,931,000	1,624,924,254

(*a*) Subsidiary hatcheries.
(*b*) Berried lobsters not included in total distribution.
(*c*) Floating hatchery.
(*d*) Operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD HATCHERY.

	Atlantic Salmon.	Speckled Trout.
Indian river, Halifax county	50,000	
Nine Mile river, Halifax county	50,000	
Little Salmon river, Halifax county	50,000	
Pennant river, Halifax county	50,000	
Sackville river, Halifax county	50,000	
Shubenacadie river, Halifax county	50,000	
Musquodoboit river, Colchester county	50,000	
St. Mary river, Guysborough county	45,000	
Gold river, Lunenburg county	30,000	
Mushamush river, Lunenburg county	30,000	
Middle river, Lunenburg county	30,000	
Martins river, Lunenburg county	30,000	
Petite rivière, Lunenburg county	20,000	
Roseway river, Shelburne county	30,000	20,000
Secret lake, Halifax county	.....	10,000
Half Moon lake, Halifax county	.....	10,000
Five Island lake, Halifax county	.....	10,000
Wentzels lake, Lunenburg county	.....	15,000
Cleveland lake, Cumberland county	.....	10,000
McCormicks lake, Cumberland county	.....	10,000
Five Mile lake, Hants county	.....	15,000
	565,000	100,000
Total distribution		665,000

MARGAREE HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout. Fry.	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.	Advanced Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Forest Glen	15,000	.....	
Stuart brook	15,000	.....	
Marsh brook	15,000	.....	
Hatchery brook	40,000	.....	3,575
Baddeck river	.....	120,000	
Little River Cheticamp	.....	100,000	
Indian brook	.....	100,000	
Middle river	.....	100,000	
Iron Bridge	.....	140,000	
Cameron brook	.....	40,000	
Etheridge crossing	.....	200,000	
Croudis bridge	.....	160,000	
Cranton bridge	.....	160,000	
Harts pool	.....	120,000	
Joseph Ross brook	.....	140,000	
McDermid crossing	.....	140,000	
James Ross bridge	.....	80,000	
George Coady crossing	.....	80,000	
Ingrahams brook	.....	100,000	
Murphy bridge	.....	60,000	
Greigg's crossing	.....	120,000	
Ingraham and Lovis brook	.....	.....	125,000
	85,000	1,960,000	128,575
Total distribution			2,173,575

LINDLOFF HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Margaree Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Maddans river	30,000
Tillard river, east branch	30,000
" " west branch	90,000
Black river	40,000
Scott's river	40,000
Inhabitants river	75,000
Framboise river	40,000
Grand river	75,000
Salmon river	75,000
Dennys river	75,000
Washabuck	50,000
McRae's lake	20,000
Hatchery lake and brook	40,000
Total distribution	680,000

WINDSOR HATCHERY.

	Salmon Fry.	Salmon Fingerlings.
Avon river, Hants county	303,050	7,175
Meander river, Hants county	100,000	
Kennetcook river, Hants county	100,000	
Cornwallis river, Kings county	100,000	
Gaspereaux river, Kings county	240,000	
Great Village river, Colchester county	150,000	
Middle river, Pictou county	200,000	
West river, Pictou county	100,000	
	1,293,050	7,175
Total distribution		1,300,225

MIDDLETON HATCHERY.

	County.	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.	Advanced Trout Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.	Shad Fry.
Skinner lake	Yarmouth	14,000					
Annis lake	"	13,000					
Pearl lake	"				50,000		
Hooper lake	"				40,000		
Sissibo river	Digby	22,000					
Silver river	"	20,000					
Spectacle lake	"				25,000		
Mersey river	Annapolis	25,000					
Annapolis river—							
Nictaux brook	"		2,000		25,000		
Morton brook	"		2,000		25,000		
McGill lake	"				100,000		
Lequille river	"				70,000		
Round Hill river	"				40,000		
Nictaux river	"				15,000		300,000
Critchell brook	"			5,000			
Park brook	"			3,000			
Kelley lake	"			6,000			
Fales river	Kings				60,000		
Aylesford brook	"				40,000		
Mersey river	Queens				50,000		
Vroom brook			3,000				
Mt. Hanley lake			1,000				
Kyimkyik lake			475				
Cedar lake			475				
Nicholl's brook			200				
Bear river						2,500	
Spring Water lake						2,000	
		94,000	9,150	14,000	540,000	4,500	300,000
Total distribution							961,650

LONG BEACH LOBSTER POND.	Berried Lobsters.
Westport harbour and Pond cove	228
Flower cove, near Westport	22
Bay of Fundy, above Tiverton and East Ferry	27
" " near Digby	30
Mink cove in St. Mary's bay	20
Sandy cove, in St. Mary's bay	130
French Shore in St. Mary's bay	11
Between Petite Passage and Long beach, St. Mary's bay	96
Near Long island	10
Little River	5
Between Long beach and Little River	27
Long beach	77
St. Mary's bay	32
Total distribution	715

(Not included in the distribution figures.)

ANTIGONISH HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Pomquet island	8,000,000
Mayett beach	7,000,000
Monk head	8,000,000
Bayfield	4,000,000
Breen beach	4,000,000
Little Tracadie head	4,000,000
Tracadie head	12,000,000
Boman head	8,000,000
Harbour au Bouche	8,000,000
Cape Jack	8,000,000
Total distribution	71,000,000

ARICHAT HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Jersey island	1,150,000
West Arichat	8,500,000
Green island	1,750,000
Cape La Ronde	6,896,800
Madame island	1,500,000
Petit de Grat	4,200,000
Grosnez	1,000,000
Cape Auguet	4,000,000
Little Anse	4,000,000
Lennox passage	4,750,000
Rockdale	8,200,000
Bourgeois river	7,000,000
Total distribution	52,946,800

BAY VIEW HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Pictou island	19,000,000
Bay View	9,500,000
Gull rock	11,000,000
Pictou harbour	7,000,000
Cariboo island	8,000,000
Little Cariboo island	7,000,000
Total distribution	61,500,000

CANSO HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Fox island	9,625,000
North of Canso	7,700,000
Bedford	8,000,000
Canso	18,180,000
Dover bay	5,775,000
White Head	6,930,000
Queensport	8,470,000
Cranberry Light	8,470,000
St. Andrew's channel and Dover	11,550,000
Total distribution	85,000,000

INVERNESS HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Grand Etang	7,000,000
Chimney Corner	5,000,000
Inverness	5,000,000
Cape Rouge	8,000,000
Belle Cote	2,000,000
Margaree Harbour	5,000,000
Pleasant bay	4,000,000
Cheticamp	5,000,000
Little river	3,000,000
Broad Cove marsh	5,000,000
Friar's Head	2,000,000
Eastern harbour	7,000,000
Total distribution	58,000,000

ISAAC'S HARBOUR HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Tor Bay point	2,120,000
Beckerton	1,000,000
Bear Trap Head	1,000,000
Shoal point	2,000,000
Charlo cove	2,000,000
Big Island	500,000
Goose Island	2,500,000
Betty cove	1,500,000
Drum Head Island	500,000
Country Harbour	2,000,000
Coddles Harbour	2,000,000
New Harbour	5,000,000
Black Ledge	2,000,000
Scraggly Ledge	3,000,000
Graham Shoal	500,000
Island Harbour	1,000,000
Fisherman Harbour	240,000
Total distribution	28,860,000

LITTLE BRAS D'OR HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Bird Island	7,500,000
Little Bras D'Or	15,200,000
Big Bras D'Or	5,500,000
Low point	9,000,000
Big pond	4,000,000
South Bar	3,000,000
Mill pond	4,500,000
Sydney bay	3,000,000
Total distribution	51,700,000

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

Restigouche river—	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.	Speckled Trout Fry
Near hatchery	.....	5,524	
Slide, 38 miles from hatchery	320,000	.....	
Two brooks	320,000	.....	
Cross Point island	320,000	.....	
Matapedia river—			
Near Salmon lake	40,000	.....	
Causapscal	35,000	.....	
St. Florence	35,000	.....	
Appell	22,000	.....	
Upsalquitch	300,000	.....	
Causapscal river	35,000	.....	
Jacquet river	25,000	.....	
Charlo river	25,000	.....	
Benjamin river	25,000	.....	
Bouly's lake	10,000	.....	
Howard's lake	.....	.....	6,000
Causapscal lakes	.....	.....	50,000
Maguire's lake	.....	.....	10,600
Lily lake	.....	.....	8,000
Twelve Mile lake	.....	.....	15,000
Fourteen Mile lake	.....	.....	10,000
Christopher brook	.....	15,000	
Baker brook	.....	10,000	
	1,512,000	30,524	98,600
Total distribution			1,641,124

NIPISIGUIT HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Restigouche Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Middle river	25,000
Tetagouche river	25,000
Nipisiguit river—	
Falls pool	30,000
Camp pool	40,000
Mouth of Basin	30,000
Grilse pool	48,000
Church point	25,000
Chain pool	20,000
Bear Island pool	10,000
Club House	25,000
Long pool	5,000
Papineau river	20,000
Knight's brook	39,000
Marshall's beach	20,000
Gilmore's brook	10,000
Middle Island pool	18,000
Total distribution	390,000

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.
Main Northwest Miramichi and tributaries			800,000	
Little Southwest Miramichi and tributaries			700,000	
Sevoglo	5,000		150,000	
Millstream			150,000	28,000
Black river			100,000	
Buctouche river			75,000	
Petitcodiac river			75,000	
Richibucto river			100,000	
Nashwaak river			75,000	
Canaan river			80,000	
Kouchibouguac river			75,000	
Bartibog river and tributaries	50,000	37,000		
Wild Cat brook				30,000
	55,000	37,000	2,380,000	58,000
Total distribution			2,530,000	

SPARKLE HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Miramichi Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon.
South West Miramichi river—	
Main River—	
Five Mile brook	50,000
Gold brook	40,000
Bigger brook	50,000
South branch—	
Clearwater brook	40,000
Bogan brook	30,000
Falls brook	20,000
Elliott brook	40,000
Main branch	45,000
North branch—	
McKenzie brook	40,000
Beedal brook	50,000
Juniper brook	30,000
Simpson brook	30,000
Main branch	50,000
Total distribution	515,000

GRAND FALLS HATCHERY.

	Salmon. Fry.	Salmon Fingerlings.
St. John river	857,000	72,800
Salmon river	465,000	
	1,322,000	72,800
Total distribution		1,394,800

In addition to the above, Atlantic salmon eyed eggs were shipped, March, 1916, as follows:—

Magog, Que	100,000

TOBIQUE HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Grand Falls Hatchery.

Tobique river—	Salmon Fry.
Tobique forks	115,000
Rocky brook	40,000
Blue Mountain brook	70,000
Riley brook	120,000
Two brooks	75,000
Haley brook	150,000
Near hatchery	131,500
Total distribution	701,500

ST. JOHN HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.	Red Trout Fingerlings.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.
St. Joha river—					
Jemseg river				80,000	
Salmon river, Queens county				50,000	12,000
Washademoak lake				80,000	
Belle Isle river				80,000	
Great Salmon river				40,000	
Little Salmon river				40,000	
Tynemouth creek				25,000	
Shogomoc river, York county				40,000	
St. Croix river				50,000	12,000
Skiff lake				40,000	
Palfrey lake, York county				50,000	
Palfrey and Lacoot brooks		10,000			
Loch Lomond		20,000		40,000	19,000
Black river				50,000	
Pocologan river				30,000	
Kennebecasis river—					
South branch				80,000	12,000
Millstream, Kings county				80,000	
Smith creek, Kings county				80,000	
Trout brook, Kings county				80,000	12,000
Musquash river—					
North West branch				50,000	
Lake on Adams Estate, Campobello	10,000	5,000			
Minto lake		1,500			
Ping Pong lake, St. John county		5,000			
Bradford Cove pond, Grand Manan island		5,000			
Rich Pond, Grand Manan island		5,000			
Magaguadavic		10,000			
Fisher lake, Rockwood park		10,000	200		
Utopia and Trout lakes, Charlotte county		10,000			
Bolton lake, York county		5,000			
McCormick lake, St. John county		5,000			
Waweig River, Charlotte county		5,000			
McDougal, Red Rock stream		10,000			
Otter lake, Charlotte county		10,000			
	10,000	116,500	200	1,065,000	67,000
Total distribution				1,258,700	

SHAD HATCHERY.

Kennebecasis river—	Shad.
Darling's lake spawning grounds	261,000

SHIPPIGAN HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Caribou creek	10,508,000
Pointe à Peinture	6,000,000
Pointe Brulé	11,000,000
Shippigan harbour	8,000,000
Alexander's point	4,000,000
Total distribution	39,508,000

BUCTOUCHE HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Buctouche beach	7,200,000
St. Edwards	6,000,000
St. Anne's	2,400,000
Buctouche harbour	10,200,000
Cormierville	4,800,000
Cocagne bar	2,400,000
Richbucto cape	3,600,000
Cocagne head	3,600,000
Between St. Ann's and St. Edwards	3,600,000
Total distribution	43,800,000

SHEMOGUE HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Murray corner	11,000,000
Near hatchery	12,000,000
Little cape	8,000,000
Bald cape	16,000,000
Grant's corner	9,000,000
Tormentine cape	17,000,000
Leger's brook	12,000,000
Bayfield	7,000,000
Dupuis corner	5,000,000
Bald cape and Dupuis corner	10,000,000
Total distribution	107,000,000

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.
Maia river—				
Winter river		8,500	67,500	
Cox's brook	20,000			
West's stream	20,000			
Hardy's stream	82,250			
Brackley Point road	14,225			
Midgell river			67,500	
East river—				
Sherry's stream	40,000		67,500	
McGuirk's stream	16,750			
West river—				
Hyde's brook	40,000		67,500	
Morrell river—				
Fisher's brook	50,000		60,000	
McCullough brook			60,000	
North river—				
McNeil's stream	25,000	3,500	30,000	
Crabbe's brook			35,500	
Curtis brook	20,000		30,000	
McKenna stream—				
Redmond's brook	34,100			
Belle river—				
Hancock's stream	12,000		40,000	
Hunter river—				
Hazelgrove brook	10,000		40,000	
Black river—				
Taylor's brook	14,225			
Johnston river		1,000		1,000
Curtisdale river		1,000		355
Gates river		900		
Mores river		1,000		1,000
Hatchery pond		6,000		
	398,550	21,900	565,500	2,355

Total distribution.....988,305

CHARLOTTETOWN HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
St. Peter island, west bar	10,000,000
St. Peter island, east bar	7,000,000
Canoe cove	2,000,000
Governor's island	10,000,000
Point Prim reef	8,000,000
Point Prim, east bar	2,000,000
Keppock reef	8,000,000
Pinette	6,000,000
Point Prim	2,000,000
Seal Rock	11,000,000
Crown Point	2,000,000
Total distribution	**68,000,000**

GEORGETOWN HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Murray harbour	6,000,000
Annandale bay	6,000,000
Launching bay	5,000,000
Between Panmure island and Murray harbour	5,000,000
Montague river	5,000,000
Outside Boughton island	5,000,000
Cardigan bay	6,000,000
St. Mary's bay	5,000,000
Total distribution	43,000,000

QUEBEC.

TADOUSAC HATCHERY.

	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.	Ouananiche Fry.	Ouananiche Fingerlings.
Anse St. Jean river	300,000					
Mars river	300,000					
Malbaie river	300,000					
Lac du Juge	125,000					
Baude river	200,000	4,000				
Petit Saguenay river	211,000					
Rond lake	80,873					
Tadousac lake	150,000		20,000			
Bergeronnes river			8,000			
Boulanger lake			4,000			
Sapin lake			4,000			
Chisholm lake		6,000	2,000			2,000
Brisson lake			2,000			
Philias lake			2,000			
Dufour lake			2,000		2,000	
Gravel lake Chicoutimi			2,000			
Leon St. Alexander lake			1,000			
Hatchery lake		4,000	20,000	2,000		2,000
Lock brook		6,000	10,000	3,000		
Metabetchouan river					20,000	
Lac des Equerres			2,000			
	1,666,873	20,000	79,000	5,000	22,000	4,000

Total distribution.....1,796,873

STE. MARGUERITE HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Tadousac Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Portage river	600,000

BERGERONNES HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Tadousac Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Long lake	300,000
Gobell lake	300,000
Boulanger lake	100,000
Trout lake	100,000
Caribou lake	100,000
Guillaume lake	50,000
Croche lake	50,000
Total distribution	1,000,000

GASPE HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.
St. John river	30,000		650,000	62,000
York river	30,000		667,000	62,000
Dartmouth river	15,000			
First lake	15,000	8,600		
Third lake	12,000			
Fourth lake	15,000			
Malbaie river			25,000	
Grand river			80,000	
Graad Pabos river			80,000	
Port Daniel river			40,000	
Little Cascapedia river			80,000	
	117,000	8,600	1,622,000	124,000
Total distribution		1,871,600		

DARTMOUTH HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Gaspé Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Dartmouth river	720 000

PORT DANIEL HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
St. Godfroi to Shigawake	5,000,000
Port Daniel, west to east	3,000,000
Newport to Point Macron	6,000,000
St. Godfroi	2,500,000
Near hatchery	2,160,000
Total distribution	18,660,000

HOUSE HARBOUR HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Sandy beach	1,285,500
Cranberry head	2,000,000
Wolf island	3,000,000
Red point	6,000,000
Narrows	6,000,000
Fletcher's cove	3,000,000
Cape Vere	5,000,000
Red cape	4,000,000
Little harbour	4,000,000
Total distribution	34,285,500

ONTARIO.

SANDWICH HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.
Lake Erie—	
Barr point	15,000,000
Pigeon bay	20,000,000
Lake St. Clair—	
Mitchell's bay	3,000,000
Detroit river—	
Bois Blanc island	21,000,000
At hatchery	4,000,000
Total distribution	63,000,000

SARNIA HATCHERY.

	Herring.	Whitefish.	Pickerel.
Lake Erie—			
Bois Blanc island	11,500,000	3,500,000	
Lake Huron—			
Along lake shore, twelve to thirty miles from hatchery	12,000,000	13,000,000	
Spawning grounds, eight to twenty miles from hatchery	.....	.....	27,000,000
Port Frank, Aux Sables river	.....	.....	5,000,000
	23,500,000	16,500,000	32,000,000
Total distribution			72,000,000

COLLINGWOOD HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.	Pickerel.	Herring.
Georgian Bay—			
Dows bay	3,812,340	10,000,000	
Three-Mile point	3,812,340	.....	
Six-Mile point	7,712,320	.....	
Finy island	4,163,000	.....	
Nottawasaga river	.....	5,000,000	
Severn river	.....	10,000,000	
Nottawasaga bay	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
	19,500,000	28,000,000	3,000,000
Total distribution			50,500,000

THURLOW HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.	Salmon Trout.
Lake Ontario—		
Bay of Quinte	59,000,000	
Nicholson's island	.....	1,700,000
Eastern Gap	.....	3,147,000
Brighton	.....	1,840,000
	59,000,000	6,687,000
Total distribution		65,687,000

WIARTON HATCHERY.

	Salmon Trout. Fry.	Salmon Trout. Fingerlings.
Lake Huron—		
Providence bay	500,000	
South bay	500,000	
Rattlesnake harbour	450,000	
Tobermory	400,000	
Georgian Bay—		
Jackson's shoal	500,000	
Presqu'Ile	500,000	
Meaford	500,000	
Vails point	400,000	
Cameron's point	400,000	
White Cloud island	400,000	
Hay island	400,000	
Four-Mile point	400,000	
Griffith Island	400,000	
Gravelly point	400,000	
Cape Croker	400,000	
Pruder's landing	400,000	
Pound-net ground	700,000	
Wiarton bay	670,200	
Colpoy's bay	.....	153,156
Ontario Government	500,000	
	8,820,200	153,156
Total distribution		8,973,356

PORT ARTHUR HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.	Herring.	Salmon Trout Fry.	Salmon Trout Fingerlings.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.
Black bay	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
Blend river	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	7,370
Caribou island	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
Amethyst harbour	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
McKenzie river	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
Mary island	2,000,000	.....	400,000	.....	
Papoose island	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
Wild Goose point	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
Vicinity of hatchery	1,790,000	13,085,000	551,000	831,900	
Rossport and Jackfish	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Point Magnet	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Pie island	.....	.....	1,200,000	.....	
Thunder cape	.....	.....	800,000	.....	
Silver island	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Carp river	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Mink island	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Welcome island	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Welcome Island shoal	.....	.....	800,000	.....	
Hare island	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Tee harbour	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Edwards island	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Walkers channel	.....	.....	400,000	.....	
Barepoint	.....	.....	800,000	.....	
	19,790,000	13,085,000	8,551,000	831,900	7,370
Total distribution				42,265,270	

SOUTHAMPTON HATCHERY.

Lake Huron—	Salmon Trout. Fry.	Advanced Salmon Trout. Fry.
Chief point	2,828,250	
Main station	1,150,000	
Black point	600,000	123,900
Nine-Mile point	900,000	
Kincardine	478,250	
Stokes bay	478,250	
	6,434,750	123,900
Total distribution		6,558,650

KENORA HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.	Pickerel.
Henies Point	15,000,000	
Whitefish bay	15,000,000	23,000,000
Bishops bay	15,000,000	
Shoal lake	15,000,000	10,000,000
Bay at hatchery	498,000	833,200
Poplar bay	.....	10,000,000
Channel island	.....	10,000,000
Fraser island	.....	15,000,000
	60,498,000	68,833,200
Total distribution		129,331,200

MANITOBA.

SELKIRK HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.
Red River at Selkirk	35,500,000

GULL HARBOUR HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.	Pickerel.
Lake Winnipeg at hatchery	50,000,000	14,992,000
Pelican lake	.....	224,000
Killarney lake	.....	200,000
Max lake	.....	80,000
Louise lake	.....	4,000
Lake Winnipeg, mouth of Red river	.....	500,000
	50,000,000	16,000,000
Total distribution		66,000,000

DAUPHIN RIVER HATCHERY.

	Whitefish
Dauphin river	80,000,000

WINNIPEGOSIS HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.
Lake Winnipegosis, near Snake island	85,000,000

SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT QU'APPELLE HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.
Lebret lake	3,000,000
Long lake	5,000,000
Ketepwa lake	3,000,000
Sioux lake	2,000,000
Upper Fishing lake	2,920,000
Total distribution	15,920,000

ALBERTA.

BANFF HATCHERY.

	Herring Fry.	Salmon Trout Fry.	Salmon Trout Fingerlings.	Cutthroat Trout Fry.
Johnstone lake	600,000			
Minnewanka lake	3,570,500	446,000	54,695	
Boom lake				10,000
Fish creek				10,000
	4,170,500	446,000	54,695	20,000
Total distribution				4,691,195

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER HATCHERY.

	Cohoe.	Sockeye.	Whitefish.	Humpback.	Speckled Trout.	Atlantic Salmon.	Cutthroat Trout.
Salmon river	270,000	72,000					
Pitt lake	50,000	50,000					
Pitt river	70,000						
Dawson creek	20,000		10,000				
Allan creek	25,000						
Keanacka creek	28,000						
McKay creek	15,000						
Silver creek	10,000	20,600		145,000			
Kawkowa creek		25,000					
Ruby creek		20,000					
Hastings park		200			200		
Cilley creek				140,000			
Stave lake					5,000	25,000	
Gowichan lake hatchery					14,000		
Todds Inlet					6,000		
Shawnigan lake					4,000		
Lake Coma					26,000		
Paul lake					5,000		
Reices creek					14,800		
Errock lake			15,000				
Park pond						10,000	
Victoria							10,000
	488,000	187,800	25,000	285,000	75,000	35,000	10,000
Total distribution							1,105,800

In addition to above, the following eggs in an eyed condition were shipped:

	Coho.	Whitefish.	Salmon Trout.
Vancouver	40,000	.....	
Hastings Park	.....	50,000	15,000
	40,000	50,000	15,000

HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY.

Sockeye salmon.....fry.	38,040,000
Coho salmon..... "	1,164,000
Spring salmon.....eggs.	2,540,000
Humpback salmon ..... "	3,549,000
Total distribution.....	45,293,000

All the fry were liberated in the creeks and along the shores of lakes Harrison and Cultus.

PEMBERTON HATCHERY.

	Sockeye.
Birkenhead river.....	22,892,000
Total distribution.....	22,892,000

In addition to the above, 1,000,000 sockeye eyed eggs were shipped to the provincial hatchery at Seaton lake, B.C.

STUART LAKE HATCHERY.

	Sockeye Fry.	Sockeye Eyed Eggs.
Stuart lake, Cunningham creek.....	2,840,000	
Babine lake, 15-Mile creek.....	.....	2,242,000
Total distribution.....		5,082,000

SKEENA RIVER HATCHERY.

	Sockeye.
Lakelse lake.....	3,413,317
Schallabuchan creek.....	700,000
Total distribution.....	4,113,317

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY.

	Sockeye. Fry.
Babine lake, Salmon river.....	7,988,940

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY.

	Sockeye Fry.	Sockeye Eyed Eggs.
Owikano lake, hatchery ponds.....	8,191,300	
Quarp creek.....	2,500,000	
Genessl creek.....	1,302,800	
Namu hatchery.....	.....	500,000
East Bella-Bella.....	.....	100,000
	11,994,100	600,000
Total distribution.....		12,594,100

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY.

Anderson lake—	Sockeye.	Cohoe.
Clemens creek	3,920,000	
Ternan creek	158,000	197,726
	4,078,000	197,726
Total distribution		4,275,726

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY.

Kennedy lake—	Sockeye Fry.	Advanced Sockeye Fry.
Irvine creek	555,415	
Shelter bay	1,031,485	
Beach at head of lake	796,340	
Beach opposite hatchery	634,760	
Hatchery pond	770,000	
Beach near hatchery	.....	97,050
	3,788,000	97,050
Total distribution		3,885,050

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY.

	Spring Salmon Fry.	Spring Salmon Fingerlings.	Lake Trout Fingerlings	Cohoe Salmon Fry.	Brook Trout Fry.	Brook Trout Fingerlings.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.	Steelhead Salmon Fry.	Steelhead Salmon Fingerlings.	Cutthront Trout Fry.	Cutthroat Trout Fingerlings.
Sutton creek	83,000						56,000	4,663			12,000	
Olivers creek	9,000		2,872		11,000		19,300		10,000		8,600	
Robinson river	236,500						22,000					
Bear Lake creek	26,000											
Beaver creek	178,400					2,464	26,000		16,000			
Green creek	28,000						7,000					
Bonsall creek				246,000								
Chemainus river				128,000								
Tyee creek				385,000								
Senora creek				120,000								
Kelvin creek				140,000								
Shawnigan lake				120,000								
Powell creek				233,100								
Farlton creek				120,000								
Beadnell creek							8,000		7,600			
Nixon creek							18,000				18,000	
Shaw creek							22,000				10,000	
Cowichan river		15,434								4,883		4,806
	560,900	15,434	2,872	1,492,100	11,000	2,464	178,300	4,663	33,600	4,883	48,600	4,806
Total distribution												2,359,622

GERRARD HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Kokanee Trout Fry.	Kamloops Trout Fingerlings.	Kamloops Trout Fry.
Lardo river	3,050	179,975	73,951	466,900
Big Sheep creek	142,000			
Meadow creek	40,000			
Crawford bay	10,000			
Blueberry creek	20,000			
Pass creek	20,000			
Beaver creek	30,000			
Goat river	30,000			
Inonoklin river	30,000			
Christiana lake				25,000
N. Forks Kettle river				25,000
N. Forks Salmon river				12,500
Harrop lake				10,000
	325,050	179,975	73,951	539,400
Total distribution				1,118,376

NIMPKISH HATCHERY.

Operated by British Columbia Packers' Association.

	Sockeye.
Nimpkish lake	4,980,000

APPENDIX 12.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on last season's work in connection with oyster culture in the Maritime Provinces.

RICHIBUCTO, N.B.

On the opening of navigation I had the *Ostrea* launched and prepared for sea, and after receiving instructions from your department proceeded to Richibucto, N.B.

I did not leave Charlottetown until May 29, as the season was very backward, and arrived in Richibucto on the 31st. Here I met Messrs. O'Leary and Lodge, directors of the Shemogue Oyster Company, who were about to start oyster fishing under special license, their intention being to transplant any oysters taken on specially prepared grounds in Big Shemogue harbour, N.B. On Thursday, June 1, we went up Main river in their oyster dredging boat (the *Shemogue*) and commenced dredging oysters above Chapel point. This was continued on Friday. On Saturday they took on board all oysters that had been caught by the local fishermen, and returned to Richibucto. I left Richibucto in their vessel and proceeded to Shemogue, arriving there at 7.30 p.m. As the tide was then too low to plant the oysters, this was done on the following morning (Sunday). I then examined a piece of ground which was planted last season, and found that the oysters had improved very much; the shells had hardened and had become much heavier, and the meat of the oyster had improved. There were some dead ones found amongst them, owing to the breakage of shells, which were very brittle, in transit. It was also reported that some of the oysters had been touched with frost owing to the lateness of the season and the bad weather that prevailed during the fall of the year when they were planted.

I left Shemogue and returned to Richibucto, where the *Shemogue* was then engaged in oyster fishing. The firm of O'Leary & Lodge purchased all the oysters that were caught in this river, by the local fishermen, during the month of June.

It was my intention to have inspected other areas, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, held under lease by the above company, but my services being required elsewhere, it was impossible for me to do so at that time, and during the season another opportunity never offered itself.

CARIBOU, N.S.

After finishing Richibucto I proceeded to Caribou and examined the bed which was planted there. The bottom on the eastern end appears to be a little muddy while the other portion is clean.

There are no signs of spat on this area. The oysters which were transplanted from Prince Edward Island have grown since my last visit. While there does not appear to be any sign of death amongst them, their growth is slow. I took two hauls of the dredge from this bed, and caught, in the first haul, eighty-seven large and eighteen small ones; the second haul, 105 large oysters and forty small ones.

On the area where the American oysters were planted I took two hauls, the first one containing 83 oysters, and the second haul sixty-eight oysters. These do not appear to have grown very much and the sample was disappointing. I did not notice much death among them, the area being clean and a good current running over them. There are two small streams emptying into the harbour just above the area, and the main river runs up for miles above the bed. Oysters are found in small quantities in this river, about three miles above the reserve.

The following are the numbers of oysters taken during each examination: Prince Edward Island oysters (1913), 251 and 179; (1914), 87, 95 and 78; (1916), 87 large oysters and 18 small ones, 105 large oysters and 40 small ones. Number of American oysters caught in (1913) 115, 125 and 195; (1914), 89, 110 and 98; (1916) 83 and 68 oysters.

The samples of the American oysters were very much smaller than those obtained from the Prince Edward Island portion of the bed.

SHEDIAC, N.B.

After finishing my work at Caribou, N.S., I left Charlottetown on June 19, and proceeded to Shediac, where I was engaged in raking over and cleaning the oyster areas in the bay. There appeared to be quite a lot of sediment settled over the beds.

I continued work here until June 29, when, having received instructions to report to Inspector Matheson to assist in lobster patrol, I left for Charlottetown, arriving there on the 30th. I may say that some of the grounds at Shediac were much improved during my visit, but I did not clean all the beds in the bay.

LOBSTER PATROL.

On my arrival in Charlottetown I met Inspector Matheson, who instructed me to patrol the shores on the north side of Prince Edward Island, from North Cape to Malpeque.

The fishermen were busy taking in their gear and very little, if any, fishing was observed. Several lines were hauled; some of which had no traps on them, while others had unbaited traps which had not yet been taken in. I continued patrolling in this locality until relieved by the C.G.S. *Nelson,* which remained at this station during the remainder of the season. I left Alberton on July 24, and went into Richbucto for shelter. While here, I received instructions to proceed to Sorel, P.Q., to inspect the new oyster boat which was being built.

I left Richibucto on July 26, and returned on August 5. I then took the *Ostrea* to Charlottetown. From here I sailed to the south side of the island and patrolled around Pownal bay, Point Prim, St. Peter island, Cape Traverse and along the shores to Summerside until August 19.

LOT 10 RIVER.

Before leaving Alberton, Professor Shaw, of Charlottetown, who has been superintending the laying out of oyster areas for the Provincial Government, sent Mr. B. R. Hooper, his assistant surveyor, to accompany me in an examinatiin of mud-digging and oyster-fishing areas in lots 6 and 10. Our joint report is as follows:—

> "Upon examination we found that very little change had taken place in these areas since the examination made by Captain Kemp in 1903.
>
> "In Trout and Foxley rivers, the following areas and beds should be reserved for fishing purposes: The Kelly bed, the Barrie bed (situated off Bryan's Point), the Rocky Point bed, the Upper and Lower Lot 6 Point beds, also the small deep-edged bed off George Bryan's shore. In Trout river the ground from Goff's bridge to, and including the Louis bed, should be reserved.
>
> "Permission might be given the farmers to dig mud on the remainder of the public beds. Many of the beds between the Kelly bed and Clark's island are

becoming silted up, and contain few or no oysters. Some of these beds have a considerable depth of good mud. The ground from the Louis bed to the Rocky Point and Barrie beds also contains a large amount of mud which might still be left for the farmers. These areas should supply sufficient mud for a number of years.

"In Mill river we found that oysters are fished for on the sides of the channel and on small beds which are useless for mud-digging, while the beds from which the mud is taken contain practically no oysters.

"Respectfully submitted,

"B. R. HOOPER, *Surveyor.*

"E. KEMP, *Oyster Expert.*"

The 1903 report above referred to reads as follows:—

"I proceeded to lot 10 river where I made a careful examination of the area from above Goff's bridge down to the old wharf, and find that mud has been taken from above the bridge for several years past. The beds extend nearly half a mile in length, and are about seven in number and of good size. Although they have been cut up to a considerable extent, there is plenty of mud, if judiciously worked. Mud is also found higher up the river and is being dug, but the oysters growing there are of poor quality. Some good oysters grow in the bed of the river, just above the bridge. This area seldom freezes over strong enough for a digger to work on as the current is too swift. Off John Ashton's point on the south side of the river there is a good mud-digging bottom, and on the north side of the channel there is a considerable area which could be used for mud-digging if required.

"The area reserved for fishing privileges extends from Goff's bridge down to Lot 6 point and Edward Mitchell's shore, and is well protected from strong winds. The fishing is fairly good as there are several live beds existing in this locality; some of the principal beds being known locally as Upper Lot 6 bed, Tom Kelly's bed, Rocky Point bed, Barny's bed, and on the opposite shore, Channel bed, Martin Cove bed, Burnt Point bed, McDonald Point bed (this bed was dug on last year under protest; as it is a large flat bed, with good oysters growing over its surface, it should not be permitted to be destroyed), and several smaller areas with no special names attached to them, but where oysters are fished each season.

"Among the beds examined in this river, there are some areas where mud might be obtained. One situated just above Rocky Point bed and Barry's bed, was dug on last year and might be dug up by mud-diggers. Another, found just off the shore below Rocky Point bed in front of Mr. Cole's house, just open with the woodland to the westward of his house, has a good face and plenty of mud on which to commence work, as it has never been worked on to my knowledge; while the Horse-back bed lower down the river is of very large dimensions and steep sides. The area below Lot 6 point which was given up to mud-digging, gives the farmers unbounded scope for their operations. There is quite a large bed called Gibb's bed, situated off the creek, while another is situated between Gibb's and McPhee's shores. Mitchell's Point bed and another bed above it, just below the boundary line, are also mud-digging areas.

"The Rocky Point bed, which caused so much trouble last winter, is high, with sloping sides. The fishermen find good fishing here and nine boats were fishing at the opening of the oyster season. For the present, therefore, I would not like to see this bed destroyed.

"If the above observations were adhered to there would be no trouble whatever between the farmers and the fishermen. These beds should be dug in a more systematic way in order to yield a much larger quantity of mud. As a rule, however, the person who digs the mud seldom examines the mud-digging areas thoroughly, or make any previous arrangement until the ice is strong enough to drive over, when he cuts a hole and sounds through it. If there is good mud he commences to dig right away and often spoils a bed completely by digging into it a short distance, and then commencing again in another place; whereas if he took a strip one season he might take another strip later on, and eventually remove the whole area. As it is now, a bed that has been dug on is only a cluster of pyramids and hummocks, of little or no use to himself or the fishermen. If a dredge, like the *Prince Edward,* could be used in some of these rivers, during the winter months, in cutting down some of the beds, to a depth of twelve feet at low water, leaving a level bottom, it would be a great advantage to all concerned, as the farmers could obtain all the mud they wanted, and it would increase the oyster growing area. The price of oysters continues to advance each year, and this would enchance the value of the beds considerably and extend them as well, as they are becoming more contracted each year. I would like to see a step taken whereby some of these defunct areas could be levelled down and the fishing areas enlarged.

"In Mill River, lot 5, very little can be done, as the beds in the middle of the river have practically all been cut up, above the bridge, and are of no use as fishing areas. Oysters are now found to be growing along the sides of the river where there is no depth of mud, and are not disturbed by mud-diggers. No trouble appears to exist here between the fishermen and farmers. Below the bridge the tide runs very strong and does not freeze sufficiently over the beds, where the best oysters are found, to permit mud digging."

ASSISTING PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.

I then received instructions to proceed to Cocagne, N.B., with the *Ostrea,* to assist Professor Robertson in examining several areas along the New Brunswick coast. Arriving there on August 23, we visited and examined the following places: Cocagne river and bay, Buctouche river and bay, Richibucto river and bay du Vin. Professor Robertson was unable, however, to finish his programme owing to bad weather conditions and left the boat at Chatham, N.B., on August 30.

On my return to Charlottetown I turned the *Ostrea* over to Inspector Matheson, who placed her on lobster patrol during the remainder of the season.

NEW STEAMER "OSTREA."

After handing over the old *Ostrea* to Inspector Matheson, I received instructions to proceed, with my crew, to Sorel, P.Q., where the new steamer *Ostrea* had been built at the Marine and Fisheries ship-yard. The new *Ostrea* is of composite build, single screw, and of the following dimensions : Length B.P., 77 feet; length O.A., 85 feet; breadth moulded, 18 feet; depth moulded, 7 feet; draught of water, 4 feet 9 inches. Constructed with steel framing and 5 steel watertight bulkheads, and planked with rock elm, oak and British Columbia fir.

The machinery consists of one set of compound surface condensing engines, having cylinders 10 inches and 20 inches diameter, by 12 inch stroke, built by John Ingles Company of Toronto. The boiler which is 8 feet 6 inches diameter, by 8 feet 9 inches long, with a working pressure of 120 pounds per square inch, was built at the ship-yard.

She is also fitted with a steam winch, controlled from the pilot-house, for hoisting dredges. The latter are much larger than those used on the old *Ostrea,* which were worked by hand.

This vessel was ordered ready for sea about May, 1916, but, owing to delays in delivery of materials, on account of war conditions, was not completed until September 19. I sailed from Sorel at noon and arrived in Quebec next morning. Here we were detained for want of a standard compass and having the same adjusted, which was not completed until September 25, when we sailed from Quebec, arriving at Rimouski the next afternoon. Here I took in some bunker coal and left at midnight, arriving at Gaspe on the 28th, where we were detained by fog until noon on Friday the 29th. We arrived at Chatham on the 30th. As some minor repairs were needed we were held here until October 5, when we left for Charlottetown.

During the passage down we encountered strong winds and heavy seas, and I am glad to say that the *Ostrea* proved to be a good seaboat under all conditions.

She is roomy and fitted with all modern conveniences, and I am in hopes that much more effective work will be done in this one than in the former boat, which was much smaller.

The season being well advanced and the weather becoming very unsettled, I did not take up any active work with the boat after my arrival in Charlottetown.

BUCTOUCHE, N.B.

After my return from Sorel with the *Ostrea,* I visited Buctouche bay and river on October 24, in company with Fishery Warden Smith, in order to ascertain the condition of the oyster areas in this locality. We went over the bay and boarded several of the fifty boats which were fishing in the bay that day. All the boats averaged over a barrel of oysters a man, per day. No sediment was found or reported on these beds; the oysters caught were also very clean and uniform in size. Oysters were also caught on the grounds which have been reserved for quahaug fishing, the spat having settled and become atached to some of the shells which were lying on the surface of the bottom in that locality.

Bad weather has interfered with oyster fishing this season; only about seven days this month the men have been able to work.

Last year the quantity of oysters taken from these waters was far above the average catch, and Mr. Smith informs me that the fishing this season will come up to the average.

The oysters caught are a good sample, and the shells are full of meat.

In the river above the bridge there were thirty boats fishing, and these all averaged over a barrel a man a day. There was no spring freshet in the river this year, consequently, the oysters taken are in much better condition than last year, and the surface of the beds was clean.

Mud-digging in the bay does not affect the oyster beds, as it is only allowed on dead beds, which are quite a distance from the live ones, while in the river only inferior beds are allowed to be dug on, and these are at the upper part of the river.

Although the channel approaching Buctouche has been deepened during the past summer, by the Public Works Department's dredge, the sediment arising from the digging does not appear to have spread over the oyster beds, but settled in the channel where the current is strongest.

Some of the beds in this bay have only about 18 inches of water over them at low water, and it would be impossible for me to work over them in the *Ostrea.*

There were several reports that starfish are making their appearance at the lower part of the bay.

Fishery Warden Smith pays special attention to this branch of the Fisheries, and spends much of his time on the grounds among the fishermen. He is always anxious to obtain any information from fishermen, packers and others regarding the oyster fisheries. He says that an improvement in the public oyster fisheries has been noticeable of late years, and the beds appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP.

APPENDIX 13.

INSPECTION OF PICKLED FISH AND FISH CANNERIES.

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE FISH INSPECTION ACT, 1916.

To the Deputy Minister
of the Naval Service.

SIR,—During the season of 1916, the second in which inspection has been undertaken, there were 7,213 barrels of herring, alewives and mackerel presented for the brand. Of that number 2,688 were refused the brand because of either poor quality of fish, bad grading, or inferior barrels. In the previous year, 1,328 barrels were presented for the brand, of which 117 were rejected.

The brand was taken advantage of by seventy-three different packers, as against sixteen in the preceding season.

The summer and fall herring fishery on the Atlantic was little better than a failure last season, otherwise the increase in the number of packers applying for the brand and the number of barrels presented would, without doubt, have been much greater.

In the course of the year sixty-seven merchants and packers, including a number of individual fishermen, applied for and received instruction in curing herring in the Scotch style.

As a result of the failure of the fishery, however, not more than thirty packers actually cured their herring by that method. Of these, twenty-two presented their pack for inspection and the brand.

Fifteen cooperages applied for and received instruction in Scotch barrel-making. These were located as follows: One in London, Ont., one in northern New Brunswick, one in southern New Brunswick, four in Nova Scotia, eastward of Halifax, and eight in Nova Scotia westward of Halifax, including one in Kings county.

In addition to these a number of scattered individual coopers, who make a few barrels for split herring, were also visited, when they could be located, and instruction given them.

It should be noted that the foregoing does not nearly represent the amount of work done by the inspecting officers.

Many more packers than those whose fish were presented for the brand, received instruction in curing, and endeavoured to pack their fish in accordance with the requirements of the Inspection Act.

But, as inspection is not obligatory, and as the demand for almost any kind of fish is abnormal under present conditions, it frequently happened that a packer, after having benefited by the visits of our officers and the instruction given, would ship off his fish without giving the officer a chance to return and brand them. I found this the case with several packers, to whom I myself had given practical instruction during the summer. It is scarcely possible, therefore, to measure the amount or value of the inspecting officer's work by the actual number of barrels presented to them for the brand.

In the beginning of the year the Department had printed special instructions in barrel-making and curing in the Scotch method, which were distributed by the inspecting officers.

Before the opening of the fishing season, and during its progress, each officer visited packers, barrel-makers and fish dealers, within his district, for the purpose of

keeping before them the merits of the inspection system and inducing packers to cure their fish in accordance with the needs of the Act.

The details of the work of branding in each of the districts are as follows: In the district of H. H. Mann, Cape Breton island, there were 305 barrels presented for the brand, of which thirty-one were rejected. These were made up of 255 barrels of Scotch cured herring, all of which were branded; seventeen barrels of split herring, all of which were rejected, owing to poor packages; twenty-three barrels of mackerel, nine of which were branded, and fourteen rejected, also because of poor packages. The district of this officer is extensive, with some parts of it difficult to reach frequently. He, however, systematically visited each of the four counties of which it is composed, calling on fishermen, packers and coopers.

In the district of R. Gray, Halifax, Guysborough and Antigonish counties, particularly, but the Maritime Provinces, generally, there were presented for the brand, in the three counties named, 1,493 barrels, of which 575 were rejected. These were made up of 1,202 barrels of Scotch-cured herring, 676 of which were branded, and 526 rejected, because of bad grading and too light salting; 281 barrels of split herring, of which 236 were branded, and forty-five rejected for bad grading; ten barrels of mackerel, of which six were branded, and four rejected, for barrels not being in accordance with requirements.

This officer, being an expert cooper as well as curer, was equipped with cooper's tools and instructed to visit barrel-makers throughout the Maritime Provinces, especially those who proposed making barrels for the Scotch style of curing, and spend a day or two at each cooperage making sample barrels in the presence of the coopers. This he did during the spring and early summer much to the satisfaction and benefit of the coopers, some of whom are now producing a really good barrel as a result of his teaching.

As curing in the Scotch style was to be carried on along the south shore of Nova Scotia, chiefly, I directed this officer to give his attention entirely to the district eastward of Halifax, during the curing season, the coast to the westward of Halifax being attended to by myself and the officer for that district.

In the district of A.R. Hiltz, Lunenburg county westward and round to Kings county, there were presented for the brand 1,744 barrels, of which 238 were rejected. These were made up of 787 barrels of Scotch-cured herring, of which 589 were branded, and 198 rejected, because of the milt and roe not being fully developed in the fish; 957 barrels of split herring, of which 917 were branded, and 40 rejected for bad grading. It was ultimately discovered in Halifax that 400 barrels of the branded split herring had become deteriorated in quality, in some way, and after a re-examination the brand was removed before final shipment.

This officer diligently visited packers and coopers, not only throughout the season but previously to it.

In the district of T. Doyle, Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island and Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland counties, in Nova Scotia, there were 91 barrels of mackerel presented for the brand, of which 29 were branded, and 62 rejected because of poor quality and bad grading.

This officer devoted much time, especially at the Magdalen islands, endeavouring, by practical demonstration, to improve the fishermen's methods of splitting, cleaning, and curing their mackerel, and while improvement undoubtedly resulted from his efforts he found the fish generally, were not entirely up to the standard necessary to secure the brand.

In the district of C. Hubbard, Restigouche county to Kent county, N.B., there were 1,817 barrels presented for the brand, thirty-one of which were rejected.

These were made up of eighty-eight barrels of Scotch-cured herring, all of which were branded; 126 barrels of split herring, of which 112 were branded, and fourteen rejected owing to inferior packages; 173 barrels of round herring, all of which were

branded; 1,430 barrels of alewives, 1,413 of which were branded, and seventeen rejected, because of the poor quality of the fish.

This officer kept in close personal touch with fishermen, packers and coopers throughout his district both before and after the packing season opened.

In the district of A. O. H. Wilson, Charlotte, St. John, Albert and Westmorland counties, N.B., there were presented for the brand 1,763 barrels, of which 1,720 were rejected. These were made up of sixty-three barrels of Scotch cured herring of which forty-three were branded, and twenty rejected, because of the leaky barrels; 1,700 barrels of alewives, all of which were rejected owing to fish being in poor condition.

The comparatively small number of barrels branded in this district is mainly due to the fact that the barrels supplied to packers of alewives were so poorly made and leaky that the inspector, who has a practical knowledge of the business, found it impossible to brand any. I know that the inspector was most persistent in his efforts to get the coopers to produce a barrel of the standard requirements, but they made the excuses that owing to the rush of fish and the immediate demand for barrels anything in the shape of stave-wood had to be utilized. Having no power to enforce compliance with the requirements of the Act the officer could only plead with the coopers to make standard barrels.

I visited the cooperages and discussed the question of the barrel with the proprietors. They ultimately turned out a much better barrel, both for alewives and Scotch-cured herring, but by that time the season for packing alewives was about over.

Personally, my time and attention were divided throughout the summer and fall between superintending and guiding the work of the inspecting officers, the fishing operations of the herring drifter *Thirty-three,* in exploring the fishing grounds, and the fisheries statistical and other work of the office here. I was enabled, however, to spend a good deal of time giving practical demonstrations, in the curing places and cooperages, in the district to the westward of Halifax, N.S., besides paying visits to Cape Breton, N.S., Miscou, Shippegan and Grand Manan, N.B., where the curing of herring in the Scotch style was being attempted.

Notwithstanding the increased number of brandings and the more wide-spread use of the official brand, in a season in which the herring fishery practically failed, I fear that until inspection is made compulsory, progress towards the attainment of the object of the Act, namely the general adoption of improved methods in curing and barrel-making, will be extremely slow.

One rather bad feature of the present voluntary system is that an officer, after having induced a packer to submit his fish for inspection, naturally finds it hard to abide strictly by the regulations and refuse to brand the fish if they fall somewhat below the requirements, because, in the first place, the officer is anxious to make as big a showing of branded fish as possible, and in the second place the carrying out of an inspection involves some extra work for the packer, and in the event of the fish being refused the brand the officer may find it impossible to induce that packer to again agree to submit his fish for inspection.

The view is being freely expressed by trade papers, by packers, by dealers in this country and by buyers abroad, that although the Act in itself is an excellent one, it will largely fail in its mission unless official inspection and supervision of barrel-making and fish-packing are made obligatory. Stress is laid specially on the matter of barrel-making, as therein lies the secret of more than half the troubles that arise after the fish have been marketed.

I, therefore, think the time has come when the question of making the Act compulsory should be seriously considered.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. COWIE,

General Inspector.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

INSPECTION OF FISH CANNERIES.

To the Deputy Minister
of the Naval Service.

SIR,—Under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act a systematic inspection of all establishments in which fish of various kinds, including shell-fish, are canned was carried out during the season of 1916-17.

On the Atlantic coast the inspection was undertaken by the department's fishery overseers, and on the Pacific coast partly by the fishery overseers and by two specially appointed inspectors.

The requirements of the Act, so far as the canning of fish is concerned, are covered by the following sections:—

"12. All articles prepared for food in any establishment and packed in cans or similar receptacles, or in any package whatever, shall be subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing; and all such packages shall be marked with:—

(*a*) the initials of the Christian names, the full surname, and the address, or, in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address of the packer or of the first dealer obtaining them direct from the packer, who sells or offers the said articles for sale; and such dealer shall, upon the request of an inspector appointed under this Act, disclose the name of the packer of such article;

(*b*) a true and correct description of the contents of the package:

Provided, however, that if it be established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that such marking would hinder the sale of any said articles in foreign markets or in the markets of the United Kingdom, he may exempt such articles from the provisions of this section.

13. All fish, fruit, or vegetables used in any establishment where these articles are prepared for export, shall be sound, wholesome, and fit for food; and any such articles or products thereof in the said establishment, unsound or unwholesome, shall be confiscated and destroyed as provided by the regulations.

14. An inspection and close supervision of the sanitary conditions of all establishments shall be maintained, and they shall be conducted under such conditions, sanitary and otherwise, as may be prescribed by the regulations."

As the information before the department indicated that the labelling of such canned fish as lobsters and salmon intended for the export trade would seriously interfere with their sale owing to the fact that the wholesale dealers in Europe desire the product to be shipped unlabelled, authority of Council was obtained, as provided for in section 12 of the Act, to exempt canners from compliance with the requirements of the labelling clauses.

The duties of the inspecting officers, as in previous years, consisted of supervising the sanitary conditions of each canning establishment and the utensils used therein; the cleanliness of the employees; and the condition of the fresh fish previous to canning and the manner in which the product is handled.

In the course of the year 1916-17, there were in operation, on the Atlantic coast, 601 canneries canning lobsters, and fourteen canneries canning other fish such as sardines, herring, haddock, mackerel, and clams; while on the Pacific coast there were in operation seventy-seven canneries canning salmon; a grand total of 692.

Of these, 1,993 inspections were made and reported on, and while there were no serious evasions of the requirements of the Act discovered, several minor defects in buildings and utensils were found and remedied; also in several instances the canning of unsound fish was prevented.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. COWIE,
General Inspector.

APPENDIX 14.

REPORT ON HERRING FISHING OPERATIONS.

STEAMER "THIRTY-THREE."

1916.

To the Deputy Minister,
Department of the Naval Service.

SIR,—The herring drift-net operations of 1916 having been placed under my direction I now beg to submit to you my report and observations thereon.

It has long been regarded as a matter of course that large bodies of herring of good quality, such as inhabit the waters off the coasts of Europe, are to be found, during the summer months, some distance off the Atlantic coast of Canada.

In Canadian waters, however, the places where herring gather offshore are as yet not very well known, largely because herring fishing is carried on close to the shore by means of fixed or anchored gear. That this mode of fishing is still in vogue is no doubt due to the fact that the value of herring and the demand and outlet for them in Canada has not been sufficient in the past to induce fishermen or fishing companies to go to the expense of outfitting vessels for the purpose of locating the herring schools offshore and prosecuting that fishery alone.

In European waters the offshore haunts of the herring are well marked by reason of the fact that fishing has been carried on for very many years in sea-going vessels with what are called drift-nets, which may be operated in a different locality each night and at any distance from the land. The proximity of the North sea to the great consuming centres of the continent of Europe and the enormous demand for herring that has always existed there were the main factors in the development of a deep-sea drift-net fishery on the European side of the Atlantic.

With a view, therefore, of adding something of practical use to our knowledge regarding the herring schools off our shores and of finding out whether it is possible to bring to land catches of the proper quality and size of fish, in sufficient quantities to not only overcome the handicap of an uncertain bait supply under which the cod-fishing fleets work each summer but to supply the growing demand for herring as a food as well, the department's steamer *Thirty-three* was fitted out with drift-nets and sent to sea at the beginning of last season.

Drift-net fishing takes place at night time, and the number of nets that may be carried by a vessel and put in the water at one time varies from 30 to 70 in accordance with the size and suitability of the vessel.

The nets are tied the one to the other, top and bottom, so as to form an unbroken string of netting when in the water. On arrival at the desired fishing ground one end of the fleet of nets is thrown overboard loose, and while the vessel moves ahead at the rate of about three miles an hour the whole fleet is gradually put out. The vessel is then stopped and the near end of the nets made fast to her. Both vessel and nets are thus allowed to drift or move with the tide or current; hence the name drift-net fishing.

Just before sunrise the nets are hauled on board and all speed made for land in order that the fish may be discharged in the best possible condition.

Drift-net fishing was successfully carried on in the gulf of St. Lawrence during the summers of 1906-07 by this same steamer, and for that reason the exploration

work of the past year was confined to the open Atlantic coast. The field of operations covered by the steamer in the course of the season extended eastward along the coast of Nova Scotia from Halifax to cape Smoky in Victoria county. Four or five trips were made through the Gut of Canso to George bay; besides one trip westward to Shelburne county. The work began early in May and ended late in August. The catches were sold for curing, kippering and baiting purposes in the port nearest to the various fishing grounds, where buyers were prepared to handle them. Much foggy and rough weather intervened which on many nights prevented the setting of the nets.

The fleet of nets used consisted partly of new Scotch drift-nets of 2½-inch meshes, and partly of Norwegian nets, with meshes from 2½ down to 2 inches extended measurement which were used during the preceding season.

Unfortunately the latter were found to be defective as fishing instruments owing to the fact that the netting was laced to the cork rope in such a way that when the nets were in the water the meshes would close instead of open by any weight on the foot rope.

My duties in connection with the introduction and operation of the Fish Inspection Act called me to other parts of the coast during most of the time that the steamer was at work, consequently I saw very few of the catches landed.

A record was kept on board the steamer, however, of the places where and the dates when fishing was carried on, the temperature of the water, the number of nets set on each occasion, the quantity of fish taken and the quality and size of the herring. In addition to this the buyer of each catch furnished information concerning the size and quality of the fish; all of which is embodied in the following table:—

Fishing Ground.	Date.	Weather Conditions.	Temperature of water.	Number Nets Net.	
				Herring.	Mackerel.
Victoria and Cape Breton Counties.			° F.		
5 miles off Sydney Harbour	May 23	Moderate East wind	48	26	
5 " off St. Ann Bay	" 25	" with fog	48	42	
5 " "	" 26	Strong E. wind with fog and rain.	48	31	
12 " ENE. off Sydney Harbour	" 29	Fine: wind variable	52	39	
5 " off St. Ann Bay	" 30	Moderate NE. wind	46	40	
10 " offCape Smokey	June 1	Strong NE. wind	43	30	
off St. Ann Bay	Aug. 2	SW. wind. Moderate		42	
Richmond and Guysborough Counties.					
10 miles SE. of Liscomb	May 8	South wind. Foggy.	39	24	
13 " E. of Canso	" 12	NW. wind. Clear	39	35	
7 " off Point Michaux	" 16	Fine	43	35	
12 " SSW. of Whitehead	June 5	Light SW. wind. Fog	43	31	6
12 " "	" 6	NE. wind. Fog and rain.	43	31	6
12 " "	" 9	Light E. wind	46	55	6
8 " "	" 12	Moderate E. wind. Fog and rain.	45	56	6
8 " "	" 13	" "	46	51	6
8 " "	" 14	Moderate E. wind. Clear.	46	51	6
6 " "	" 22	Moderate SW. wind	53	44	8
15 " E. of Canso	" 23	Wind variable. Clear	49	44	8
15 " E. of Point Michaux	" 27	"	52	55	2
12 " E. of Canso	" 28	Strong S. wind. Fog and rain.	48	55	2
14 " ESE. of Isaacs Harbour	July 10	SW. wind with fog	50	44	
15 " E. of Canso	" 28	Variable wind	55	25	
Mouth of Country Harbour	Aug. 7	Fine	58	33	
10 miles SSE. of Isaacs Harbour	" 8	Moderate E. wind	57	39	
15 " E. of Canso	" 9	Fine	57	44	
Off Green Isle	" 22	Strong NW. wind	56	25	
15 miles ESE. of Canso	" 29	Stiff SW. breeze	54	32	
Antigonish County.					
7 miles off Cape George	July 12	Fresh W. wind. Clear	52	56	8
7 " "	" 14	Strong N. wind. Heavy sea.	52	56	8
7 " "	" 27	Strong NE. wind	57	52	
7 " "	Aug. 21	Strong W. wind	57	24	
7 " "	" 24	Variable wind. Clear	57	32	
Halifax County.					
10 miles off Egg Island	June 15	Variable wind. Clear	52	46	6
8 " off Musquodoboit Light	" 30	Moderate N. wind. Clear	48	40	2
8 " "	July 7	Strong SW. wind. Thick fog.	48	40	
10 " SSW. of Jeddore Rock	" 20	SW. wind. Fog	52	42	
8 " off Jeddore Rock	Aug. 15	" "	56	35	
Off Owl's Head	" 17	" "	56	9	
Shelburne County.					
6 miles ESE. of Lockeport Light	July 5	East wind. Fog	49	40	

Note:—Two baskets equal one barrel of fresh fish.

Quantity of Fish Taken.		Quality and Size of Herring.
Herring.	Mackerel.	
35 baskets		Spring fish; about 18% large full; 65% full; 17% medium full.
56 "		" " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% spent..
29 "		" " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% "
40 herrings		"
10 baskets		" " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% "
5 "		" Quality poor; mixed sizes.
No herring		No appearance of fish either on 2nd or 3rd August.
38 herrings		Quality fair, but fish small.
3 baskets		" mixed, medium and large.
3 "		" poor " " small.
40 "		" good; about 65% large full; 35% full.
69 "	23 mackerel	" " " 50% extra large full; 25% large full; 25% full.
9 "		" " " 50% " " 25% " 25% "
1 basket	3,750 mackerel	Dogfish present.
7½ baskets	141 "	Quality good; about 60% large fat fish; 25% medium fat fish, without milt or roe; 10% full, and 5% very small.
7 "	472 "	Quality good; about 50% large fat fish; 35% medium fat fish, without milt or roe; 15% full.
21 "	22 "	Quality good; all large, fat fish, without milt or roe.
38 "	13 "	" " all medium fat fish, without milt or roe.
37 "		" " mixed, large and medium; the former full, the latter with no milt or roe.
2 "		" " " " " "
¾ "		Quality fair. Dogfish abundant.
2½ "		" good; large full fish.
32 "		" " 60% large full fish; 40% full.
No herring		
"	76 mackerel	
"		
155 baskets	116 mackerel	Quality very good; 50% large full; 50% full.
No herring	320 "	
12¾ baskets	19 "	" " fairly large, fat fish, without milt or roe.
8 baskets		" " large full and full.
No herring		
14 baskets	670 mackerel	Quality good; mixed, large and medium fat, without milt or roe. Many dogfish.
29½ "		Quality good; 75% extra large and fat; 25% large and fat, without milt or roe. Many dogfish.
70 "		Quality good; all large and fat; milt and roe forming.
85 "		" " 50% extra large full; 25% large with roe forming; 25% large empty. Evidence of large body of fish.
No herring		
"		
4 baskets		Quality good; mixed, large full and full. Dogfish very abundant.

In explanation of the terms used to describe the kind and size of the fish it may be mentioned that in this case "extra large full" represents fish that were full of either milt or roe and measured from 14 to 15½ inches; "large full" represents fish that were full of either milt or roe and measured from 12 to 14 inches; "full" represents fish that were full of either milt or roe and measured from 11 to 12 inches; and "medium full" represents fish that were full of milt or roe and measured from 10 to 11 inches. The measurements are from the point of the head to the end of the tail fin in each instance.

For convenience in noting and comparing the composition of the catches the fishing results of each district or county are shown together in the table, beginning with the date on which the nets were first set in the most easterly county or district and not with the date on which fishing first started.

At the outset three sets were made on May 8, 12 and 16, off Guysborough and Richmond counties; but very few herring were caught. Apparently it was too early in the season to find summer herring there. It was decided, therefore, to move east and fish off the shores of Cape Breton and Victoria counties at the southerly edge of the spring schools of the gulf, until the beginning of June.

The spring fish caught there, although all full of milt or roe, and of a somewhat smaller size than the summer fish, were, as was expected, quite devoid of fat.

The north shore of Cape Breton county and eastern shore of Victoria county roughly form a right angle. Into this angle drift ice had been driven and kept there, until an unusually late date, by continued easterly and northeasterly winds, which interfered with the setting of nets to such an extent that the spring herring fishery, to shore fishermen, was little better than a failure. These conditions also hampered the steamer's operations to some extent. The characteristics of spring herring are so well known that little need be said about them here.

In the beginning of June the steamer returned to the westward, and the first herring of good quality to be landed were got about 12 miles S.SW. of Whitehead in Guysborough county. Operations were continued during the month between that point and a point 15 miles east of Point Michaux in Richmond county, with the exception of two occasions when the waters off the Jeddore district in Halifax county were tried.

A peculiarity in the composition of the catches taken from the Guysborough and Richmond County waters during June has to be noted. From the 5th to the 9th the fish were large, of good quality and full of milt or roe. On the 13th and 14th, 85 per cent of the catch consisted of large and medium fat fish without milt or roe. On the 22nd and 23rd the fish were all fat and without milt or roe.

Then on the 27th and 28th the large fish were full while the medium contained no milt or roe.

The fish taken off the Jeddore district on the 15th and 30th of the month were fat and without milt or roe. In a catch taken from the same fishing ground on July 7, the fish were found to be all large and fat, with the milt and roe forming, while on the 20th the catch contained 50 per cent of fish that were completely full of milt or roe, 25 per cent in which the milt or roe was forming and 25 per cent without any milt or roe.

One try was made off Lockeport, in Shelburne county, on July 5, and although some full herring were got, operations were discontinued because of the number of dogfish that happened to be there at that time.

Some difficulty was experienced in locating the fish off Guysborough county during July, and on the 12th the waters of George bay off Antigonish county were tried when the best catch of the season, consisting of fish of excellent quality and all full of milt or roe was made. But, strange to say, on July 27 a catch from the same place consisted of fairly large fat fish without any milt or roe; then a catch on August 21 consisted again of large fish full of milt or roe.

After the month of July the fish seemed to move close in to the shore and none could be located during August off shore from Halifax eastward.

Some nets were set at the mouth of Country Harbour on August 7, when fish of good quality and full of milt or roe were taken. The catch made on the 21st in George bay was the only other one landed during August.

As the trade knows, herring were extremely scarce last summer all over the south shore of Nova Scotia; in fact, at most places the fishing could only be characterized as a failure. This made it rather hard for the drifter working alone to follow the movements of the fish. Had there been three or four boats working together they would possibly have kept in touch with the schools right up till spawning time.

There has been too little practical investigation, such as this, carried out as yet along our very extensive coastline to warrant any one making definite statements concerning the distribution of the herring-masses and the localities at which a drift-net fishery might or might not be established. Such accurate knowledge as would be of value to the trade can only be gained, speedily, by the operations of not one boat, but of several—not necessarily steamers—covering a series of years.

The work of the past season, however, would seem to indicate that a drift-net fishery could be successfully prosecuted off the shores of the counties of Halifax, Guysborough and Richmond during June and July at least; and in George bay, Antigonish county, during July and probably August. But, while it is important simply to know where and when herring can be got during summer, it is of much more importance to know exactly where and when fish of the most desirable age and quality may be caught in reasonably large quantities.

Looking at the information given under the heading "Quality and Size" in the record of the steamer's operations, and keeping in mind the measurements of the various classes of fish named, it will be found, by making use of the table on page 19 of Dr. Hjort's preliminary report on his investigations into the herring in Canadian waters, that the approximate ages of the fish taken were as follows:—

Those caught off the shores of Richmond and Guysborough counties consisted of 70 per cent that were over 10 years old, and 30 per cent that were from 4 to 5 years old. Those caught off the shores of Halifax county were all over 10 years old, with the exception of one catch in the middle of June which was made up of herring over 10 years old and herring from 4 to 5 years old in about equal proportions. Those caught in George bay were from 6 to under 10 years old, except the catch of July 27, which was made up of fish that ran from 6 to over 10 years old.

It will thus be seen that by far the greater proportion of the season's landings consisted of herring that had not only reached but passed the age of 10 years. Now while herring of that age may be perfectly suitable for use as bait, they are much too old and overgrown to suit the requirements of the trade for food purposes, by reason of two facts: (1) that large fish do not retail well; and (2) that the flesh of the larger fish is tougher and not so finely flavoured as that of the smaller ones.

For the Scotch-cured herring trade fish that are from 3 to 6 years old, are wanted; for the split-herring trade the demand is growing greater for medium and less for large fish; and for both the kippered and canned herring trade medium fish, being the more delicious, are preferred by consumers.

In the course of my travels round the coast last summer I found evidence of the fact that herring of that desirable age do frequent the coast of Nova Scotia.

For instance, early in July I saw herring taken in traps in the Pubnico and Woods Harbour districts, the majority of which were not more than 5 years old and which were either without milt or roe, or just showing the formation of such.

At Lockeport on the 19th of July I saw about 20 barrels of small herring landed that were not more than one year old. At Port Mouton on two occasions in the middle of August, I saw a similar quantity of one-year-old herring landed.

But, at these same places and about the same time I also saw herring landed that were very old and large.

Doubtless there are many other places on the coast where young herring can be found. I know that the Caraquet and Shippigan cod fishermen get young fat herring in the few nets they carry to secure bait when fishing in the gulf off Gloucester county, N.B., in June and July.

The fishing problems that remain to be solved then are:—Where—outside of the Bay of Fundy—can herring that are from 3 to 6 years old be got in large quantities? At what season of the year are they in best condition for commercial purposes? Until these problems are solved progress in building up a herring industry for food purposes on the Atlantic coast will be slow. Dr Hjort in his interesting and instructive Preliminary Report on the investigations into the natural history of the herring in Canadian waters, 1914, tells us that scientific investigations off the coast of Norway have resulted in the formation of a general idea that all herrings on the open coast of Norway belong to the same race; that their spawning resort is on the southwestern coast, from where the young fry are distributed over the whole length of the coast by the northerly set of the current. These on reaching the age of from 3 to 6 years are known as "fat herring" and are taken during summer mainly in the Nordland and Tromso districts in the northern part of the coast. As they begin to fill with milt or roe, they move southwards and mingle with what are known as "large herring," which are taken in greatest quantities in the fall off the coast of Romsdal. Finally, they pass to the southwest coast, there to spawn in spring and replenish the northern waters.

From this it would seem that the waters off the Norwegian coast are peculiar in this respect, as no such general movement along shore towards one great spawning centre is found in the western part of the North sea nor on the Atlantic side of the British Isles, and I do not think that any similar movement can be traced in Canadian waters, or that the herring supply is maintained by any one large spawning area, because it is known, definitely, that there are herring shoals spawning at points along the whole Atlantic coast from the Bay of Fundy to the Labrador boundary, at about the same time of the year.

From information obtained by interviewing fishermen, Dr. Hjort is led to state, at page 11 of the report referred to, that all herring north of a line drawn easterly along the north shore of Cape Breton are spring spawners, and that all herring south of that line are fall spawners.

The fact, however, is that the limit of the inshore spring spawning schools is found as far south as the island of Scatarie on the open Atlantic, and, for all that we yet know to the contrary, may extend to the nearer banks off the whole south and west coast of Nova Scotia.

Anyway this is certain, that north of the Scatarie line and throughout the gulf there are masses of fall spawners, as well as spring spawners; both of which spawn in the same localities, with the difference perhaps that fall spawners do not come so close to the shore as spring spawners. Dr. Hjort possibly secured sufficient quantities of herring during his 1915 investigations to make this clear to him, and his final report may shed more light on the spawning habits and distribution of herring in our waters.

In any case, it may be interesting and useful to review here the results of the fishing operations carried on in the gulf by the steamer *Thirty-three* during the season of 1907.

From May 16 to June 6 off the eastern end of Prince Edward Island, from July 6 to July 20 off the Magdalen islands; and from August 16 to September 12 in Chaleur bay the steamer caught in all 1,670 baskets or 835 barrels.

Of the total 340 barrels were taken off the east end of Prince Edward Island. These were spring spawning fish. About 80 barrels consisted of young fish which would measure about 8 inches; while the balance was made up of fish of the following approximate ages:—40 per cent were from 6 to 10 years old; 40 per cent from 4 to 5 years old; and 20 per cent from 3 to 4 years old, in all of which the milt or roe was fully developed.

From 8 to 30 miles southwards of Entry island, Magdalen islands, 264 barrels were taken during two and a half weeks' fishing, after the spring schools had spawned and the spring fishery had finished. From the 6th to the 13th of July the fish taken were large, fat and without milt or roe. On the 16th and 17th a few were observed to be full of milt, and on the 19th and 20th most of the fish were full of milt. These fish would probably have spawned in September. About 75 per cent of the Magdalen Islands fish were over 10 years old; 15 per cent were probably 8 to 9 years old; and 10 per cent were 5 to 6 years old.

The Chaleur bay operations resulted in 231 barrels being taken. These fish had the roe and milt fully developed, but on August 20th some spent fish were observed, and again on the 27th and 28th. Afterwards full fish were got till September 12, when they spawned and disappeared. About 50 per cent of the herring taken in Chaleur bay were upwards of 10 years old; about 30 per cent were from 6 to 7 years old; and about 20 per cent were from 4 to 5 years old.

Having had a record of the size of the herring taken during 1907 the age was found by using the table on page 19 of Dr. Hjort's preliminary report previously mentioned.

I conclusion I would direct attention to the quantities of mackerel taken in the few mackerel nets carried by the steamer during the past season. These afford substantial evidence that a boat equipped with a full fleet of mackerel drift-nets could secure large quantities of mackerel off the Nova Scotia coast during the month of June.

J. J. COWIE.

APPENDIX 15.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL STATIONS OF CANADA, 1916.

To the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The work of the two stations at St. Andrews, N.B., and Departure Bay, B.C., was carried on with great activity during the past year, under the supervision and direction of the Biological Board, composed of representatives of the various Canadian universities and presided over by Professor Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries. No less than fifteen valuable reports on researches, completed by various members of the scientific staffs, have been handed in with a view to publication. The authors in many cases have presented other reports to scientific societies, or published condensed versions in technical and fish-trade journals. In addition to these a series of reports, nine in number, have been published as a scientific supplement to the fiftieth annual report of the Fisheries Branch, Naval Service Department, and these, in collected form, will be included in the "Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1915-16," illustrated by nine plates, sixteen text figures and a map. A large staff of thirteen eminent specialists carried on fishery and other investigations for varying periods, some of them from June to the middle of September.

Professor A. B. Macallum, secretary-treasurer of the board, spent some time at St. Andrews, various executive matters occupying his attention for the most part; but *en route* to the Pacific coast, he visited the well known Quill lakes, in Saskatchewan, and arranged for plankton and other work to be done in those saline prairie waters. The information desired was to form the basis for carrying out a scheme of stocking these lakes with suitable fish, if at all feasible. The suggestion has been urged many times upon the Department, which referred it to the Biological Board for report.

During the season (1916) the scientific staff, besides Professor Macallum, included Professor J. P. McMurrich, Toronto University, Rev. Father Vachon, Laval University, and Professors A. Willey, McGill University, J. W. Mavor, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., L. W. Bailey, Fredericton, Prince, Ottawa, Dr. Huntsman, Toronto, and Messrs. Wilfred Sadler, Macdonald College, H. T. White, Toronto, D. B. Wilson, Toronto, and Miss Fritz and Miss Currie, McGill University. External scientific work was carried on by Professors Knight and MacClement, of Queen's University, assisted by Mr. D. A. MacKay, M.A., and Mr. A. B. Dawson, B.A., Acadia University, at the Pictou Lobster Hatchery and Long Beach, N.S., where remarkable researches on the conservation of the lobster have been completed. Professor Knight's important report, "Lobster Conservation in Canada," has been issued as a special appended report. Professor A. D. Robertson, Western University, Ont., continued his oyster investigations, and in addition to his labours in Richmond bay, Prince Edward Island, he made a tour of the oyster beds all along the Atlantic shores of Canada. Mr. J. D. Detweiler, M.A., now of St. Andrews College, Toronto, who has been previously on the staff at St. Andrews, N.B., completed an elaborate study of the freshwater clam—or pearly mussel—resources of Ontario, in connection with the button industry. He spent some time at the inland United States laboratory at Fairport, Iowa, and was most kindly assisted by the advice and aid of Director Shira and the expert staff there.

On the Atlantic coast, various lines of work were pursued by the skilled staff mentioned, including the life-history and growth of cod, pollock, and important economic fishes, growth of the herring, bacterial destruction of plankton or fish-food in the sea, value of starfish as fertiliser, bacteriology of cured fish, disease in parent salmon on the Miramichi, and numerous other problems. Very valuable experiments on improving the quality of smoked fish, especially "finnan haddies," cured after the Scottish manner, were continued, and weekly tow-netting trips (summer and winter) and weekly or monthly plankton gatherings, at a series of fixed stations, were made. Professor Prince was able to make a further test of the fish-elevator at St. George, in spite of the fact that no salmon ascended the Magaguadavic river. In connection with Professor Knight's lobster work in Nova Scotia, some lobster mating tests were carried out at St. Andrews, and on Campobello island.

At Professor Willey's suggestion the staff held social gatherings in the "Residence," on Tuesday evenings, when addresses were given by Professor Prince on "Fish Eggs and Larvæ"; Professor Macallum on "The Origin of the Sea"; Professor McMurrich on "Plankton," and Professor Willey on "Evolution." These meetings were most successful.

The Library and Fishery Museum received many notable additions, and some improvements were carried out in the large laboratory.

A double cottage residence was built, but no other extensions of the main buildings could be carried out, though increased accommodation is greatly needed. Bacteriological apparatus of the most recent type was installed, a Blauw gas system added to the station, the station's launch *Prince* was lengthened by 9½ feet and is now a most serviceable craft; while the new launch *Delphine*, 28 feet long, and some new working gear are important additions to the equipment.

Mr. Arthur Calder again proved most efficient as an official of the Station, and his willing and able assistance was greatly appreciated, and Captain Rigby carried out most successfully the various scientific trips planned by Dr. Huntsman, whose first year as scientific curator justified fully his selection for appointment by the board.

PACIFIC STATION, NANAIMO, B.C.

This station carried on its work all the year round, but the scientific staff was smaller than usual, several investigators, who had previously been there, having enlisted and gone to the front. Prof. J. B. Collip, of the University of Alberta, in addition to the resident curator, Dr. McLean Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, carried on researches at Departure Bay; but some extensive investigations were carried out away from the station by Dr. Fraser, and the important sea-lion committee, appointed by the Biological Board completed further work in the north during the season of 1916.

A valuable study on the age of the Cohoe salmon with special reference to two-year-old fish, alleged by many persons to ascend the Fraser river and return to the sea, was undertaken by Dr. Fraser. A most interesting study also was made of sockeye salmon reared in the hatchery ponds, New Westminster, until three or four years old and studied after they had gone through spawning. The report handed in by Dr. Fraser upon these recovered sockeye salmon, which spawned in successive years, without visiting salt water, is being published, and is of unique interest.

Daily observations were made at the station upon temperature, specific gravity, etc., and were recorded without interruption; but apart from the two months' tour of the sea-lion commission, which permitted much valuable fishery and technical work to be done in distant areas, the actual amount of survey work accomplished was more limited than in previous seasons. Dr. Fraser was able to discover and report on the spawning peculiarities, season, etc., of the two species of so-called cod on the coast

of Vancouver island. The Cultus cod or blue cod (Ophiodon) and the red cod or rock cod (Sebastodes), which are not cod at all, have been caught so extensively for market that requests have been made for rigid protection, and it was necessary to know the spawning habits before action could be taken at Ottawa. In Dr. Fraser's report it is stated that the first named fish deposits masses of white eggs (¾ of an inch in diameter) under rocks, at a depth of 20 or 30 inches, late in January and early in February, and the parent cod guard the eggs and young, which are about a month in hatching out. The rock cod produces living young, and the period of reproduction is difficult to define. The conditions in both fish are such that their extermination even under excessive fishing is really remote. Fish which do not protect their eggs, or which carelessly deposit them in the sea, as many marine fishes do, are in greater danger. Such appear to be the conclusions yielded.

Much public work has been done by Dr. Fraser, by means of addresses on fish and fisheries, and the honour of the presidency of the British Columbia Academy of Sciences was conferred upon him, and he was also chosen 1st vice-president of the Pacific Fishery Society. A vast amount of information is sent out constantly from the station, in response to questions and inquiries. The library has received additions, and apart from the two lengthy reports of the sea-lion committee (composed of Dr. Newcombe, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, and Dr. McLean Fraser), more than a dozen original memoirs have been published in connection with the station's researches, while six further reports are in preparation, most of them being fully illustrated.

A long list of fishery problems has been compiled, and those more urgent will occupy the attention of the biologists, at both stations, next season (1917).

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries
and
Chairman of the Biological Board.

APPENDIX 16.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my natural history report for the fiscal year, 1916-17, which is embodied under the two following headings:—

1. Lobster observations made at and off coasts of the Maritime Provinces.

2. Canadian Fisheries Museum.

The lobster observations, made during the last two seasons or from the spring until the autumn of each season, resulted not only in bringing to light facts concerning that important crustacean, which heretofore were apparently unknown, but also in overthrowing certain hypotheses which were almost taken for granted to be facts, but which now turn out to be mere theories or conjectures, proved to be thoroughly erroneous and without any warrant.

The thought has long been entertained by some that the lobster is a biennial spawner. This however, at least strictly speaking, is not the case; and it is questionable if in general there are any lobsters at all which only spawn biennially. Often in nature there are exceptions to a rule, but the evidence from facts now ascertained points toward determining the lobster ordinarily to be an annual spawner. The following paragraph on the subject, the substance of which is contained in an unpublished report of mine of 1915, will speak for itself.

> "A number of the lobsters retained in a compartment of the Long Beach pound since the previous year (1914), had during that year extruded their eggs, and by July 7 of this year (1915), the eggs of those lobsters were hatching. The eggs of some of them indeed by that time had hatched, and such as were just on the eve of hatching were at once distributed in St. Mary's bay, in the vicinity of the pound. But it was with the former, that is with those which had already hatched, that the thing of real interest pertained. Two of them by this date, July 7, had already extruded new eggs, and by the 29th of the same month some seven more had extruded eggs, one of which was just commencing to extrude them. Of course those eggs were not fertilized, as the females with the eggs of the previous year had been kept by themselves. The fact that lobsters had extruded eggs two years in succession was surely an important observation, as it bears on a much mooted question; not that it sets the matter at rest, for perhaps there may be gradations in the period of spawning all the way from annual to biennial, but we have now before us an incontrovertible fact, that certain lobsters extruded their eggs, and that their swimmerets were covered with them, during two successive seasons."

The nature of my work, during the season of 1916, did not permit of my following up this interesting matter, but the subjoined table will show the disposition of such eggs as I was able to examine by the aid of a magnifying glass, from those earliest to those latest obtained during the season and at different points; and samples of eggs from mother lobsters in general were duly sent to Dr. Knight, for complete microscopic determination, in connection with his research work under the auspices of the Biological Board.

Day.		Place.	Season.	Season.	No.	Condition of Eggs.
		Nova Scotia.				
May	3	White Cove	1915–16		1	Eggs not far advanced.
"	15	Lunenburg	1915–16		1	" "
"	17	Port Mouton	1915–16		3	" "
"	23	Off Shag Harbour	1915–16		1	Only a few eggs on swimmerets.
"	23	"	1915–16		1	Eggs not far advanced.
June	6	Mink Cove	1915–16		4	Eggs holoblastic stage.
"	16	Pleasant Point	1915–16		1	Eggs advancing (in catch of 15th).
"	28	Skinner's Reef	1915–16		1	Eggs advancing.
"	28	"	1915–16		1	Eggs ready to hatch.
"	29	Off Pictou Island		1916–17	1	*Eggs new.*
July	10	Northport	1915–16		1	Eggs advancing.
"	10	"	1915–16		1	Eggs advanced.
"	10	"	1915–16		1	Eggs nearly hatched.
"	10	"		1916–17	1	*Eggs new.*
"	10	"		1916–17	1	*Eggs new, and only* a few in number.
"	10	"	1915–16		1	Eggs all hatched off.
		New Brunswick.				
July	13	Shemogue	1915–16		2	Eggs developing.
"	13	"	1915–16		1	Eggs advancing.
"	13	"	1915–16		1	Eggs nearly hatched.
"	13	"	1915–16		1	Eggs hatched but a few left.
"	17	Dupuis Corner	1915–16		1	Eggs hatching, most of them hatched.
"	17	"		1916–17	1	*Eggs new.*
"	17	"	1915–16		1	Eggs advancing.
"	17	"	1915–16		2	Eggs nearly hatched.
"	17	"	1915–16		1	Eggs hatching.
"	20	Chockfish River		1916–17	1	*Eggs new.*
		Prince Edward Island.				
Aug.	1	Cape Traverse		1916–17	1	*Eggs newly extruded.*
"	2	"		1916–17	1	*Eggs new.*
"	2	"	1915–16		1	Eggs nearly hatched.
"	4	Brae Harbour	1915–16		1	Eggs hatched.
"	4	"		1916–17	1	*Eggs newly extruded.*
"	5	Rocky Poiat		1916–17	1	"
"	7	Brae Harbour		1916–17	3	"
"	9	West Point		1916–17	5	"
"	10	Brae Harbour		1916–17	1	*Eggs newly extruded and full complement apparently not completed.*

As will be seen, in the above table, the eggs examined for the season 1916-17 are given in italics, and as the seasons 1915-16 and 1916-17 are set in separate columns the stages of development of the former may be more readily traced, whilst the time may be more readily noticed when those of the latter were first observed. Dr. Knight, however, may have new eggs which antedate June 29, the date when I first observed them. It will also be seen that in the 1916-17 column there were eggs observed which were not only new but newly extruded.

In such varied coasts as the Maritime Provinces present, and which are affected by temperature, latitude, particular tides, topographical features, etc., we should keep in mind the effects of differences of environments, in advancing or retarding the development of lobster eggs; but in order to gain adequate knowledge concerning this important matter such general observations as I was able to make last season, in moving about from point to point, do not suffice, as it would be necessary to carry on special research work, locally, at different parts of the coast year after year.

In elucidation of that to which the foregoing paragraph draws attention, I may say there are three separate regions of the Maritime coasts whose topographical and

physical features so modify these respective environments of the lobster that the conditions under which it is to be obtained and the methods in vogue of obtaining it are thereby affected. Those regions are: the bay of Fundy, including St. Mary's bay; that portion of the coasts of Shelburne and Yarmouth counties, of which Shag Harbour may be considered a point from which the fishermen start in order to set traps in water areas off the coast; and the Northumberland straits, embracing coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the southern coasts of Prince Edward Island. There are other regions more or less transitional of those, but the three enumerated may be regarded as well defined and, severally, entirely different in their character.

The shores and sea-bed of the bay of Fundy are of trap formation, rugged in their character, which, with the high tide of the bay, and often the absence of breakwaters, render the use of motor-boats for the purpose of lobster fishing more or less impracticable. This is largely the reason why fishermen still, in great measure, adhere to the old time row-boats. But apart from those conditions the basaltic or trap formation reacts upon the faunal forms indigenous to the bay of Fundy and its accessory waters, including the lobster; and how other forms affect it, and a thorough research, following the preliminary observations of the season past, as to how the lobster is in those waters affected, would doubtless contribute much to our knowledge concerning it.

The areas around the shores of the counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth lie beyond the influence of the high tide of the bay of Fundy, but their geographical features are also rugged and stony. There must have been a time when the lobster was plentiful inshore, but as the fishermen now fish for it in deep water they go out some eighteen or twenty miles off the coast of the mainland. This has necessitated the best equipment of motor-boats and fishing gear, and there was nothing to be seen elsewhere to match their mechanically worked trap-hoists, the general efficiency of their boats, or their methods of fishing. The faunal conditions are markedly different from those of the bay of Fundy, and in their bearing upon the lobster are there to be studied. But at this region there is also much to ascertain of a direct nature regarding the lobster itself.

The shores of the Northumberland straits are of red sandstone and limestone formation. There are many shallow places, and there appears to be nowhere any great depth. These conditions and the geographical position of the straits, as lying beyond the influence of the Arctic current, render them excellent as a breeding resort of the lobster. A menace to the lobster and especially at particular places, such as certain areas of Prince Edward Island, is the crab which thrives in the straits, and which appears to be gradually supplanting the lobster; and this question will be more fully treated of further on in this report.

The first indications of lobsters having hatched their eggs were observed at Jeddore and vicinity, Halifax county, on June 16. I began to make notes of any seen which evidenced that the eggs had very recently been hatched, but in proceeding with my observations I found that they so gradually graded back to the normal condition before eggs are again extruded, that not having sufficient time at my disposal to deliberately examine all the lobsters seen in the boats (for I could not interfere with the regular procedure of the smack on board of which I was, nor detain it as it cruised from point to point), I desisted in any attempt to minutely probe the question, but I gained sufficient information to show me that there is here a field awaiting research, under such conditions as would favour its deliberately being examined into.

There is a matter of importance to mention, which was connected with the special research work at Bay View, Pictou county, N.S., in the latter part of August. There were instances of lobsters with newly extruded eggs the shells of some of which indicated from scratches and marks that they had not moulted, whilst there were others which indicated, from the bright and fresh looking appearance of their shells, that they had moulted. The importance of this information concerns a much debated

question, and it is interesting as evidencing that lobsters, either with old or new shells, extrude eggs; and it further seems to indicate that sexual intercourse is not confined to soft-shelled females, although it throws no light upon the question as to whether or not the sexual function ever takes place with newly moulted lobsters.

There was little during my season's work to indicate to me that newly moulted lobsters, except rarely, enter the traps, but I find in my notes something which bears upon the question. At Shemogue, Westmorland county, N.B., on July 13, there were lobsters which the fisherman left in his traps until the shells would be properly hardened, and which, therefore, had recently moulted, and on the same occasion a soft-shelled lobster, also some very small lobsters, were released by him, and one or two lobsters were seen which indicated that they would moult soon, and there was also a number of lobsters whose shells had already beautifully hardened. On another occasion, at Cormierville, Kent county, N.B., on July 19, the fishermen, when I was out with them in their boat, instead of bringing in very small lobsters to the cannery released them, and one such lobster, of about six inches in length, was a soft-shelled lobster; and I may here say it was evident to me that the releasing of very small lobsters, although their retention is no infringement of the law, would seem to be a usual custom among fishermen in this neighbourhood.

We may compare these dates, July 13 and 19, 1916, and the time preceding these dates when the shells of the lobsters mentioned were hardening (although it should be borne in mind that soft-shelled lobsters rarely enter the traps), with what was observed at the Long Beach pond in 1915. The first instance observed, in 1915, of a lobster having moulted, was on July 23 and 24. A male was seen coming out of his shell; and moulting of both males and females was observed at intervals from July 23 until on into the month of September.

I became interested in the faunal forms which the traps contained, and would have liked to have followed up this important matter, as having its bearing upon the lobster itself, but as the lobsters accumulated, and there was work of a preliminary nature to do all around the coasts, I could not, during the season past, do it justice. It is surprising how local some of the faunal forms are. For instance, in the bay of Fundy, near Tiverton, the waters were swarming with sea-cucumbers (holothurians), and they were so numerous at this locality, that when the traps were drawn up they could not be seen for the sea-cucumbers, for inside and outside of the trap were those holothurians, so that instead of the trap, what appeared to be a great globe, was being drawn up out of the water. At Shag Harbour, Shelburne county, on the other hand, it was the hermit crab which was greatly in evidence. The traps were full of them, and they were of great size and had selected large gastropod shells for their habitats. Passing now to the Northumberland straits, the creature which infests the traps is the ordinary crab—the regular cancer. It is there a serious menace to the lobster, and there are now in some parts of the straits, particularly along the southern parts of Prince Edward Island (that is among the places visited by me), more crabs than there are lobsters. Now, it is a law of nature that two allied species do not as a rule get along together, so that should they, through circumstances, happen to resort at the same place, a warfare for supremacy goes on between them until one or the other wins the day. That warfare does not necessarily mean that the two are engaged in actual combat, but it does mean that owing to laws that act and react, according to the conditions of the case, the eventual result is that one or the other of the two species is overcome, or as we would say "gets ousted". It does not mean moreover that one or other of the two species in the resort is necessarily going to be altogether exterminated, and for that matter a certain balance might possibly be maintained between them, but it does mean that one of them, when the conditions are powerfully in its favour, will multiply and may even increase in size, so that in the strife it will ultimately gain the day; whilst the other, the conditions being powerfully adverse to it, will gradually become reduced in numbers, and may even diminish in size. My

own observations of the lobster and crab at the Northumberland straits have convinced me that this is precisely what is going on in their case, so that the fishermen there are unwittingly helping the unwelcome crab to come up, while the lobster all the while is going under. I could enter more into detail concerning this question, but perhaps what is stated above may at present suffice.

In a report of mine, of 1910, I drew attention "to the advisability of having definite areas set apart, where the lobster at all stages of its life-history would be left unmolested". The report itself concerned observations of mine, of the lobster, during a prolonged visit to Cape Breton, in the year 1909. Since then my observations of the lobster have extended over a much wider range of the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, and I am, if anything, more than ever convinced that protected areas, where it would be illegal to fish for the lobster, would tend materially to enhance its preservation.

"There are bays and harbours," to quote from the report referred to, "where formerly the lobster was plentiful, but where now it is either altogether exterminated or reduced to insignificance in numbers or in size." Yet the natural character of those bays, as a suitable environment of the lobster, has not altered, and they are still indwelt by other marine forms of life innumerable. Therefore, those beautiful bays abide with the same beds of broken shells and gravel; with the same growth of eel-grass and algae; with the same hosts of living organisms, swimming, crawling, or gliding, through the same salubrious and limpid waters; and there is no natural reason why the lobster should not be there in plenty too.

Something may be judged of, as to what I mean, by noticing what was brought to light through my taking a boat one day and lifting some traps in Gabarouse bay, which were set with the express purpose of examining in detail what the contents of each trap were.

Trap 1, one lobster 8½ inches (male), crabs, a hermit crab, and a sculpin.

Trap 2, no lobsters, crabs and two sculpins.

Trap 3, no lobsters, two crabs

Trap 4, three lobsters, 7¾ inches (male), 8⅛ inches (female), 9⅜ inches (male), two whelk-shells.

Trap 5, one lobster, 8¼ inches (male), three crabs, a sea-urchin, and two whelks.

Trap 6, one lobster, 6½ inches (male), four crabs.

Trap 7, five lobsters, 6⅜ inches (male), 7⅞ inches (male), 8⅛ inches (male), 8¼ inches (male), 10⅛ inches (female), periwinkles and a crab.

Trap 8, four lobsters, 7⅛ inches (male), 7¼ inches (female), 8 inches (male), 10 inches (male), periwinkles and a whelk.

Thus, out of those fifteen lobsters, the contents of eight traps, six, or 40 per cent, were at that time undersized, and only three, or 20 per cent, were above nine inches in length; and still there is no natural reason why that bay should not have been full of good-sized lobsters.

Incidental to my work, during the season past, I devoted time to observations at two places at sea areas of the county of Cumberland, N.S., where there are excellent lobster-breeding places, in view of examining into this very thing as to areas being set apart as protected, viz., at Pugwash and at Wallace. These two places present, more or less, the same sort of faunal conditions, but they differ markedly in their general topographical characters. At the former place there would need to be a regular area of the sea itself protected, and at the latter the long channel (which is some miles in length) is already there for the purpose, and would simply require to be marked off with a buoy, or buoys, at the channel's mouth.

On visiting Wallace I found that the fishermen were winding up their lobster fishing for the season, so that I was unable to go out in the usual way to see traps lifted, and I, therefore, devoted the short time at my disposal to an examination of

this excellent channel, and was so struck with it that when again in that neighbourhood I visited the place a second time, and made a survey of it in one of the patrol-boats which happened then to be there.

What I wish to submit is to have those areas (or at least the Wallace one to begin with) persistently stocked with lobsters, both male and female, and to institute a law whereby they, and all other lobsters that have their resort there, are to be left unmolested; and also that with this object in view the areas should be regularly patrolled.

Having been directed by the department to devote time, at the close of the lobster season, to special observations connected with the Biological Board, I have to say that the material of those observations was duly handed over to Dr. Knight, and that a tabulated report, in full, of subsequent work for the Board, which I was commissioned to do in September, was prepared in Pictou and forwarded at once to him.

A tabulated report, showing the proportion of male and female lobsters and measurements of the same from tip of rostrum to posterior border of carapace (with approximate full length measurements based on the carapace measurements), as generally seen when the traps were lifted, and as exceptionally seen at the wharves or canneries, and in the instance at Jeddore, as the lobsters were collected by a fishing smack, together with the number of seed lobsters wherever they occurred in the catches, respectively, has already been published in pamphlet form; and a double leaflet entitled: *The moulting of the Lobster,* with a diagram with three figures of a lobster's claw, has also already been published; of which the following is an excerpt:—

> "A very important matter bearing upon the welfare of the lobster resource, from a commercial standpoint, is that concerning the moulting period and the moulting functions of the lobster. When the lobster emerges from its shell it is a flabby yet formidable looking object, vividly coloured, and being now free from the encasement of a shell, becomes expanded. But this is only the preliminary in the function of moulting; the real vital function takes place when the lobster is in this soft state, or after it has left its shell. The flesh and muscle, although it completely fills the shell-less space, is soft and pasty and ready from the slightest cause, to go to pieces. But when in this condition carbonate of lime, which is held in solution in the soft substance, is secreted through the pores of the soft outer integument, so that gradually a new shell is formed. Then, when the soft substance has served this functional purpose, it consolidates, and on account of this draws in centrally, thus leaving an empty cavity between the flesh and muscle and the newly hardened shell. It is now just a matter of nourishment and growth and the flesh, which is the thing of interest, commercially, ultimately becomes compact and firm. Just when it is at its very best in this respect, I am not prepared to say, as I was not long enough at the maritime coast to determine that, but as the moulting season is at its height at least during the months of July and August, it must of necessity after then become more and more firm, until in the course of a few months the flesh of a good-sized lobster will be at its best as a commercial commodity. As this has its bearings as to when, in the interests of the lobster resource, the open season for legal fishing for the lobster ought to be, as based upon the lobster's own natural history, I draw attention to what I found out concerning this important matter."

The season's work was much facilitated through the assistance which the fishery officers were always ready to render, but lest the special mention by name of any of those officials, for there were so many of them, should mean that others deserving of mention should be overlooked, I have but to say that the fishery officers generally and according to their several temperaments did all in their power to assist me and to help on the work in which I was engaged. It was largely through them that I became acquainted with the fishermen in the different localities visited, and it was gratifying

to find that among fishery officers, fishermen, and cannery men, there appeared to be a growing concern as to the welfare of the lobster fishery resource, and of the preservation of the lobster in the interests of commerce.

I know not how better to conclude this part of my annual report than by quoting from my published report of 1910 (dealing with my observations of the lobster during 1909), in these words: "It is somewhat humiliating that much concerning the life history of a creature, which is common in the market and on the table, is until now enshrouded in darkness, and may well seem astonishing to any who are unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, especially when we consider the value of the lobster as an article of commerce. The only way to dispel this lack of knowledge is by calling in the powerful aid of modern science." And it is a satisfactory sign that research work of this nature is now being entered upon.

2. CANADIAN FISHERIES MUSEUM.

Considering that most of the public institutions, such as the Victoria Memorial Museum, the National Art Gallery and the Parliamentary Library, are at this time closed to the public, the Canadian Fisheries Museum, which is open daily (including the afternoons on Sundays) forms a feature which specially attracts. According to the records there were during the fiscal year 35,066 visitors. These embraced individual persons of the general public, visitors to the city on delegations (who came more or less as bodies) and students from the schools or educational institutions. Heads and teachers of schools have been interested in having their pupils instructed, and so have brought them to the museum sometimes in sections; and when pupils have had special papers to prepare they have been encouraged by their teachers to personally visit the museum for help and information.

In so far as the collection of specimens is concerned, the acquisitions during the year have not been very many, but as the collection now contains specimens of most of our commercial fishes and many others which are of rather indirect interest in connection with the fishery resource, acquisitions in the future will not accumulate as rapidly as they did during the first few years after it was decided to build up a representative museum to supersede the old-time fishery exhibit.

Specimens of the following named species have been acquired during the fiscal year: two common sturgeon, one green sturgeon, two whitefish, two Atlantic salmon, two steelhead, three red-Canadian trout, two oulachan or candlefish, and two alewives or gaspereaux; and two specimens of the common pike are now being mounted.

A case containing bones of heads of fishes, in order to show the component parts of the skeletons of fishes' heads has been temporarily placed on exhibition until a more suitable case which is being made for the purpose is ready; and means have been taken to obtain more fish heads for skeletonizing, so that before long there will be a case on exhibition which will no doubt be something rather unique as a museum object.

A gold medal awarded to the department by the Toronto National Exhibition for 1916, for a fisheries exhibit in Toronto, is also exhibited in a case, along with two other medals which were similarly awarded in previous years.

The museum is open to visitors from 9.30 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., on week days, and from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m., on Sundays.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW HALKETT,

Naturalist of the Dominion Fisheries.

Canadian Fisheries Museum, Ottawa.

APPENDIX 17

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which have entered Canadian Ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, followed by a list of United States Fishing Vessels to which *Modus Vivendi* Licenses were issued during the year ended March 31, 1917.

ATLANTIC COAST PORTS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Magdalen Islands.	Charlottetown and Outports.	North Sydney and Outports.	Sydney and Outports.	Arichat and Outports.	Port Hawkesbury and Outports.	Canso and Outports.	Halifax and Outports.	Lunenburg and Outports.	Liverpool and Outports.	Lockeport and Outports.	Shelburne and Outports.	Barrington Passage and Outports.	Yarmouth and Outports.	Totals.
1	Aetor	16	7				5			5			2					12
2	Adeline	58	17												1			1
3	Agnes	65	18								1	1	1					3
4	Albert D. Willard	23	9			1	4			4								9
5	Alice L. Stetson	19	5				3			3	1		2					9
6	Angeline C. Nunan	58	17										4					4
7	Angie B. Watson	36	10				6			3					1			10
8	Anna	8	6							1		1						2
9	Annie M. Parker	100	21							3					2			5
10	A. Pratt Andrew	92	24	1						1					5			7
11	Arabia	86	20	1		1	1	1	2		1						3	10
12	Arethusa	107	25	1		4	2				2			1	2			12
13	Arkona	97	20							2			3		1			6
14	Admiral	5	5				1			1							1	3
15	Arthur James	95	19									2						2
16	Aspinet	83	18										2		1		1	4
17	Athlete	96	22			2		1	2	1			1		2			9
18	Atlanta	74	18	1				2					1					4
19	Avalon	85	22				1			4			5		3			13
20	Bay State	109	23	1		1			1	4		1		1	6			15
21	Benjamin A. Smith	91	19									2	1					3
22	Beret, J	5	8				1			2			2	1	1			5
23	Bernice and Bessie	27	8							2	1			1	1			5
24	Bert, J	8	6				5											5
25	Beuma	57	18							1		1	2					4
26	Blanche	78	19														1	1
27	Blanche F. Irving	14	8			1	2			4			1					8

28	Catherine	103	27	1		3			2	1					5		1	13	
29	Catherine Burke	92	23				1								1			2	
30	Cavalier	96	22												1		1	2	
31	Claudia	79	17				1											1	
32	Commonwealth	93	23							2			2		3			7	
33	Conqueror	95	24	1						1				2	5		1	10	
34	Constellation	89	19								1	1	1					3	
35	Corsair	71	18								1	1	1		1			4	
36	Cruiser	10	7				3			3								6	
37	Doreas	14	7				6			2			1					9	
38	Edward F. Black	35	9				3			1								4	
39	Eleanor	36	11				1			3	1				1			6	
40	Eliza A. Benner	14	6				3			3			1					7	
41	Eliza Bennett	47	9								1							1	
42	Elizabeth N	102	19				1								1			2	
43	Ellen and Mary	97	23							1					3			4	
44	Elsie	98	23							1				2	4	2		9	
45	Elva L. Spurling	49	15				7			3				1	1			12	
46	Emily Sears	22	11							3			1					4	
47	Esperanto	91	22	1		1				2	1		1					6	
48	Esther Gray	17	6							3			2					5	
49	Ethel B. Penny	56	18														1	1	
50	Ethel Marion	10	6				2						1					3	
51	Etta Millard	45	16														2	2	
52	Eugenia	66	19												1			1	
53	Fannie Belle Atwood	82	18										5				1	6	
54	Fannie Hodkins	83	5		1													1	
55	Fanny Reed	20	8				4			2			2	1				9	
56	Flavilla	36	9							4								4	
57	Flora L. Oliver	71	18	1	1				1	1			2		2			8	
58	Florida	19	8				2			2			1				1	6	
59	Frances	83	18						2									2	
60	Frances J. O'Hara	83	19								1		2	1	1			5	
61	Frances S. Grueby	94	22								1		1		2			4	
62	Georgia	62	17								1		3		1			5	
63	Georgiana	87	22	1						1				2	1			5	
64	Georgina	62	17										1					1	
65	Gertrude de Costa	61	18														1	1	
66	Gladys and Nellie	52	19							5					1			6	
67	Good Luck	66	20													1		1	
68	Governor Foss	88	23				1			3					5			9	
69	Gracie Smith	22	6								1							1	
70	Gracie Smith	17	6				1			6			1					8	
71	Gladiator	75	20	1														1	
72	Harry and Thelma	10	5				3	1		2								6	
73	Harvard	72	18									2						2	
74	Hazel R. Hines	79	21	1		2	1		1	5							4	14	
75	Helen B. Thomas	45	14								1	1						2	

ATLANTIC COAST PORTS—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Magdalen Islands.	Charlottetown and Outports.	North Sydney and Outports.	Sydney and Outports.	Arichat and Outports.	Port Hawkesbury and Outports.	Canso and Outports.	Halifax and Outports.	Lunenburg and Outports.	Liverpool and Outports.	Lockeport and Outports.	Shelburne and Outports.	Barrington Passage and Outports.	Yarmouth and Outports.	Totals.
76	Helen F. Morley	5	5							2			2				1	4
77	Helen G. McLeod	33	9				1										1	2
78	Henrietta	62	23									1	3		2			6
79	Hester	12	6							5	1		1					7
80	Horkonnock	22	8				3			5				1				10
81	Horlense	52	18														2	2
82	Ingomar	103	23				2		2	3		1		2	2			19
83	Imperator	99	23	1						1							1	3
84	James and Esther	47	14				9			1			2		1			13
85	James R. Clark	43	18															2
86	James W. Parker	96	9												1			1
87	Jeanette	97	17												1			1
88	Jeanette	66	17										1					1
89	Jessie and Phœbe	88	23							3					2	2		5
90	J. J. Flaherty	124	23				2								1			3
91	John Hays Hammond	92	23							2			1		1			4
92	John J. Fallon	77	23				1						1		2			6
93	Joseph P. Mesquita	78	18			1				3			4		2			12
94	Jubilee	92	13						1				1					1
95	Judique	89	6															1
96	Katie L. Palmer	30	8				2			3	1	1	4					11
97	Kineo	71	19								2		1		4			7
98	Lackawanna	31	8								1							1
99	Lafayette	12	8				3	1		7			1		1			13
100	Laura E. Gamage	12	5				2			4			1				1	6
101	Laverna	95	24				2		1	2					1		1	9
102	Leonora Silviera	63	19	1	1		1						3		2			6
103	Lochinvar	34	8				4			3	1	2	1					7
104	Lottie G. Merchant	76	18															4

| | | |

ATLANTIC COAST PORTS—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Magdalen Islands.	Charlottetown and Outports.	North Sydney and Outports.	Sydney and Outports.	Arichat and Outports.	Port Hawkesbury and Outports.	Canso and Outports.	Halifax and Outports.	Lunenburg and Outports.	Liverpool and Outports.	Lockeport and Outports.	Shelburne and Outports.	Barrington Passage and Outports.	Yarmouth and Outports.	Totals.
150	Ralph Russell	48	17														2	2
151	Reading	92	23												4			4
152	Rebecca	49	16														3	3
153	Regina	111	22				1											1
154	Republic	60	18	1						2			1	1				5
155	Rhodora	81	21	1									4	2	6			13
156	Richard J. Nunan	55	16				8			7					1			16
157	Rita A. Viator	22	9				2			7								9
158	Robert and Richard	89	23	1					1	2			1		4			9
159	Rob Roy	77	18									2			1			3
160	Romance	58	20														3	3
161	Romance	96	23			2				2					1		3	8
162	Russell	77	18										6		1			7
163	Ruth	56	16										2		3			5
164	Ruth and Margaret	78	23	1						1					3			4
165	Sadie M. Nunan	36	9							3	1							4
166	Saladia	89	18									2	1					3
167	Somerville	82	23	1						2				1	6			10
168	Squanto	95	22	2		1			1	1					1		2	8
169	Stiletto	99	23			1	8			5		1		1	3			19
170	Sylvania	99	22			1		1		5				2	6			15
171	Tattler	135	27				1			1					3			5
172	Tecumseh	18	9				3			2								5
173	Tempest	24	3													1		1
174	Thomas S. Gorton	92	24	1					1	1					4			7
175	Titania	77	20													2	1	3
176	T. M. Nicholson	90	23				1	1							2			4
177	Two Brothers	8	5				5			4				1				10

178	Victor	75	19				1					2	1					4
179	Vida M. McGowan	67	19				1											1
180	Vida McKeown	83	19							1	1	1						3
181	Viking	40	16									1						1
182	Volant	52	20							1	2	2						5
183	Waldo L. Stream	81	22	1								1						2
184	W. C. T. U	42	4		1													1
185	W. H. Moody	39	17														3	3
186	Yankee	18	8				3		2			1						6
	Totals	11,234	2,911	28	11	28	174	11	25	243	41	45	150	29	179	13	70	1,047

PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of men.	Nanaimo and Outports.	Prince Rupert and Outports.	Vancouver and Outports.	Totals.
1	Acropolis	11	4		1		1
2	Active	25	8		1		1
3	Advance	12	5		5		5
4	Agnes B	10	3		12		12
5	Ada N	21	8		3		3
6	Alameda	3	3		12		12
7	Alaska	44	15		8		8
8	Albatross	40	13	2	1	1	4
9	Alphas	4	4		1		1
10	Alten	43	15		7		7
11	America	25	11	1	3		4
12	Annie	11	5		2		2
13	Annie J. Larsen	25	11		1		1
14	Annie J. Larsen	14	5	2			2
15	Arctic	29	11		5		5
16	Argus	4	3		1		1
17	Arthur	4	2		1		1
18	Astrea	4	2		1		1
19	Atlantic	25	11		6		6
20	Augusta	19	4		2		2
21	Aurora	7	4		17		17
22	Avilda	18	8		12		12
23	Bravo	4	3		2		2
24	Bryan	15	5		6		6
25	Comet	68	20		1		1
26	Commonwealth	60	17		3		3
27	Constance	53	15		6		6
28	Constitution	39	12		7		7
29	Cora	4	3		5		5
30	Corona	19	11		14		14
31	Crescent	14	5		2		2
32	Daisy	18	8	1	2		3
33	Devora	4	3		1		1
34	Dick	10	5		4		4
35	Dip	4	2		5		5
36	Director	12	5		17		17
37	Dixie	3	3		5		5
38	Dolphin	7	4		11		11
39	Dora H.	15	6		4		4
89	Martha	7	3		1		1
90	Mayflower	4	3		9		9
91	Mira	3	3		1		1
92	Morengen	17	7		4		4
93	Myrtle	15	5	1	3		4
94	Narrona	4	3		1		1
95	Natalie	4	2		1		1
96	Nellie	4	3		19		19
97	New England	70	30	2		2	4
98	Niagara	13	4		6		6
99	Norman Sunday	17	7		1		1
100	North Cape I	5	3		1		1
101	North Cape II	4	3		3		3
102	North Pole	4	3		1		1
103	Olga	5	3		1		1
104	Olympic	30	11		4		4
105	Omaney	34	13		4		4
106	Onah	18	5		1		1
107	Orient	48	13		4		4
108	Oro	4	2		1		1
109	Pacific	26	11		4		4
110	Panama	34	13	1	6		7
111	Pauline	14	5	2	1		3
112	Peer Gynt	13	4		7		7
113	Peggie	4	3		1		1
114	Petrel	4	2		10		10
115	Pioneer	48	12		4		4
116	Polaris	45	15		7		7
117	Presho	14	5		3		3
118	President No. II	22	8		1		1
119	Progress	115	20		2		2
120	Puritan	53	17		3		3
121	Quadra	29	4	2			2
122	Rainier	4	2		2		2
123	Raven	4	2		1		1
125	Republic	51	15		7	1	8
125	Roald	12	3		5		5
126	Roald Amundsen	16	5		7		7
127	Rolf	6	3		7		7

40	Dynamite Kid IV	5	2		3		3	
41	Eagle	19	8		6		6	
42	Eidsvold	15	5	2	7		9	
43	Elizabeth	4	4		6		6	
44	Elphin	4	2		3		3	
45	Elsie	14	6		4		4	
46	Emily R	6	2		2		2	
47	E. Nielson	15	4		2		2	
48	Eureka	5	2		1		1	
49	Evolution	17	5		2		2	
50	Exhibit	13	5		8		8	
51	Fairbanks	23	8		1		1	
52	Flamingo	19	5		7		7	
53	Fram	5	3		4		4	
54	Gjoa	3	3		2		2	
55	Glacier	12	4		9		9	
56	Grayling	16	6		8		8	
57	G. Theckla	15	4		2		2	
58	Halcyon	12	4		1		1	
59	Harder	8	4		1		1	
60	Helgeland	56	15		8		8	
61	Hellenic	29	5	2			2	
62	Hi Gill	5	4		5		5	
63	Holdal	4	3		6		6	
64	H. & R	5	3		1		1	
65	It	4	2		1		1	
66	J. A. G	8	2		1		1	
67	Jennie	14	3		6		6	
68	Jim Ham	3	3		3		3	
69	J. P. Todd II	12	5		6		6	
70	Jupiter	10	3		3		3	
71	Kennebec	4	3		1		1	
72	Knickerbocker	101	19			2	2	
73	Kodiak	38	11	3	5	2	10	
74	Kong Sverre	15	5		2		2	
75	Lapaloma	14	10		1		1	
76	Liberty	44	13		11		11	
77	Lief E	18	8	3	5		8	
78	Lillian S	7	3		12		12	
79	Lincoln	4	3		13		13	
80	Lister	14	5		3		3	
81	Loyal	18	5		1		1	
82	L. & S	4	3		1		1	
83	Mabel A	22	5	1	4		5	
84	Madeline	21	6	1			1	
85	Magnolia	25	7		12		12	
86	Malolo	9	11	4	3		7	
87	Manhattan	134	35		2	9	11	
88	Mars	9	4		1		1	
128	Rolfe	10	5	2		1	3	
129	Rikka R	10	3		2		3	
130	Rosario	16	5		2		3	
131	San José	14	13	1	1		2	
132	Scandia	79	17		1		1	
133	Sea Gull	13	4		4		4	
134	Sealight	17	5		1		1	
135	Seattle	55	15		5		5	
136	Selma	4	3		12		12	
137	Senator	11	11		4		4	
138	Seymour	44	13		12		12	
139	Siloam	16	5	1	3		4	
140	Silvani	16	5			1	1	
141	Sitka	50	15	1	7		8	
142	Shamrock	21	11		7		7	
143	Spencer	17	5		2		2	
144	Star	12	4		3		3	
145	Stranger	6	4		9		9	
146	Sumner	34	15		3		3	
147	Sunrise	4	2		1		1	
148	Superior	16	5		6		6	
149	Swiftsure	22	8		1		1	
150	Tahoma	18	7		1		1	
151	Teddy J	13	4		2		2	
152	Thelma	15	8		13		13	
153	Tom and Al	57	15		8		8	
154	Tordenskjold	39	13		2		2	
155	Trio	19	6		15		15	
156	Tyee	89	20		1		1	
157	Undine	6	2		1		1	
158	Uranus	15	5	1	2		3	
159	Valhalla	3	3		1		1	
160	Vansee	43	14		7		7	
161	Venus	25	8		13		13	
162	Vesta	13	5		8		8	
163	Viking	3	3		6		6	
164	Virginia	4	3		1		1	
165	Volunteer	21	7		9		9	
166	Washington	24	11		3		3	
167	Westfjord	17	4		2		2	
168	Wilson	19	6		4		4	
169	Wireless	17	8		5		5	
170	Yakutat	41	13		4		4	
171	Yukon	2	2		3		3	
	Totals	3,442	1,187	36	741	19	796	

List of United States Fishing Vessels to which *Modus Vivendi* Licenses were issued during 1916-17.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.
Tatler	Gloucester	135	Shelburne.
Arkona	"	97	Liverpool.
Onato	Boston	105	Sandy Point.
Bay State	Portland	109	"
Mary F. Curtis	Gloucester	85	Shelburne.
T. M. Nicholson	Bucksport	90	"
Thos. S. Gorton	Gloucester	92	Canso.
Atalanta	"	74	Liverpool.
Ruth and Margaret	Boston	78	Canso.
Premier	Gloucester	97	Arichat.
Catherine	"	103	Canso.
Muriel	Boston	83	"
A. Pratt Andrew	Gloucester	92	"
Sylvania	"	99	Sandy Point.
Imperator	"	99	"
Elsie	"	98	Canso.
Governor Foss	"	88	"
Rhodora	"	81	Liverpool.
Flora L. Oliver	"	71	Port Hawkesbury.
Catherine Burke	"	92	Louisburg.
Conqueror	"	95	Sandy Point.
Esperanto	"	91	Canso.
Mystery	"	78	House Harbour.
Cavalier	"	96	Amherst, M.I.
Oriole	"	104	House Harbour.
Gladiator	Bucksport	75	"
Republic	Gloucester	60	Canso.
Elk	Boston	83	Amherst, M.I.
J. O'Hara, jr	Gloucester	83	Sandy Point.
Jos. P. Mesquita	"	78	Shelburne.
Reading	Boston	92	Yarmouth.
Ruth	"	56	Sandy Point.
Hazel R. Hines	Gloucester	79	Pubnico.
Louisa R. Sylvia	"	92	Liverpool.
Viking	Boston	40	"
Athlete	Gloucester	96	Shelburne.
Jas. W. Parker	"	96	Tusket.
Romance	"	96	Wedgeport.
Smuggler	"	91	"

The amount of revenue received from Modus Vivendi Licenses during the year, was $5,680.50.

APPENDIX 18

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH.

IMPORTS.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the Chief Commercial Fish and Fish Products Imported into Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17.

(From report of Customs Department.)

		Entered for Home Consumption.
Cod, haddock, hake and pollock (fresh)	lbs.	1,048,033
" " " (dried)	"	7,426,077
" " " (smoked)	"	466
" " " (pickled)	"	11,900
Halibut (fresh)	"	588,940
Herring (fresh)	"	97,270
" (pickled)	"	10,230,436
" (smoked)	"	411,721
Mackerel (fresh)	"	10,106
" (pickled)	"	6,061
Salmon (fresh)	"	265,774
" (smoked)	"	22,718
" (pickled)	"	604,724
Bait fish (salted)	"	4,717
Lobsters (canned)	"	55,383
Oysters (fresh in shell)	brls.	3,464
" (shelled, in bulk)	gals.	196,773
" (canned, one pint and under)	cans	390,871
" (one quart and under)	"	1,970
" (over one quart)	qts.	1,046
" (preserved)	lbs.	15,770
Fish oil, cod	gals.	147,133
" " liver	"	8,986
Sea 'oil	"	46,532
Whale oil and spermaceti	"	21,207
Other oil	"	105,549

The value of the imports of fish and fish products for the year 1916-17, amounted to:—

Dutiable	$1,347,511
Free	1,128,768
	$ 2,476,279

EXPORTS.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the Chief Commercial Fish and Fish Products (the Produce of Canada) Exported during the fiscal year 1916-17.

—From Report of Customs Department.

Country of Destination.	Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.				Herring.				Mackerel.		Lobsters.	
	Fresh.	Dry.	Green Salted.	Pickled.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Smoked.	Canned.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Fresh.	Canned.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	brl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	brl.	cwt.	lb.
United Kingdom	15,433	5,145				4	136	722	250			5,022,479
United States	50,635	285,889	107,108	35,806	276,260	67,484	50,613	1,118	21,696	28,265	61,468	2,720,566
British West Indies		108,955		264		34,500	3,334	887		1,694		3,684
Bermuda	3	4,354			50	80	208	131		81		
British Guiana	2	28,001				2,152	843			1,075		2,160
British Honduras												
Malta												
Newfoundland			8,364			9	1					
Azores		240										
Brazil		81,197										
Costa Rica		1,878				187	5			39		
Cuba		121,232				610	879			8		
Bolivia												
Danish West Indies		705				343				21		
Dutch Guiana		7,557				800	99					288
Siam												
French West Indies		6,806										
Guatemala		70										
Hawaii												
Hayti												
Italy		46,488										
Miquelon and St. Pierre						4	22	8				144
Nicaragua		5										
Panama		8,066				173	75			608		
Porto Rico		85,995				3,056	65			7		
Peru												
Portugal		1,258										
San Domingo												
Spain												
United States of Colombia		2										
Venezuela												

Australia		9			500	28	1	14,575						4,320
Hong Kong						27,853	2							
China						16,845								
Fiji							4	412						
British Straits Settlements								143						
Norway														
Alaska		3	1		3,040	1	12							
Japan						85,529								30,336
Sweden														
Chili														1,531,031
France		15						4,991						70
New Zealand								504						
British Oceania, other than above							14							
Belgium														
Denmark								35						
Holland														
Mexico														
Russia-in-Europe														
British South Africa														
British India														
Dutch East Indies														
Ecuador														
French Oceania														
Philippines						3								
Dutch West Indies		3					1				1			
Uruguay														
Korea														
Argentina		25												
French Guiana		25												
Honduras														
Totals	66,076	793,921	115,472	36,070	279,850	239,661	56,311	23,526	21,946	31,799	61,468	9,315,078		

EXPORTS—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the Chief Commercial Fish and Fish Products (the Produce of Canada) Exported during the fiscal year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

—From Report of Customs Department.

Country of Destination.	Salmon.					Halibut.	Smelts.	Oysters.	Bait Fish and Clams.	Oil.		
	Fresh.	Canned.	Smoked.	Pickled.	Dog-Salmon.	Fresh.	Fresh.	Fresh.		Cod.	Seal.	Whale.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	brl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	brl.	brl.	gal.	gal.	gal.
United Kingdom	7,813	347,728				8,775		12		5,810		6,000
United States	42,121	5,677	14	5,273	184,116	36,076	60,153	268	9,686	314,569	17,247	278,846
British West Indies		1,161		368						1,144		
Bermuda	23	109		6				3				
British Guiana	2			112								
British Honduras												
Malta												
Newfoundland				11				8	1	4,920		
Azores												
Brazil												
Costa Rica				4								
Cuba												
Bolivia		96										
Danish West Indies				10								
Dutch Guiana				571								
Siam		1,248										
French West Indies												
Guatemala												
Hawaii	10											
Hayti												
Italy		1										
Miquelon and St. Pierre		13		50			1	11	85			
Nicaragua												
Panama		47		132								
Porto Rico												
Peru		216										
Portugal												
San Domingo												
Spain												
United States of Colombia												
Venezuela												

Australia	51	33,651	3									
Hong Kong	3											
China		14										
Fiji	34	8,604	3			15						
British Straits Settlements		10,600										
Norway												
Alaska	6			2		9		1				
Japan				710	3,097							
Sweden												
Chili		144										
France		55,211										
New Zealand	2	13,392										
British Oceania, other than above		1,053										
Belgium												
Denmark												
Holland												
Mexico												
Russia-in-Europe												
British South Africa												
British India		1,013										
Dutch East Indies		3,193										
Ecuador												
French Oceania		144										
Philippines												
Dutch West Indies				1								
Uruguay												
Korea												
Argentina												
French Guiana				4								
Honduras												
Totals	50,065	483,315	20	7,254	187,213	44,875	60,154	303	9,772	326,443	17,247	284,846

The value of Fish and Fish products (the Produce of Canada) exported during the year 1916-17, amounted to $24,889,253.

APPENDIX 19.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of the Revised Statutes, 1906, chapter 46, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries, and the building of fishing vessels," which provides for the payment of the sum of $160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties were established by the following Order in Council:—

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, in virtue of the provisions of section 7 of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels", is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties, as amended by Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1911, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing in Canadian vessels or boats for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea fish, shall be entitled to a bounty; provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets, but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, whether propelled by oars, sails or other motive power, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of ten tons and upwards (up to eighty tons) by whatever means propelled, contained within themselves which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catching of sea fish, other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered ton-

nage, which shall be paid to the owner or owners: provided that vessels known as "Steam Trawlers" operating "Beam," "Otter" or other such trawls, shall not be eligible for any such bounty.

6. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

7. The date when a vessel's fishing operations shall be considered as having begun shall be the day upon which she sails from port on her fishing voyage, after the license has been procured, and the date upon which her fishing season shall end shall be the day upon which she arrives in port from her last fishing voyage prior to the 1st December. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to the bounty, shall not include such periods as she may have been lying in port, provided that not more than three days may be permitted for the sale, transfer or discharge of her cargo of fish and refitting.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of the Naval Service.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, may be debarred from any further participation in the bounty, and be liable to be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The bounty for the year 1916 was distributed on the basis authorized by the following Order in Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 26th January, 1917.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, payable under the provisions of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," be distributed for the year 1916-17, upon the following basis:—

Vessels: The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty, shall be paid one dollar ($1) per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars ($80), and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of six dollars and forty-five cents ($6.45) each.

Boats: Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats who shall also have complied with the regulations entitling them to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of four dollars and ten cents ($4.10) each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar ($1) per boat.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

For the year 1916, 13,604 claims were received, a decrease of 1,273 as compared with 1915, while the number paid was 13,593, being a decrease of 1,264.

The total number of claims for 1916 includes 263 which were late, they being received after the appropriation was apportioned. The expenditure for these is chargeable to 1917-18.

The amount of bounty paid to vessels and their crews is $56,291.85, and boats and boat fishermen, $103,707.95, making the total payment for the year $159,999.80.

Bounty was paid to 849 vessels, aggregating 21,120 tons, a decrease of 92 vessels and 2,518 tons in comparison with 1915. The number of vessel fishermen is 5,473, a decrease of 634.

Bounty was also paid to 12,744 boats and 22,682 men, a decrease of 1,175 boats and 1,972 men.

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid for the year 1916.

Provinces.	Counties.	Number of Claims.		
		Received.	Rejected.	Paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	175	.....	175
	Antigonish	166	.....	166
	Cape Breton	473	2	471
	Cumberland	1	.....	1
	Digby	399	.....	399
	Guysborough	829	1	828
	Halifax	1,291	2	1,289
	Inverness	427	1	426
	Kings	57	.....	57
	Lunenburg	832	1	831
	Pictou	76	.....	76
	Queens	206	.....	206
	Richmond	503	.....	503
	Shelburne	674	.....	674
	Victoria	305	.....	305
	Yarmouth	167	.....	167
	Totals	6,581	7	6,574
New Brunswick	Charlotte	450	.....	450
	Gloucester	455	2	453
	Kent	29	.....	29
	Northumberland	6	.....	6
	Restigouche	1	.....	1
	St. John	57	.....	57
	Totals	998	2	996
Prince Edward Island	Kings	422	.....	422
	Prince	478	1	477
	Queens	113	.....	113
	Totals	1,013	1	1,012
Quebec	Bonaventure	987	.....	987
	Gaspé	3,147	1	3,146
	Rimouski	65	.....	65
	Saguenay	813	.....	813
	Totals	5,012	1	5,011
	Grand totals	13,604	11	13,593

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels and Boats for the year 1916.

Provinces.	Counties.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1916.
						$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	4	158	39·50	36	390 20	171	268	1,269 80	1,660 00
	Antigonish	1	14	14·00	3	33 35	165	233	1,120 30	1,153 65
	Cape Breton	16	234	14·63	58	608 10	455	802	3,743 20	4,351 30
	Cumberland						1	1	5 10	5 10
	Digby	12	544	45·33	134	1,408 30	387	661	3,097 10	4,505 40
	Guysborough	54	832	15·40	214	2,212 30	774	1,232	5,825 20	8,037 50
	Halifax	88	1,634	18·56	443	4,484 35	1,200	1,630	7,883 00	12,367 35
	Inverness	32	448	14·00	146	1,389 70	394	802	3,682 20	5,071 90
	Kings	1	11	11·00	2	23 90	56	84	400 40	424 30
	Lunenburg	171	9,052	52·94	2,233	23,454 85	660	819	4,018 90	27,473 75
	Pictou						76	103	498 30	498 30
	Queens	15	171	11·40	45	461 25	191	311	1,466 10	1,927 35
	Richmond	38	944	24·85	220	2,363 00	465	763	3,593 30	5,956 30
	Shelburne	50	1,061	21·22	286	2,905 70	624	1,147	5,326 70	8,232 40
	Victoria	12	162	13·50	53	503 85	293	424	2,031 40	2,535 25
	Yarmouth	28	1,098	39·21	265	2,807 25	139	260	1,205 00	4,012 25
	Totals	522	16,363	31·34	4,138	43,046 10	6,051	9,540	45,166	88,212 10
New Brunswick	Charlotte	19	290	15·26	66	715 70	431	675	3,199 50	3,915 20
	Gloucester	262	3,705	14·14	1,075	10,632 85	191	443	2,011 40	12,644 25
	Kent	9	94	10·33	17	203 65	20	31	147 10	350 75
	Northumberland	2	34	17·00	6	72 70	4	8	36 80	109 50
	Restigouche						1	1	5 10	5 10
	St. John	6	104	17·33	19	226 55	51	58	288 80	515 35
	Totals	298	4,227	14·18	1,183	11,851 45	698	1,216	5,688 70	17,540 15
Prince Edward Island	Kings	7	164	23·42	28	344 60	415	615	2,936 50	3,281 10
	Prince	7	99	14·14	27	273 15	470	1,144	5,160 60	5,433 75
	Queens	4	48	12·00	12	125 40	109	247	1,121 70	1,247 10
	Totals	18	311	17·27	67	743 15	994	2,006	9,218 80	9,961 95

Quebec												
	Bonaventure	1	15	15 00	5	47 25	986	1,771	8,247 10	8,294 35
	Gaspé	9	189	21 00	55	543 75	3,031	6,340	29,021 65	29,565 40
	Rimouski						65	92	442 20	442 20
	Saguenay	1	15	15 00	7	60 15	655	1,285	5,923 50	5,983 65
	Totals	11	219	19 90	67	651 15	4,737	9,488	43,634 45	44,285 60
	Grand totals	849	21,120	24 87	5,455	56,291 85	12,480	22,250	103,707 95	159,999 80

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The fishing bounty was first paid in 1882.

The payments were made each year on the following basis:—

1882, vessels $2 per ton, one-half to the owner and the other half to the crew; boats at the rate of $5 per man, one-fifth to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

1883, vessels $2 per ton, and boats $2.50 per man, distributed as in 1882.

1884, vessels $2 per ton as in 1882 and 1883.

Boats from 14 to 18 feet keel, $1; from 18 to 25 feet keel, $1.50; from 25 feet upwards, $2. Boat fishermen, $3.

1885, 1886 and 1887, vessels $2 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats the same as in 1884, with the admission of boats measuring 13 feet keel, and fishermen $3.

1888, vessels $1.50 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats, the same as 1885, 1886 and 1887.

1889, 1890 and 1891, vessels $1.50 per ton as in 1888. Boats $1 each. Boat fishermen $3.

1892, vessels $3 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats $1 each. Boat fishermen $3.

1893, vessels $2.90 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats $1 each. Boat fishermen $3.

1894, vessels $2.70 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats $1 each. Boat fishermen $3.

1895, vessels $2.60 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats $1 each. Boat fishermen, $3.

1896, vessels $1 per ton which was paid to the owners, and vessel fishermen $5 each, clause No. 5 of the regulations having been amended accordingly. Boats $1 each, and boat fishermen $3.50 each.

	Vessels.	Men.	Boats.	Men.
1897	$1 00 per ton.	$6 00 each.	$1 00 each.	$3 50 each.
1898	1 00 "	6 50 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1899	1 00 "	7 00 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1900	1 00 "	6 50 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1901	1 00 "	7 00 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1902	1 00 "	7 25 "	1 00 "	3 80 "
1903	1 00 "	7 30 "	1 00 "	3 90 "
1904	1 00 "	7 15 "	1 00 "	3 75 "
1905	1 00 "	7 10 "	1 00 "	3 65 "
1906	1 00 "	7 10 "	1 00 "	3 75 "
1907	1 00 "	7 40 "	1 00 "	4 00 "
1908	1 00 "	7 25 "	1 00 "	3 90 "
1909	1 00 "	7 50 "	1 00 "	4 25 "
1910	1 00 "	7 60 "	1 00 "	4 30 "
1911	1 00 "	7 15 "	1 00 "	4 10 "
1912	1 00 "	6 90 "	1 00 "	3 95 "
1913	1 00 "	6 70 "	1 00 "	3 95 "
1914	1 00 "	6 40 "	1 00 "	3 65 "
1915	1 00 "	5 90 "	1 00 "	3 45 "
1916	1 00 "	6 45 "	1 00 "	4 10 "

Since 1882, 29,797 vessels, totalling 935,674 tons, have received the bounty. The total number of vessel fishermen who received bounty is 213,008, being an average of 7·1486 per vessel.

The total number of boats to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 462,892, and the number of fishermen 826,439. Average number of men per boat, 1·7421.

The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was $21.75, in 1893; the lowest, 83 cents, while the highest to boat fishermen was $4.30, the lowest $2.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Years 1882 to 1916, inclusive, showing: (1) Total number of fishing Bounty Claims received and paid from 1882 to 1916 inclusive.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		P. E. Island.		Quebec.		Totals.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882...	6,730	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883...	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884...	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,468
1885...	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886...	7,639	*7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	*4,355	14,812	14,900
1887...	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888...	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889...	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	*1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890...	9,337	*9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891...	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892...	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893...	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
1894...	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,350
1895...	8,835	8,825	979	975	1,009	*1,025	3,904	*3,955	14,727	14,780
1896...	8,597	8,562	1,137	1,064	1,111	*1,120	4,366	4,229	15,211	14,975
1897...	8,450	8,418	1,042	991	1,175	1,171	4,180	4,149	14,847	14,729
1898...	8,446	8,347	934	917	1,143	*1,145	4,156	4,092	14,679	14,501
1899...	7,894	7,754	849	825	1,016	947	4,134	4,102	13,893	13,628
1900...	7,484	7,452	904	904	1,119	*1,169	4,264	4,251	13,771	13,776
1901...	7,346	7,344	829	826	941	937	4,277	4,267	13,393	13,374
1902...	6,710	6,671	802	794	913	912	4,371	4,346	12,796	12,723
1903...	6,297	6,284	832	830	978	974	4,110	4,090	12,217	12,178
1904...	6,750	6,732	879	866	1,027	994	4,095	4,079	12,751	12,671
1905...	7,034	7,018	881	873	921	921	4,350	4,329	13,186	13,141
1906...	7,434	7,415	930	923	918	916	4,251	4,249	13,533	13,503
1907...	7,124	7,087	904	895	1,000	984	4,239	4,227	13,267	13,193
1908...	7,690	7,648	1,002	988	1,030	993	4,250	4,212	13,972	13,841
1909...	7,276	7,250	834	830	877	872	4,024	4,004	13,011	12,956
1910...	6,670	6,659	915	903	900	898	4,159	4,150	12,644	12,610
1911...	6,735	6,722	923	905	1,001	877	4,220	4,141	12,879	12,645
1912...	6,717	6,709	904	890	1,052	*1,142	4,299	4,223	12,972	12,964
1913...	6,962	6,942	960	957	1,169	*1,195	4,321	*4,439	13,412	13,533
1914...	7,360	7,349	1,083	1,081	1,225	1,216	4,613	4,570	14,281	14,216
1915...	7,849	7,431	1,116	1,111	1,146	1,145	5,176	5,170	14,877	14,857
1916...	6,581	6,573	998	996	1,013	1,012	5,012	5,011	13,604	13,593
Totals.	268,000	266,413	42,995	41,362	37,636	38,961	148,753	147,185	497,384	491,922

*Includes a number of claims held over from previous year

(2) NUMBER of Vessels, Tonnage and number of Men who received Bounty in each year.

Year.	Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.			P. E. Island.			Quebec.			Totals.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882..	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883..	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884..	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885..	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886..	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887..	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888..	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889..	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890..	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891..	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892..	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893..	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894..	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
1895..	603	25,018	5,184	238	3,107	764	27	769	129	39	1,262	173	907	30,156	6,250
1896..	553	23,415	4,607	250	3,337	800	23	656	114	36	1,143	144	862	28,551	5,665
1897..	507	21,323	4,829	239	3,079	816	20	490	109	24	833	116	790	25,725	5,870
1898..	505	20,868	4,840	239	3,155	859	24	561	125	16	524	77	784	25,108	5,901
1899..	519	22,538	5,323	238	3,131	885	15	373	76	17	497	78	789	26,539	6,362
1900..	525	22,474	5,352	234	2,969	890	29	737	153	14	459	76	802	26,639	6,471
1901..	508	21,469	5,158	242	3,229	872	23	541	115	13	366	69	786	25,605	6,214
1902..	505	21,248	5,126	249	3,293	972	28	630	135	13	350	51	795	25,521	6,284
1903..	546	21,992	5,173	259	3,454	971	36	765	169	10	290	48	851	26,501	6,361
1904..	552	21,285	5,040	257	3,429	981	30	594	126	15	382	73	854	25,690	6,220
1905..	620	21,240	5,238	264	3,600	1,035	28	587	125	10	259	56	922	25,686	6,454
1906..	644	20,008	4,891	273	3,753	1,066	32	732	147	8	139	33	957	24,632	6,137
1907..	612	17,041	4,178	265	3,720	1,010	41	916	178	9	154	34	927	21,831	5,400
1908..	616	17,804	4,364	269	3,672	1,034	34	643	140	6	87	25	925	22,206	5,563
1909..	591	16,180	3,919	247	3,344	935	30	572	113	6	99	26	874	20,195	4,993
1910..	588	17,567	4,294	249	3,321	976	31	612	117	8	178	37	876	21,678	5,424
1911	664	19,555	4,931	266	3 528	1,025	27	540	115	8	177	41	965	23,800	1,107
1912..	668	20,649	4,983	255	3,336	987	33	648	131	9	267	46	965	24,900	6,112
1913..	594	18,288	4,484	235	3,970	1,074	25	466	91	6	109	30	910	22,833	6,147
1914..	614	19,008	4,789	309	4,241	1,198	20	349	78	12	213	57	955	23,811	5,679
1915	592	18,585	4,691	315	4,407	1,252	20	379	80	14	267	84	941	23,638	6,107
1916..	522	16,363	4,138	298	4,227	1,183	18	311	67	11	219	67	849	21,120	5,455
Totals	20,291	774,044	174,414	7,668	108,610	38,416	939	24,423	4,781	899	28,587	5,397	29,797	935,674	213,008

(3) Number of Boats and Boat Fishermen who received Bounty in each year.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Totals.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
1895	8,222	13,106	737	1,434	998	2,141	3,916	7,877	13,873	24,558
1896	8,008	12,454	814	1,553	1,095	2,126	4,189	7,688	14,106	23,821
1897	7,911	12,542	752	1,351	1,151	2,147	4,125	7,572	13,939	23,612
1898	7,872	12,438	678	1,237	1,121	2,199	4,076	7,627	13,747	23,501
1899	7,235	11,305	587	1,027	932	1,710	4,085	7,696	12,839	21,738
1900	6,927	10,645	670	1,184	1,140	2,198	4,237	8,004	12,974	22,031
1901	6,836	10,464	584	1,001	914	1,735	4,254	8,017	12,588	21,217
1902	6,166	9,442	545	966	884	1,638	4,333	8,180	11,928	20,226
1903	5,738	8,775	571	964	938	1,722	4,080	7,688	11,327	19,149
1904	6,180	9,556	609	1,082	964	1,792	4,064	7,648	11,817	20,078
1905	6,398	9,822	609	1,017	893	1,630	4,319	8,002	12,219	20,501
1906	6,771	10,138	650	1,139	884	1,648	4,241	7,946	12,546	20,871
1907	6,475	9,739	630	1,158	943	1,750	4,218	7,873	12,266	20,520
1908	7,032	10,685	719	1,365	959	1,810	4,206	7,809	12,916	21,669
1909	6,659	10,163	583	1,069	842	1,583	3,998	7,314	12,082	20,129
1910	6,071	9,353	654	1,195	867	1,672	4,142	7,451	11,734	19,671
1911	6,058	9,403	639	1,048	850	1,574	4,133	7,682	11,680	19,707
1912	6,040	9,324	635	1,096	1,109	2,131	4,214	7,860	11,998	20,411
1913	6,348	9,816	672	1,151	1,170	2,237	4,433	8,353	12,623	21,557
1914	6,735	10,575	772	1,330	1,196	2,271	4,558	8,652	13,261	22,828
1915	6,849	10,869	796	1,453	1,125	2,183	5,156	10,165	13,926	24,654
1916	6,052	9,541	698	1,216	994	2,006	5,000	9,919	12,744	22,682
Totals	246,233	406,728	33,639	68,133	35,931	76,261	146,229	275,738	462,041	826,870

(4) Total Number of Men who received Bounty in each year.

Year.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Totals.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
1895	18,290	2,198	2,270	8,050	30,808
1896	17,061	2,353	2,240	7,832	29,486
1897	17,371	2,167	2,256	7,688	29,482
1898	17,278	2,096	2,324	7,704	29,402
1899	16,628	1,912	1,786	7,774	28,100
1900	15,997	2,074	2,351	8,080	28,502
1901	15,622	1,873	1,850	8,086	27,431
1902	14,568	1,938	1,773	8,231	26,510
1903	13,948	1,935	1,891	7,736	25,510
1904	14,596	2,063	1,918	7,721	26,298
1905	15,060	2,082	1,755	8,058	26,955
1906	15,029	2,205	1,795	7,979	27,008
1907	13,917	2,168	1,928	7,907	25,920
1908	15,049	2,399	1,950	7,834	27,232
1909	14,082	2,004	1,696	7,340	25,122
1910	13,547	2,171	1,789	7,488	24,995
1911	14,334	2,073	1,689	7,723	25,819
1912	14,307	2,083	2,262	7,906	26,558
1913	14,300	2,225	2,328	8,383	27,236
1914	15,364	2,528	2,349	8,709	28,950
1915	15,560	2,705	2,263	10,249	30,777
1916	13,697	2,399	2,073	9,986	28,155
Totals	581,060	96,549	80,052	281,135	1,039,796

(5) TOTAL annual payments of Fishing Bounty.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1882	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,704 30	158,943 70
1904	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
1906	99,518 80	16,247 55	8,839 40	34,410 00	159,015 75
1907	93,381 70	16,454 50	10,175 95	36,101 35	156,113 50
1908	98,156 20	17,203 75	9,708 90	34,931 05	159,999 90
1909	95,413 60	15,480 15	8,973 85	35,354 25	155,221 85
1910	96,468 20	16,531 05	9,557 80	36,609 70	159,166 75
1911	99,424 90	15,795 00	8,669 85	36,109 95	159,999 70
1912	97,904 25	15,109 75	11,119 00	35,863 40	159,996 40
1913	93,456 00	16,385 05	11,081 85	37,738 35	158,661 25
1914	94,990 54	17,536 50	10,339 65	36,717 45	159,584 14
1915	90,611 05	17,609 95	9,513 95	41,006 10	158,741 05
1916	88,212 10	17,540 15	9,961 95	44,285 60	159,999 80
Totals	3,466,698 80	546,408 62	351,663 32	1,172,414 80	5,537,185 61

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty for the year 1916-17.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
133962	Grace Darling	Digby	45	Ansel Casey	Port Wade	15	141 75
126873	Myrtle L.	Digby	47	Arthur Longmire	Hilsburne	13	130 85
103711	Venite	Yarmouth	24	David Hayden	Port Wade	...	24 00
94832	Venus	Weymouth	42	J. W. Snow	"	4	67 80

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

111794	Volunteer	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	John Brow	Hbr. au Bouche	3	33 35

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

112376	Agnes	Arichat	15	Wm. Martell	Main-à-dieu	3	34 35
134041	Azanetta	Lunenburg	35	Daniel Fleet	Louisburg	3	54 35
134526	Blockhouse	Sydney	12	Fred. Peach	Port Morien	5	44 25
126561	Caberfeigh	Sydney	12	Joseph Degaust	Alder Point	5	44 25
122188	Charles A. H.	Arichat	10	Louis Longue	N. Sydney	3	29 35
116343	Eva May	"	11	Jerry Boudrot	Sydney	3	30 35
116348	Florence M.	"	16	Wm. Gunderson	N. Sydney	3	35 35
126569	Madona May	Sydney	16	James Bonnar	Glace Bay	4	41 80
116915	Maggie & Esther	Pictou	11	George Bragg	Glace Bay	3	30 35
116350	Maggie F.	Arichat	15	S. Buckland	Glace Bay	5	47 25
117144	Mary E. Faulkner	Halifax	14	Angus Nicholson	Little Bras d'Or	4	39 80
121803	Mary J.	Yarmouth	10	Wm. Hawley	Port Morien	4	35 80
107375	Minnie B	Sydney	10	Malcolm Prince	Glace Bay	3	29 35
134525	Muriel Peach	Sydney	12	Timothy Peach	Port Morien	4	37 80
111799	Rosie G.	Pt. Hawkesbury	16	John Gallant, sr.	L. Lorraine	4	41 80
122184	Two Brothers	Arichat	19	Thos. Campbell	Main-à-dieu	2	31 90

DIGBY COUNTY.

121818	Albert J. Lutz	Digby	80	Howard Anderson	Digby	20	209 00
107807	America	St. John	16	Freeman Robicheau	Meteghan	3	35 35
122109	Bella	Yarmouth	18	F. B. Comeau	Meteghan River	2	30 90
126879	Dorothy G. Snow	Digby	80	Joseph E. Snow	Digby	20	202 55
126874	Dorothy M. Smart	Digby	80	Capt. H. Anderson	Digby	23	228 35
107604	Emma D.	Weymouth	20	Frank S. Doucett	C. St. Mary	4	45 80
126880	Gyno	Digby	11	Edward Thomas	Westport	3	30 35
130518	Lauret C.	Weymouth	11	Wm. L. Comeau	Comeauville	2	23 90
133963	Lila G. Boutilier	Digby	80	A. Boutilier	Centreville	11	150 95
121816	Loren B. Snow	Digby	80	Joseph E. Snow	Digby	23	228 35
116660	Nora	Yarmouth	11	Phil. Doucette	Mavilette	4	36 80
100609	Swan	Digby	57	Edwin Hains	Freeport	14	147 30

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

121700	Agnes E.	Yarmouth	10	Simon W. Horn	Dover	3	29 35
122093	Anita	Yarmouth	11	Uriah Turner	Marie Joseph	3	30 35
112016	Blanche	Canso	13	Mark Richard	Charlos Cove	3	32 35
126106	Bonnie B.	Lunenburg	19	Frank F. Hawes	Canso	4	44 80

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, etc.—*Concluded.*

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
112375	C. G. Munroe	Arichat	14	Vincent Richard	Charlos Cove	3	33 35
117060	Dorothy Aleta	Canso	11	Daniel Pitts	Charlos Cove	3	30 35
126112	Dorothy G	Lunenburg	17	Geo. W. Rhynold	Canso	5	49 25
134467	E. Misener	Halifax	23	Nathan Misener	W. Liscomb	4	48 80
126911	Edna H	Halifax	17	Robert L. Mosher	Canso	3	36 35
117054	Emma Jane	Canso	16	John L. George	White Head	5	48 25
117048	Evangeline	Barrington	11	Reuben Salsman	Stormont	4	36 80
117093	Florence D.	Arichat	11	Robert H. Creamer	Philips Hbr	3	30 35
112373	Flying Cloud	Arichat	13	Samuel Richard	Charlos Cove	4	38 80
107996	Green Linnett	Canso	12	Thos. Boudrot	Dover	3	31 35
126297	H. C. R	Canso	18	Harry Kavanagh	Canso	4	43 80
122430	Hattie Maud	Halifax	16	John J. Berrigan	Canso	5	48 25
126294	Horman Lee	Canso	17	Ed. Kavanagh	Canso	4	42 80
121904	Iona and Maggie	Barrington	11	Harvey Munroe	White Head	3	30 35
126292	Irbissa	Canso	17	Thos. Hearn, Sr	Canso	6	55 70
116747	Jessie W	Halifax	12	Jacob Manuel	Canso	5	44 25
111910	Lizzie J. Greenleaf	Arichat	11	Joseph H. Richard	Charlos Cove	4	36 80
117097	Lizzie May	Arichat	12	Wm. C. Richard	Charlos Cove	7	57 15
117098	Lottie M. Beatrice	Arichat	17	David Turner	Marie Joseph	3	36 35
117100	Louisa Ellen	Arichat	11	Angus Feltmate	White Head	4	36 80
137994	M. H. Morris	Arichat	19	Wm. Morris	Ecum Secum	3	38 35
126291	Margaret Kathleen	Canso	16	John Boudroit	Dover	6	54 70
111909	Margaret May	Arichat	12	Stephen C. Richard	Charlos Cove	5	44 25
130595	Maroua	Halifax	25	Daniel Casey	Port Felix	5	57 25
126300	Mary Edna	Canso	15	Dennis Richard	Charlos Cove	4	40 80
112379	Mary S	Arichat	18	Alonzo Feltmate	Canso	3	37 35
126295	Mary W. Catherine	Canso	13	Wm. Pelrine	Port Felix	5	45 25
100450	Minto	Canso	18	H. A. Richard	Charlos Cove	4	43 80
126296	Murry R. Munroe	Canso	21	Thurlo Munroe	White Head	6	59 70
131168	N. A. F.	Lunenburg	24	J. Kennedy, Sr	Canso	5	56 25
126299	Nina Clare	Canso	16	Charles O'Hara	Drum Head	3	35 35
134502	Owen A. Munroe	Canso	12	Norman A. Munroe	White Head	3	31 35
126298	Petawawa	Canso	33	Frank Lohnes	Canso	5	65 25
122233	R. H. Milford	Barrington	13	Harold Burke	Drum Head	4	38 80
112024	Reta S	Canso	13	Wm. Shrader	Canso	2	25 90
126342	Sakotis	Barrington	11	A. I. Luddington	Drum Head	5	43 25
126472	Shiloh	Halifax	22	Chas. A. Mosher	Canso	4	47 80
111413	Sigdrifa	Lunenburg	13	Alden Munroe	White Head	3	32 35
112023	Silver Bell	Canso	14	S. J. Pelrine	Larry's River	3	33 35
112025	Squanto	Halifax	13	Freeman Casey	Charlos Cove	2	25 90
122317	Stanley Hubley	Lunenburg	17	Jas. J. Lukeman	Canso	4	42 80
116885	T. Lilly	Arichat	10	Levi W. Ehler	Queensport	2	22 90
117055	Thelma	Canso	15	Geo. Ryan	Canso	3	47 25
134501	Thomas J. Conway	Canso	17	Jas. M. Conway	White Head	5	49 25
116532	Togo	Lunenburg	14	Wm. Peitzsch	White Head	3	33 35
130353	True Darling	Arichat	18	John Bellfountain	Port Felix	3	37 35
107994	True Love	Canso	10	David Walsh	Canso	3	29 35
130351	Vennie May	Arichat	17	Thos. L. Richard	Charlos Cove	2	29 90
130721	Winnifred Marr	Lunenburg	17	Martin Meagher	Canso	3	36 35
122000	Zoraya	Lunenburg	16	L. Munroe	White Head	5	48 25

HALIFAX COUNTY.

122422	Annie G. W.	Halifax	17	Edward Markie	Sober Island	3	36 35
122302	Albata	Lunenburg	20	Jas. Westhaver	Sober Island	3	39 35
94632	A. C. Greenwood	Shelburne	15	John Beaver	Spry Bay	3	34 35
135096	A. Hubley	Halifax	70	Ainsley Hubley	Hackett's Cove	16	173 20
130952	Adafinantine	Lunenburg	10	Thomas Covey	Indian Harbour	2	22 90
116526	Adelaide	Lunenburg	13	J. F. Gray	Pennant	4	38 80

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

HALIFAX COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
133802	Adonia S.	Lunenburg	18	Chas. Flemming	Ketch Harbour	7	63 15
134410	Alamandiae	Lunenburg	13	A. Fralick	Hackett's Cove	3	32 35
138246	Alice E. L.	Lunenburg	10	Fred. Morash	West Dover	3	29 35
130578	Alice M. C.	Lunenburg	11	Creighton Covey	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
126380	Annie Hilton	Halifax	10	John May, Jr.	Owl's Head	3	29 35
133665	Arena	Halifax	12	E. S. Marryatt	Pennant	3	31 35
116824	Avis Pauline	Barrington	12	Willis Beaver	Spry Bay	3	31 35
130571	Brenda C.	Lunenburg	11	Arthur Zinck	Halifax	4	36 80
130574	C. L. Miller	Lunenburg	10	A. Zinck	West Dover	3	29 35
121999	Cavalier	Lunenburg	13	L. W. Scott	East Dover	4	38 80
130954	Comet G.	Lunenburg	11	Herbert Little	Terence Bay	5	43 25
126033	D. C. Mulhall	Halifax	42	Geo. Pelham	Herring Cove	14	132 30
130585	Edith Adele	Halifax	33	Frank Martin	Ketch Harbour	10	97 50
130568	Ella M. Young	Lunenburg	12	Maynard Young	West Dover	3	31 35
90726	Ellen Maud	Halifax	16	Richard Drew	Terence Bay	6	54 70
117141	Etha May	Halifax	11	Geo. Johnson	West Dover	3	30 35
130565	Ethel M. G.	Lunenburg	10	Arthur Johnson	Indian Harbour	2	22 90
134060	Eunice F.	Lunenburg	15	R. W. Flemming	Ketch Harbour	8	66 60
130687	Eva E. L.	Lunenburg	10	Manuel Morash	West Dover	3	29 35
133680	Eva G.	Halifax	11	Caleb Gray	Sambro	3	30 35
133668	F. C. Twohig	Halifax	10	Andrew Twohig	Pennant	3	29 35
100247	Fairy Queen	Halifax	11	Geo. H. Nickerson	Pennant	3	30 35
122282	G. M. Stephens	Shelburne	12	Lindsay Zwicker	Indian Harbour	2	24 90
130584	Gladys E. B.	Halifax	24	Walter Brown	Herring Cove	5	56 25
111432	Gladys Elena	Halifax	16	Chas. Twohig	Pennaat	5	48 25
126817	Gladys G. Hart	Halifax	27	J. L. Hart	Sambro	7	72 15
116731	Grand Desert	Halifax	65	M. Julien et al.	Grand Desert	16	168 20
116287	Handy Andy	Halifax	15	J. P. Westhaver	Sheet Harbour Pass	5	47 25
112129	Hattie	Lunenburg	12	R. Beck	East Dover	3	31 35
130472	Hattie M. J.	Lunenburg	12	Richard Cooleen	East Dover	3	31 35
126374	Hazel Levy	Halifax	14	Cyrus Levy	Owl's Head	4	39 80
134400	Helen M. Coolen	Lunenburg	80	Lindsay Coolen	Hubbard's Cove	18	196 10
100544	Helen Maud	Halifax	26	Howard Jennox	East Jeddore	9	84 05
133678	Helen Viola	Halifax	13	Howard Grny	Sambro	4	38 80
131072	Howker	Halifax	12	Hiram Marryatt	Peanaat	3	31 35
130594	I Wonder Y.	Halifax	16	W. S. Henneberry	Sambro	5	48 25
126373	Ideal	Halifax	16	A. Schnare	Pennant	3	35 35
130577	Irene L	Lunenburg	11	W. Carter Slauawhite	Terence Bay	4	36 80
121910	James U. Thomas	St. John	53	Moulton Bissett, Ltd.	Halifax	10	117 50
126825	Joseph Earle	Lunenburg	29	R. A. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	9	87 05
126136	Kathleen W.	Halifax	22	R. L. Slauawhite	Terence Bay	12	99 40
133675	Leone V.	Halifax	11	John J. Smith	Sambro	4	36 80
126915	Lola B.	Halifax	10	C. Boutilier	Spry Bay	3	29 35
131078	Lola R.	Lunenburg	13	Jas. Reyno	Herring Cove	3	32 35
130570	Lottie B. L.	Lunenburg	11	Oscar Frederick	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
131075	Margaret E.	Lunenburg	11	Jas. Trumaa	Sambro	3	30 35
130592	Margaret M. Gray	Halifax	23	Angus Gray	Pennant	3	42 35
126916	Marion R.	Halifax	22	Wm. C. Power	East Jeddore	4	47 80
133667	Marjory N.	Halifax	11	H. W. Nickerson	Pennant	3	30 35
85664	Mary E.	Halifax	14	Harvey Zinck	West Dover	4	39 80
133669	Mary R.	Halifax	12	W. H. Henneberry	Devil's Island	2	24 90
131071	Mary Maud	Lunenburg	10	Geo. Johnson	West Dover	3	39 35
130676	Matilda H.	Lunenburg	11	J. A. Findley	Sambro	4	36 80
131064	Mattapex	Lunenburg	11	David Burke	East Dover	3	30 35
130821	Mianus	Lunenburg	15	Morris Duggan	East Dover	3	34 35
103539	Neva	Halifax	11	M. Slauawhite	Terence Bay	5	43 25
130955	No Tow	Lunenburg	15	Harvey Richardson	Indian Harbour	2	27 90
122427	Oriole B.	Halifax	33	Wallace Mitchell	Oyster Pond	10	97 50
103583	Oswald	Halifax	20	J. O. Christian	Upper Prospect	5	52 25
131167	Ovila	Lunenburg	23	A. Heaneberry	Sambro	6	61 70

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

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HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner, or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
130727	Pearl Beatrice H...	Lunenburg	32	Wm. Hubley	Indian Harbour	7	77 15
116745	Perseverance	Halifax	12	F. A. Boutilier	Indian Harbour	3	31 35
130563	Phoebe M	Lunenburg	11	David Morash	West Dover	2	23 90
130951	Rakwana	Lunenburg	11	Russell Garrison	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
116749	Reliance	Halifax	14	Jas. Howard	Terence Bay	6	52 70
96806	Rising Sun	Halifax	28	Richard Christian	Upper Prospect	7	73 15
126823	Rosie L	Lunenburg	20	Geo. Little	Terence Bay	10	84 50
122307	Sadie H	Lunenburg	17	Horton Beaver	Harrigan Cove	1	23 45
130722	Tacoma	Halifax	11	A. J. Wambolt	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
130949	Titus McLeod	Lunenburg	11	Jas. Berringer	West Dover	3	30 35
133661	Una E. Hart	Halifax	21	J. L. Hart	Sambro	6	59 70
122429	Uneas	Halifax	11	Alex Cook	Sambro	4	36 80
131171	Valerie S	Lunenburg	15	J. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	7	60 15
130579	Victor S	Lunenburg	11	Elias Wambolt	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
133666	Village Leaf	Halifax	78	Gilbert Gaetz et al	Seaforth	18	194 10
126912	Viola G. Hartlin	Halifax	25	Peter Hartlin	East Jeddore	8	76 60
126917	Violet C	Halifax	14	Jas. H. Smith	Sambro	3	33 35
130566	Violet F	Lunenburg	11	Irvin Richardson	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
116283	Vixin	Gerrard's Island	15	H. McKenzie	Gerrard's Island	3	34 35
126478	Willetta	Halifax	15	Joseph Gray	Sambro	6	53 70
130600	Willie Roy	Halifax	13	Mathew Duggan	Upper Prospect	3	32 35
138244	Xantippe	Lunenburg	12	Harvey Covey	Indian Harbour	2	24 90

INVERNESS COUNTY.

138042	Carrie M	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Lewis Reynolds	Pt. Hasting	3	32 35
126575	Cheticamp	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Leonie Chiasson	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
103325	Elizabeth Ann	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	David Bourgeois	Eastern Harbour	4	36 80
130781	Flora Matthews	Pt. Hawkesbury	16	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	48 25
130945	Gladys Irena	Lunenburg	16	D. A. Cormier	Grand Etang	5	48 25
126573	Great Dipper	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	J. R. Doucet	Grand Etang	4	35 80
126577	Gros Ours	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	Emilien LeBlanc	Grand Etang	6	52 70
126579	Hattie L. B	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
130785	J. S. M	Pt. Hawkesbury	16	J. S. Muise	Cape Rouge	5	48 25
116823	Jessie Roy	Barrington	12	Harry Muise	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
130782	Karina H	Pt. Hawkesbury	21	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	53 25
126101	Lantana	Lunenburg	17	Robin Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	5	49 25
103316	Laura	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
116203	Laurel	Halifax	16	C. LeBlanc	Belle Cote	3	35 35
126574	Laurent Aucoin	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Laurent Aucoin	Point Cross	4	35 80
103315	Lillie	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
126104	M. Unity	Lunenburg	26	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	6	64 70
126576	M. C. G. Boudreau	Pt. Hawkesbury	22	Leo Bellfontaine	Eastern Harbour	5	54 25
130789	M. P. Delaney	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	M. P. Delaney	Grand Etang	6	50 70
121940	Manetto	Halifax	21	Dominion Fisheries, Ltd	Halifax	5	53 25
117056	Margaret	Canso	16	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	6	54 70
96771	Marie	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
103314	Mary	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Wm. R. Doucet	Grand Etang	5	42 25
111797	Mermaid	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Thos. Harris	Plateau	4	38 80
126580	Paul V	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	39 80
130790	Perouche	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	S. P. Cormier	Grand Etang	4	37 80
111792	St. Aubin	Pt. Hawkesbury	15	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	40 80
130786	St. Clements	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	" "	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
122238	Violet & Annie	Halifax	12	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	37 80
96773	Virgin	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
126571	Warbler	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
130783	Zambuk	Pt. Hawkesbury	17	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	42 80

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

KINGS COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
130253	Thelma G.	Windsor	11	F. W. Greene	Kingsport	2	23 90

LUNENBURG COUNTY. (See note.)

138241	A. H. Whitman	Lunenburg	80	C. Iverson	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130675	A. L. Conrad	"	11	Albert Conrad	Rose Bay	3	30 35
130947	Abacena	"	80	Joseph Conrad	La Have	20	209 00
131173	Accrescent	"	11	Ewen Smeltzer	Lunenburg	2	23 90
130739	Ada M. Westhaver	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	21	215 45
138247	Agnes G. R.	"	10	Robt. Rafuse	Blandford	2	22 90
130956	Alfarata	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd	Mahone Bay	19	202 55
134046	Allison H. Maxner	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130475	Alma M.	"	15	Henry Miller	Lunenburg	3	34 35
130942	Amy B. Silver	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	23	228 35
116522	Anita	"	16	Wm. Cleversey	W. La Have	4	41 80
133816	Anita P.	"	12	C. Publicover	Blandford	2	24 90
126585	Annie L. Spindler	"	80	Chas. Ritcey	Riverport	21	215 45
134047	Aranoka	"	80	Robt. Hiltz	Mahone Bay	17	189 65
130818	Araucania	"	80	M. Rodenhizer	Lunenburg	20	209 00
131165	Araminta	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	20	209 00
131176	Arcola	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	20	209 00
134058	Ard	"	11	Francis Mason	Eastern Point	3	30 35
130737	Asaph F.	"	14	C. Cleveland	Blandford	3	33 35
131163	Associate	"	80	J. E. Backman	Riverport	21	215 45
126587	Assurance	"	80	W. C. Smith	Luneaburg	22	221 90
138242	Attacama	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd	Mahone Bay	21	215 45
130468	B. C. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	21	215 45
126830	Benevolence	"	80	W. C. Smith	Luneaburg	21	215 45
131061	Bernice	"	10	Jas. Langille	Tancook	3	29 35
130679	Bessie A. P.	"	11	M. Publicover	Blandford	3	30 35
137878	Betty B.	"	10	H. Publicover et al	Blandford	3	29 35
131070	Blanche L. G.	"	11	Henry Gates	Blandford	4	36 80
131080	Blanche S.	"	10	Noah Baker	East River Pt.	2	22 90
138249	Bleucher C.	"	11	Stephen Cross	Tancook	3	30 35
137887	C. M. Walters	"	80	E. Walters	La Have	17	189 65
130953	Cantow	"	13	E. Publicover	Blandford	3	32 35
134054	Carl S.	"	80	A. V. Conrad	Park's Creek	20	209 00
134052	Carranza	"	80	Harris Conrad	Vogler's Cove	24	234 80
126119	Carrie L. Hirtle	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
126586	Cecil L. Beck	"	80	W. C. Smith	Luneaburg	18	196 10
130957	Cecil P. L.	"	11	H. & C. Slaughenwhite	Tancook	3	30 35
130944	Cento	"	80	J. D. Fralick	Pleasantville	18	196 10
134405	Clark L. Corkum	"	80	J. N. Rafuse	Coaquerall	19	202 55
138245	Clayton W. Walters	"	80	E. Walters	La Have	21	215 45
122315	Clintonia	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130731	Daisy Z.	"	11	Solomon Zinck	Blandford	3	30 35
126824	Dan Patch	"	12	Robt. Levy	Lunenburg	2	24 90
131177	Delawana	"	80	W. C. Smith	Luneaburg	20	209 00
130948	Delia H.	"	11	Joseph Hirtle	Tancook	3	30 35
134403	Donald A. Creaser	"	80	E. Creaser	Riverport	19	202 55
130562	Donald L. Silver	"	80	Wm. Arenburg	Luneaburg	20	209 00
130729	Dora C.	"	12	Hugh Cleveland	Blandford	3	31 35
137885	Doris L. Corkrum	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	22	221 90
130463	Doris V. Myra	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
134406	Dorothy Adams	"	80	Harry W. Adams	"	19	202 55
137872	Dorothy P. Sarty	"	77	J. W. Sarty	Pleasantville	23	225 35
134408	Douglas B. Conrad	"	76	Joseph Conrad	La Have	21	211 45

——NOTE.—Vessels whose tonnage is given as 80 have in almost every instance a larger capacity, but were paid bounty on 80 tons only, which is the maximum.

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
133805	E. B. Walters	Lunenburg	80	Cyrus Walters	La Have	24	234 80
122009	Earl Grey	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	18	196 10
134395	Elsie Birdette	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd.	Mahone Bay	17	189 65
130690	Elsie C	"	10	Wm. Cross	Tancook	4	35 80
130827	Elsie L. Corkum	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	22	221 90
134404	Elsie M. Hart	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130819	Elsie Porter	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	20	209 00
131079	Elsie S	"	10	Robt. Schnare	Upper Blandford	2	22 90
134059	Elva M. Y	"	11	M. Young	Tancook	3	30 35
137873	Emily E. Selig	"	80	Adam Selig	Vogler's Cove	16	183 20
126814	Evelyn V. Miller	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130728	F. M. Toro	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	21	215 45
130575	Foreman F	"	14	Obed Fleet	Blandford	3	33 35
107350	Forrester	"	21	A. Westhaver	Martin's Brook	2	33 90
134399	Francis W. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130825	Frank J. Brinton	"	80	Wm. Gilfoy	Lunenburg	19	202 55
134397	Frank L. C	"	11	S. Cleversey	Pleasantville	3	30 35
130464	Gigantie	"	80	A. V. Conrad	Park's Creek	19	202 55
134049	Golden West	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	19	202 55
122003	Grace Darling	"	64	A. A. Lantz	Mahone Bay	14	154 30
137188	Grace Hilda	"	80	J. N. Rafuse	Conquerall	20	209 00
133810	Granite	"	80	Wm. Richard	La Have	23	228 35
116527	Guide	"	73	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	17	182 65
138248	Gwendolyn H	"	12	Stephen Heisler	Indian Point	2	24 90
131068	H. Mason	"	10	C. Mason	Eastern Point	3	29 35
133807	H. H. MacIntosh	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	18	196 10
138250	Harry P	"	11	Harry Publicover	Blandford	2	23 90
130461	Harry W. Adams	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	20	209 00
126392	Hawance	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
137883	Hazel R	"	12	Obadiah Richard	Pleasantville	2	24 90
130684	Hollo	"	11	Ozem Hubley	Bayswater	4	36 80
131077	Hosie	"	10	S. Wilneff	Tancook	3	29 35
133813	Howard Stanley	"	15	S. Langille	Tancook	4	40 80
130673	Hughie Y. L	"	10	Rogers Levy	Lit. Tancook	2	22 90
130950	Hurrah	"	13	Otis Stevens	Tancook	5	45 25
126813	Itaska	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
126584	J. B. Young	"	80	John B. Young	Lunenburg	21	215 45
130943	J. D. Hazen	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
134053	J. W. Margeson	"	79	Joseph Conrad	La Have	22	220 90
133819	James B. Cook	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	22	221 90
134407	James Douglas	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130467	Jennie E. Duff	"	80	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg	19	202 55
126822	Jennie E. Ritcey	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130735	Jennie P. S	"	34	Wm. H. Publicover	Blandford	5	66 25
133801	John Parker	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	17	189 65
134043	Lauretta Frances	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130473	Lavina B	"	11	M. Boutilier	Mill Cove	3	30 35
131170	Leone G	"	11	Alex. Greek	Lunenburg	2	23 90
130959	Leta J. Swartz	"	80	John H. Swartz	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130462	Lewis H. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130815	Lillian B. Corkum	"	80	Wm. A. Corkum	Lunenburg	19	202 55
133817	Lillian G	"	11	David Graves	Chester	4	36 80
133820	Lobelia L	"	24	D. Young	Tancook	5	56 25
131065	Lois M. C	"	12	Alvin Cross	Tancook	3	31 35
130688	Lottie M. Blanche	"	12	David Moland	East Chester	2	24 90
131055	Loyola	"	80	Dawson Fralick	Pleasantville	19	202 55
130814	Lucille B. Creaser	"	80	Arthur Creaser	Riverport	19	202 55
137890	Lucille M. Colp	"	80	Maynard Colp	Lunenburg	24	234 80
137881	Lucille M. Smith	"	80	Abbott Beck	Lunenburg	19	202 55
131074	Lunenburg	"	10	Geo. Baker	Cross Island	2	22 90
130732	M. M. Gardner	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.		No. of Crew paid	Amount
							$ cts
130477	Madge A. P.	Lunenburg	10	A. Strum	Oakland	3	29 35
131180	Malada	"	21	Harris Fleet	Blandford	4	46 80
130822	Matanzas	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
121862	Marina	"	78	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	18	194 10
130829	Marion A. Silver	"	80	A. Himmelman	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130816	Marion Adams	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	20	209 00
134407	Marion Helena	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd.	Mahone Bay	16	183 20
126820	MarionMosher	"	80	M. Rodenkizer	Lunenburg	21	215 45
134396	Marjorie E. Backman	"	80	David Backman	Riverport	22	221 90
134402	Marjorie McGlashan	"	80	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg	20	209 00
126829	Mark Twain	"	11	Wm. Wight	Eastern Point	3	30 35
131169	Mary D. Young	"	80	John B. Young	Lunenburg	20	209 00
133803	Mary F. Fleming	"	80	C. Iverson	Lunenburg	18	196 10
121854	Mattawa	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	21	215 45
133818	Mildred Baker	"	10	Howard Baker	Herman's Island	4	35 80
126107	Minnie M. Mosher	"	73	J. E. Backman	Riverport	19	195 55
134051	Monarchy	"	80	Josiah Lohnes	Pleasantville	18	196 10
126113	Muriel B. Walters	"	80	Angus Walters	Lunenburg	18	196 10
130733	Muriel E. Winters	"	80	F. Anderson	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130573	Muriel L.	"	15	Peter Lowe	Mahone Bay	3	34 35
137889	Myrtle C.	"	10	Clyde Cleveland	Blandford	3	29 35
134044	Norma P. Coolen	"	80	J. McLean & Sons	Mahone Bay	18	196 10
130572	Otokia	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd.	Mahone Bay	18	196 10
131067	P. C. Mason	"	10	Phineas Mason	Eastern Point	2	22 90
133801	Pasadina	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd.	Mahone Bay	18	196 10
130828	Phyllis L. Westhaver	"	80	M. Rodenhizer	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130817	R. L. Borden	"	80	G. Himmelman	Rose Bay	20	209 00
130569	Rebecca M. L.	"	11	Nat. Levy	Little Tancook	3	30 35
130674	Reggie P. P.	"	11	Ephraim Rafuse	Martin's Point	3	30 35
126114	Revenue	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130478	Review	"	74	Gordon Romkey	West Dublin	18	190 10
130946	Ronald C.	"	14	C. Tanner	Black Rocks	4	39 80
130689	Rosanna T.	"	10	I. Tanner	Eastern Point	3	29 35
130685	S. F. Levy	"	11	Clifford Levy	Little Tancook	2	23 90
130580	Sadie Evelyn	"	11	M. Publicover	Blandford	2	23 90
130724	Sealer	"	11	Amos Levy	Cross Island	3	30 35
133808	Selma M.	"	11	Albert Mason	Tancook	2	23 90
126582	Sesame	"	15	Joshua Ernst	Pleasantville	2	27 90
130474	Shant Alee	"	11	Robt. Wight (Wm.)	Eastern Point	3	30 35
130471	Skip	"	11	Arthur Mason	Eastern Point	4	36 80
134050	Tancook	"	37	E. Covey	Tancook	7	82 15
131161	Thelma C.	"	13	I. Boutilier	Northwest Cove	2	25 90
134409	Tipperary	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	17	189 65
126590	Uda A. Saunders	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	21	215 45
122306	Undaunted	"	13	Clifford Whynot	Vogler's Cove	3	32 35
131179	Vera E. Himmelman	"	80	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130681	Verna L.	"	12	E. Corkum	East La Have	3	31 35
131063	Vernie S.	"	10	A. Knickle	Blue Rocks	4	35 80
137880	Violet B. Wynacht	"	10	Nat. Wynacht	Lunenburg	3	29 35
137882	Vivian P. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
131174	W. C. McKay	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	"	22	221 90
131172	W. G. Robertson	"	80	J. W. Publicover	East La Have	19	202 55
130824	W. H. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	17	189 65
131175	W. T. White	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	21	215 45
130682	Warren G. C.	"	10	Joseph Levy	Feltzen South	2	22 90
126120	Warren G. Winters	"	80	F. Anderson	Lunenburg	18	196 10
126818	William C. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

QUEENS COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
122579	Amerite	Yarmouth	12	Ralph Leslie	Eagle Head	3	31 35
130677	Cunner	Lunenburg	10	Thos. Smith	Port Mouton	3	29 35
122235	Ena A.	Port Medway	12	W. S. Leaman	Port Medway	2	24 90
126345	Eva S.	Liverpool	10	L. Wynot	Liverpool	3	29 35
121877	Florence C	Liverpool	15	Wm. Croft	Western Head	3	34 35
116352	G. B. Zwicker	Port Medway	12	Roy Hiltz	Port Medway	3	31 35
130247	Gaetta	Port Medway	15	Stanley Parke	Port Medway	3	34 35
122239	Hilda Brannen	Liverpool	10	M. F. Pentz	Beach Meadows	2	22 90
121887	Lena	Yarmouth	11	Walter Fraser	Port Monton	4	36 80
122105	Lottie G	Yarmouth	10	Max. Clattenburg	Port Medway	3	29 35
117050	Olive R	Port Medway	14	Bert Payzant	Port Medway	3	33 35
131205	Oliver Twist	Liverpool	10	Alex. Huskins	Port Monton	4	35 80
131207	Rhoda C	Liverpool	10	Wm. Wagner	Summerville	3	29 35
130725	W. Baker	Lunenburg	10	J. A. McDonald	Port Joli	3	29 35
121656	Zilpha	Clark's Hbr	10	J. F. McDonald	Port Joli	3	29 35

RICHMOND COUNTY.

130740	Albert A. Young	Lunenburg	80	L. N. Poirier	D'Escousse	23	228 35
116657	Alice M	Arichat	28	Thos. R. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	5	60 25
111472	Annie May	Arichat	17	Peter Landry	Petit de Grat	4	42 80
130787	Cora Wells	Hawkesbury	13	Daniel Sampson	Petit de Grat	5	45 25
130355	E. L. Comeau	Arichat	19	A. A. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	5	51 25
121866	Eldora	Lunenburg	79	F. J. Poirier	D'Escousse	17	188 65
116520	Evelyn	Lunenburg	17	Chas. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	5	49 25
116290	Flora M. J.	Halifax	78	Chas. Boudreau	Riv. Bourgeois	16	181 20
80829	Florence B	Arichat	32	A. N. Baker	Poirierville	10	96 50
107993	Florence May	Canso	10	H. E. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	3	29 35
117049	H. C. Philipps	Barrington	11	Alfred LeBlanc	Martinique	3	30 35
126340	Hobo	Barrington	12	Jas. Marchand	Petit De Grat	2	24 90
137993	Joseph A	Arichat	15	A. J. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	3	34 35
111795	Katie J	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	R. G. McDonald	Janvrin Harbour	3	30 35
111480	Lady Laurier	Arichat	12	Paul LeBlanc	Ponlamond	1	18 45
117092	Lass of Gowrie	Arichat	16	Joseph Pettipas	Arichat	2	28 90
130360	Lawrence B	Arichat	11	R. Sampson	Louisdale	3	30 35
137991	Lena S.	Arichat	11	Elias Sampson	Petit De Grat	3	30 35
137992	Luca	Arichat	10	B. Marchand, Jr.	Louisdale	4	35 80
111798	Marie C	Hawkesbury	18	A. R. Boudreau	Martinique	4	43 80
130784	Marie H. LeBlanc	Pt. Hawkesbury	25	J. A. McDonald	D'Escousse	3	44 35
116345	Mary Alice	Arichat	10	P. E. Sampson	L. L'Ardoise	3	29 35
111479	Mary Atlanta	Arichat	15	Amable Burke	Riv. Bourgeois	4	40 80
117099	Mary Jane	Arichat	33	Simon Goyetche	Riv. Bourgeois	9	91 05
103462	Maud	Arichat	20	Henry Duon	Arichat	2	32 90
72067	Minnie	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	John Pelham	West Arichat	2	38 90
121869	Petite	Lunenburg	61	A. P. Poirier	Poirierville	17	170 65
100474	R. Beatrice	Charlottetown	19	Isaac Dugas	West Arichat	3	38 35
130561	Right Away	Lunenburg	19	Wm. J. Martell	Petit De Grat	6	57 70
117095	Rodrid Grace	Arichat	17	Hubert Birrette	L. L'Ardoise	3	36 35
116272	Rosie M. B	Halifax	75	Anselme Sampson	Riv. Bourgeois	16	178 20
137995	S. B. B.	Arichat	10	A. Bouchie	Cape Auguet	4	35 80
116889	St. Dominique	Arichat	21	Henry Fougere	Poulamond	5	53 25
130958	Shianne	Lunenburg	21	Alcide Goyetche	Cape Auguet	5	53 25
96962	Sunrise	Yarmouth	18	Chas. Fougere	Riv. Bougeois	5	50 25
122190	Virginie	Arichat	16	E. V. Laadry	Petit De Grat	7	61 15
116292	Wilina Fraser	Charlottetown	13	Daniel Sampson	Riv. Bourgeois	3	32 35
100812	Wyvern	Barrington	25	Jas. D. Walker	Walkerville	2	37 90

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner, or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
121802	Abbie May	Barrington	10	Jas. Rollison	Birchtown	3	29 35
116235	Alcyone	Digby	52	Lockeport Cold Storage Co., Ltd	Lockeport	9	110 05
121890	Annie Smith	Yarmouth	13	A. Publicover	East Jordan	2	25 90
100612	Ardella	Shelburne	10	E. Crowe	Sandy Point	4	35 80
138034	Audrey A	Barrington Pass	10	C. D. Atkinson	Stoney Island	4	35 80
138036	Avery L. C	Barrington	10	C. Crowell	Clark's Harbour	4	35 80
130508	Blanchard C	Shelburne	11	A. Swansburg	Little Harbour	3	30 35
121694	Columbia	Yarmouth	10	L. C. Hines	Lockeport	3	29 35
121683	D. E. Nickerson	Yarmouth	10	John Hemeon	Sandy Point	4	35 80
121791	Eddie C	Yarmouth	10	Joseph Homer	Barrington	5	42 25
130504	Ella M. Rudolph	Shelburne	54	Wm. McMillan	Lockeport	12	131 40
116353	Elnora T. Bonney	Port Medway	19	Wm. McMillan	Lockeport	6	57 70
122467	Enterprise	Yarmouth	10	Oscar Gardner	Point La Tour	3	29 35
121901	Eva M	Barrington	11	Calvin Ringer	Shelburne	3	30 35
122146	Flirt	Yarmouth	16	E. V. Smith	Port La Tour	3	35 35
122106	Florence M	Yarmouth	10	E. Ross	Stoney Island	2	22 90
138033	Florence M. Nickson	Barrington Pass	11	Herbert Nickerson	Stoney Island	4	36 80
138035	Gertrude Ross	Barrington Pass	10	Chas. M. Ross	Stoney Island	5	42 25
112138	Gladiator	Shelburne	12	Hugh McAlpine	Lockeport	4	37 80
130507	Gladys Thorburn	Shelburne	39	John Thorburn	Sandy Point	12	116 40
121797	Hattie and Ina	Shelburne	10	Arnold Doane	Jordan Ferry	2	22 90
122139	Hazel	Yarmouth	10	Geo. H. Crowell	Doctor's Cove	3	29 35
131094	Helen G. McLean	Shelburne	33	Fred C. McLean	Port Saxon	7	78 15
122237	Helena Maud	Barrington Pass	11	Chas. Pyke	Barrington	3	30 35
122141	Hillside	Yarmouth	10	Edward McKay	West Green Hbr	3	29 35
126347	Ida M. Cunningham	Barrington	16	E. W. Day	Lockeport	4	41 80
117131	Ilona and Ida	Yarmouth	13	H. H. Brannen	Stoney Island	6	51 70
138201	Jane Cox	Shelburne	80	Geo. A. Cox	Shelburne	12	157 40
134174	Jellicoe	Shelburne	22	Wm. McMillan	Lockeport	9	80 05
122138	Jennie L	Yarmouth	10	Ross Enslow	Green Hbr	3	29 35
121795	John L	Yarmouth	11	Jerome Noble	Sandy Point	3	30 35
121692	Josephine	Yarmouth	10	H. F. Snow	Villagedale	2	22 90
126670	Julie Opp	Shelburne	38	H. R. Swim	Lockeport	8	89 60
122290	Kernwood	Yarmouth	80	Lockeport Cold Storage Co., Ltd	Lockeport	18	196 10
130627	Lily M. Hodge	Yarmouth	31	Lockeport Cold Storage Co., Ltd	Lockeport	9	89 05
122455	Lizzie A	Yarmouth	33	H. R. L. Bill	Lockeport	8	84 60
116854	Mariana	Shelburne	33	F. W. Sutherland	Lockeport	13	116 85
83434	Mary May	Shelburne	20	A. J. Firth	Shelburne	4	45 80
138032	Milida	Barrington Pass	12	Seaton Powell	Upper Port La Tour	3	31 35
121687	Monitor	Yarmouth	10	Ernest Holmes	Sandy Point	3	29 35
126663	Nellie J. Banks	Shelburne	35	F. W. Sutherland	Lockeport	10	99 50
117132	Nema D	Yarmouth	10	Geo. S. Firth	Shelburne	1	16 45
131096	Ohio	Shelburne	42	Jas. R. Bower	Shelburne	14	132 30
131099	Opitza	Shelburne	41	H. R. Swim	Lockeport	15	137 75
130506	R. L. McKenzie	Shelburne	33	Ralph McKenzie	Lockeport	10	97 50
116448	Togo	Shelburne	18	E. C. Locke	Lockeport	5	50 25
121792	Twin Sisters	Yarmouth	10	Wm. Connell	Clark's Harbour	4	35 80
117143	Valmore	Halifax	11	C. Collupy	Lockeport	2	23 90
121873	Viola S	Yarmouth	16	C. Van Amburg	Lockeport	3	35 35
122464	Willie M	Yarmouth	14	H. R. L. Bill	Lockeport	3	33 35

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
117028	Anna F.	Sydney	14	Jas. G. Brewer	South Ingonish	5	46 25
126028	Beatrice Donovan.	"	18	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Halifax	5	50 25
130369	Edna R. Hines.	"	18	Angus J. Hines	Ingonish Ferry	6	56 70
131213	Elizabeth Donovan	"	11	Thos. W. Donovan	South Ingonish	4	36 80
126562	Hawley Brothers.	"	11	Jas. Hawley	Ingonish Ferry	4	36 80
122120	Julia F. C.	"	12	Thos. A. Young	South Ingonish	6	50 70
126563	Katie Margaret.	"	15	J. W. Dunphy	South Ingonish	3	34 35
107355	Mary E.	"	10	Allen McIntyre	Ingonish Ferry	5	42 25
131214	Phoebe Jordon.	"	15	Chas. J. Williams	South Ingonish	3	34 35
134527	Pride of the North	"	10	Geo. McDonald	Ingonish Ferry	3	29 35
126567	T. W. J. Whittier.	"	15	Chas. Mauger	South Ingonish	4	40 80
130363	V. F. Williams.	"	13	Vincent Williams	South Ingonish	3	32 55

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

103066	Abel A.	Digby	23	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	10	87 50
116898	Agnes M.	Yarmouth	11	Geo. Doucette	Tusket	2	23 90
126808	Agnes Pauline	Yarmouth	71	R. N. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	12	148 40
111879	Annie B	Yarmouth	20	Theodore D'Entremont	West Pubnico	8	71 60
121695	Aroma S	Yarmouth	10	L. A. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	2	22 90
122586	Aspinet	Yarmouth	14	Thos. McComiskey	Lower E. Pubnico	2	26 90
122288	Buema	Shelburne	36	Daniel Ryder	Lower Argyle	6	74 70
137871	Cupola	Lunenburg	73	Adolphe D'Entremont	West Pubnico	10	137 50
100605	Dawn	Yarmouth	51	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	16	154 20
116205	Eddie James	Yarmouth	79	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	12	156 40
126807	Elizabeth D.	Yarmouth	79	S. D. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	15	175 75
121872	Francis A	Yarmouth	80	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	18	196 10
116204	Laurie J.	Yarmouth	65	Julien D'Entremont	West Pubnico	17	174 65
103709	Lizzie E	Yarmouth	19	E. J. Ellis	Port Maitland	4	44 80
130625	Louis P.	Yarmouth	60	L. P. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	13	143 85
122240	M. L Nickerson	Barrington	10	Wm. H. Nickerson	Argyle Sound	1	16 45
116658	Mabel A	Yarmouth	15	E. B. Ehrgott	Yarmouth	3	34 35
121879	Matilda	Yarmouth	10	Wm. C. Hatfield	Yarmouth	4	35 80
126187	Nathalie	Yarmouth	28	Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd	Yarmouth	7	73 15
111875	Nelson A.	Yarmouth	72	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	11	142 95
131095	Ronald B.	Shelburne	40	Chas. Wyman	Shelburne	14	130 30
130509	Roseway	Shelburne	37	Roseway Fish Co.	Shelburne	16	140 20
117044	S. B. Millard	Barrington	20	A. Amiro	West Pubnico	4	45 80
121894	Vice Reine	Shelburne	12	H. McManus	Yarmouth	4	37 80
122465	White Wing	Yarmouth	11	Joseph Harris	Yarmouth	1	17 45
121812	Wilfred L. Snow	Yarmouth	51	Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd	Yarmouth	12	148 40
126348	William H. Ryder.	Barrington	70	D. Smith	Wood Harbour	14	160 30
134167	Yafico	Yarmouth	31	Yarmouth Fishing Co	Yarmouth	9	89 05

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner. or Manaaging Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
92517	Ada	St. Andrews	10	Wm. Matthews	Letete	3	29 35
122573	Bohemia	St. Andrews	10	Gordon Calder	Campobello	....	10 00
122250	Bonita	St. Andrews	15	Isaiah Carter	Seeley's Cove	3	34 35
111522	Elizabeth	Digby	21	Fred Avery	North Head	3	40 35
111527	Etta H	Digby	10	Geo. Justason	Black Harbour	3	29 35
130428	Fannie May	St. Andrews	25	Silas McLellan	Campobello	7	70 15
107906	Flora	St. Andrews	14	G. Cook	Back Bay	4	39 80
130424	Gleadale	St. Andrews	14	Thos. Mitchell	Campobello	5	46 25
107910	Grace and Ethel	St. Andrews	16	A. Ingersoll	Woodwards Cove	5	48 25
111839	Harry C	Digby	16	Lewis Matthews	Letete	4	41 80
122248	Hattie B	St. Andrews	10	Wilmot Benson	Seal Cove	2	22 90
103121	Island Girl	St. Andrews	17	B. Lambert	Woodwards Cove	5	49 25
122591	Jennie T	St. Andrews	31	Jas. F. Nesbitt	North Head	3	50 35
116673	Juanita	St. Andrews	14	Willard Johnson	Woodwards Cove	3	33 35
122571	Lita C	Yarmouth	13	C. B. Cross	Beaver Harbour	2	25 90
112101	Lizzie B	Yarmouth	18	Gordon Tucker	Letete	4	43 80
116897	Myrtle S	Yarmouth	12	H. Green	Grand Harbour	3	31 35
100548	Violetta	Digby	11	Wm. Tucker	Letete	4	36 80
97149	Winnie	St. Andrews	13	Herbert Holland	Seeley's Cove	3	32 35

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

107051	Bertie C	Barrington	13	John Holland	St. Martins	3	32 35
126802	Dandy K	St. John	12	W. D. Wilson	Lorneville	1	18 45
122092	George M. Smith	Yarmouth	13	Geo. M. Smith	West St. John	5	45 25
88273	Lillian E	St. Andrews	13	David McAdam	St. Martins	5	45 25
134181	Olive Murry	St. John	22	Patrick Murry	Dipper Harbour	1	28 45
103704	Whisper	Yarmouth	31	Chas. Harkins	Dipper Harbour	4	56 80

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

130658	Abutilon	Chatham	19	Joseph LaCroix	Caraquet	4	44 80
72099	Adelina	"	12	A. S. Lanteigne	"	5	44 25
103081	Albatross	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	"	4	38 80
138282	Albina	"	20	Léandre Chiasson	Island River	4	45 80
130985	Alexisna	"	17	R. A. Noel	Little Lameque	6	49 80
122057	Alice	"	15	S$vère Duguay	"	5	47 25
130332	Alika P	"	15	P. G. Hébert	"	3	34 35
112162	Alma	"	12	A. Duguay	Lameque	4	37 80
92419	Anna	"	12	J. S. Aché	"	4	37 80
100960	Annie M	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	5	43 25
137912	Anonciade	"	20	T. Gallien	Caraquet	5	52 25
96739	Argeline	"	14	J. B. Chiasson	"	5	46 25
134332	Arseneau Brothers	"	10	J. E. Arseneau	Inkerman	2	22 90
138281	Astra	"	12	Joseph Baudin	Pigeon Hill	3	31 35
130988	Aviator	"	17	P. S. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	42 80
103072	Ben Hur	"	11	A. LeClerc	"	5	43 25
100299	Blanchard	"	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman	"	4	37 80
103589	Blenheim	"	13	" "	"	4	38 80
130657	Bolina	"	20	" "	"	4	45 80
137919	Bouvet	"	10	Romain Godin	Mizonette	3	29 35
103780	Britannia	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	38 80

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
100780	Britannic	Chatham	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	37 80
111465	C. R. C.	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	38 80
100988	Caesar	"	10	G. P. Chiasson	Caraquet	4	35 80
100774	Calliope	"	12	Raphael Hébert	Caraquet	5	44 25
134324	Canna	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	3	26 90
130339	Caraquet	"	19	Philias Doiron	Caraquet	5	51 25
130996	Castalenna	"	28	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	53 80
134005	Catch Me	"	17	P. E. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	49 25
138058	Cavel	"	22	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	5	54 25
103585	Cedric	"	14	Henri Chénard	Caraquet	4	35 80
103271	Celia	"	11	Adélard Aché	Miscou Centre	5	43 25
100784	Charlotte	"	13	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	4	38 80
103948	Cora	"	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	37 80
103083	Corsair	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Lameque	3	29 35
133920	Cute	"	12	Noé Chiasson	Island River	3	31 35
100913	Daffodil	"	10	J. J. B. Duguay	Shippegan	4	35 80
130998	De Grace	"	10	Jas. De Grace	Shippegan	2	22 90
103076	Dipper	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	37 80
130982	Dit-on	"	12	H. M. Léger	Caraquet	3	31 35
112155	Dora	"	10	Séraphin Doiron	Miscou Harbour	3	29 35
122053	Dorie	"	10	A. G. Chiasson	Island River	4	35 80
100999	Dove	"	11	Chas. L. Robichaud	Caraquet	5	43 25
137917	Due de la Mafine	"	22	A. P. Chiasson	Caraquet	5	54 25
100998	Eagle	"	10	Alfred Gauvin	Mizonette	4	35 80
116979	Elie Anne	"	17	J. J. Doiron	Caraquet	4	42 80
103590	Eliza	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	38 80
100293	Eliza	"	15	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	5	47 25
130986	Emerencienne	"	17	Théophile Noel	Lameque	4	42 80
137913	Emilie Blanchard	"	22	Patriek Blanchard	Caraquet	5	54 25
134009	Emily J	"	18	John Luce	Island River	4	43 80
100911	Emperor	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraquet	3	29 35
100786	Empress	"	12	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	3	31 35
133925	En Avant	"	11	A. A. Aché	Lameque	3	30 35
100772	Estelle	"	13	Victor Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	38 80
100787	Ethel	"	11	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	1	17 45
133916	Etoile d'un Marin	"	20	Octave Noel	Lameque	4	45 80
112058	Evangeline	"	10	V. Frigault	Mizonette	4	35 80
103077	Fame	"	10	F. R. Goupil	Shippegan	4	35 80
138051	Fée	"	18	Z. Paulin	Lameque	5	50 25
122621	Fillera	"	18	N. J. Gionet	Caraquet	3	37 35
130654	Fish Seeker	"	20	G. J. Gallien	Caraquet	3	39 35
100298	Fisher	"	12	A. D. Chiasson	Lameque	4	37 80
111468	Fleetwing	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Lameque	6	52 70
112165	Flying Cloud	"	13	Wilfred Robichaud	Shippegan	4	38 80
112151	Flying Foam	"	18	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	43 80
116479	Fortuna	"	10	Xavier Poirier	Mizonette	3	29 35
111467	Four Brothers	"	13	Henri Albert	Caraquet	4	38 80
134007	Fred L.	"	18	Fred Lanteigne	Little Shippegan	5	50 25
100778	Gambetta	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	38 80
100954	Gazelle	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	35 80
111464	Gazelle	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	38 80

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
96733	Gem	Chatham	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	5	44 25
103766	Genista	"	12	P. P. Chiasson	Island River	4	37 80
116980	Georgina	"	15	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	40 80
130356	Gilbert B	Arichat	14	Frank Rail	Miscou Harbour	5	45 25
130336	Ginger	Chatham	19	L. L. Friolet	Caraquet	4	44 80
111848	Gipsy	"	15	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	40 80
107775	Gold Seeker	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	38 80
122491	Good Intent	"	10	A. D. Chiasson	Lameque	4	35 80
112157	Grass Hopper	"	16	P. A. Paulin	Caraquet	4	41 80
92418	Grip	"	18	Gustave Chénard	Caraquet	4	43 80
137928	H. L. Friolet	"	10	H. L. Friolet	Caraquet	3	29 35
111849	Happy Home	"	16	M. Chénard	Caraquet	4	41 80
100956	Harold N	"	12	Philias Mallet	Shippegan	5	44 25
107771	Heron	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	38 80
138059	Hibiscus	"	10	Lazare Farrant	Caraquet	3	29 35
103765	Hirondelle	"	11	T. H. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	43 25
103939	Hope	"	11	John Michon	Caraquet	4	36 80
117181	Ida	"	16	J. J. Savoy	Lameque	5	48 25
103931	Irene	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	5	44 25
96724	Isabel	"	11	J. B. Hébert	Caraquet	5	43 25
131000	J. L. B	"	13	Frank Baudin	Miscou Harbour	3	32 35
103289	Jersey Lily	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	37 80
100958	John B	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	36 80
130991	Joseph Marie G	"	22	Chas. Gauvin	Little Lameque	5	54 25
100965	Josephine	"	11	J. X. Chénard	Caraquet	4	36 80
112169	Kathleen	"	15	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	5	47 25
111466	King Edward	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	39 80
103949	Kingfisher	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	5	45 25
103288	Kite	"	10	Gervais Plourde	Caraquet	4	35 80
107774	Klondyke	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	39 80
103283	Koh-i-noor	"	13	J. A. Doiron	Caraquet	4	38 80
103984	L'Acadie	"	17	L'Ange Aché	Lameque	4	42 80
130337	L'Acadienne	"	18	J. S. Noel	Lameque	5	50 25
130987	L'Assomption	"	18	J. J. Z. Chiasson	Caraquet	5	50 25
107773	L'Etoile	"	15	Prudent Gallien	Caraquet	4	40 80
138054	La Douceur	"	22½	T. H. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	54 25
111461	Ladysmith	"	17	Hippolyte Chiasson	Little Lameque	4	42 80
130983	Lamecca	"	19	Camille Aché	Lameque	5	51 25
103003	Lark	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	35 80
137918	Lea Léger	"	19	Nazaire Léger	Caraquet	5	51 25
137924	Leontine	"	21	A. D. Chiasson	Lameque	6	59 70
122059	Letty Jane	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	39 80
138057	Levi Albert	"	13	Luke Albert	Caraquet	3	32 35
112152	Lillian	"	15	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	40 80
134001	Lily Florence	"	20	" "	Caraquet	4	45 80
130981	Lobelia	"	21	" "	Caraquet	4	46 80
126601	Loze	"	13	A. LeClerc	Caraquet	5	45 25
137915	M. J. Albert	"	20	J. S. Albert	Caraquet	4	45 80

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
116977	Mabel	Chatham	16	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	41 80
116480	Maggie	"	10	I. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	35 80
134326	Magloire	"	10	Jean Léger	Mizonette	4	35 80
100955	Majestic	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	35 80
134333	Malbaie	"	11	Pierre Lanteigne	Miscou Centre	6	49 70
134325	Mallet	"	10	Joseph Mallet	Shippegan	1	16 45
112158	Maple Leaf	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	5	45 25
116978	Margaret	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	3	35 35
112163	Margaret Ann	"	13	John Jones	Little Lameque	5	45 25
72100	Marie	"	11	Napoléon Albert	Caraquet	4	36 80
107779	Marie	"	15	Gaspard Savoy	Robichauds Landing	4	40 80
103278	Marie Celia	"	13	G. J. Chiasson	Caraquet	4	38 80
138056	Marie Chiasson	"	21	Augustin Chiasson	Caraquet	4	46 80
133919	Marie Delphine	"	16	Jas. H. Savoy	Lameque	4	41 80
117182	Marie Etoile	"	20	Joseph LeBoutilier	Caraquet	4	45 80
100295	Marie Joseph	"	12	Pierre P. Noel	Little Lameque	4	37 80
133994	Marie Justine	"	24	J. A. Doiron	Caraquet	5	56 25
134000	Marie LeBoutilier	"	19	E. O. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	4	44 80
100295	Marie Louisa	"	18	J. A. Paulin	Caraquet	6	56 70
116471	Marie Louise	"	10	T. H. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	4	35 80
134003	Marie Noela	"	11	Chas. G. Cormier	Caraquet	4	36 80
137921	Marie Raquette	"	12	Xavier Mainville	Caraquet	4	37 80
111847	Mary	"	14	David Albert	Caraquet	4	39 80
130655	Mary E. Rive	"	21	Theodore Lanteigne	Caraquet	5	53 25
103084	Mary Emma	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	36 80
130995	Mary J. Margaret	"	25	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	50 80
92413	Mary Jane	"	14	J. P. Morais	Caraquet	4	39 80
130994	Mary M. Florence	"	32	Henri J. Chiasson	Caraquet	5	64 25
116478	Mary O	"	11	F. D. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	30 35
100957	Mary R	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	5	44 25
116475	Mary Rose	"	17	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	5	49 25
112161	Mary Star	"	15	Hyacinthe LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	47 25
112150	Mary Star of the Sea	"	15	Luc Friolet	Caraquet	5	47 25
111844	Mary Star of the Sea	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	39 80
116477	Mary Star of the Sea	"	20	Martin Savoy	Robichauds Landing	4	45 80
103768	Mayflower	"	13	Honore Cormier	Caraquet	4	38 80
130997	Medaille d'Or	"	24	H. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	49 80
100779	Mermaid	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	3	30 35
112161	Merry Christmas	"	13	Lucien Jean	Little Lameque	5	45 25
133924	Merveil	"	12	Arthur J. Aché	Lameque	2	24 90
100300	Mikado	"	13	M. Therriault	Caraquet	4	38 80
130659	Mildred Elaine	"	20	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	5	52 25
134006	Miscou	"	10	A. L. Leger	Caraquet	3	29 35
134340	Miscou Belle	"	21	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	5	53 25
134004	Mizonette	"	13	Prospère Boudreau	Caraquet	4	38 80
134002	Mona Lisa	"	17	M. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	49 25
133922	Morning Dew	"	10	Mack. Boudreau	Inkerman	3	29 35
88669	Morning Star	"	12	Gustave Gionet	Inkerman	1	18 45
117188	Morning Star	"	14	Alexis Noel	Lameque	4	39 80
134321	Noella	"	18	D. Noel	"	4	43 80

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
122055	Olive	Chatham	14	T. A. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	39 80
103004	Oriole	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraquet	4	26 80
103005	Osprey	"	10	Thomas Mallet	Shippegan	3	29 35
133917	Overseer	"	20	Wilfred Chiasson	Lameque	5	52 25
130656	P. A. L.	"	17	X. A. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	42 80
100297	Palma	"	14	Amédée Aché	Lameque	4	39 80
100776	Patriek	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	36 80
112125	Pearl	"	14	P. A. Doiron	Caraquet	5	46 25
103778	Pelican	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraquet	4	38 80
133923	Pembina	"	17	" "	Caraquet	5	49 25
103764	Petrel	"	12	Philorome Ross	Caraquet	3	31 35
122623	Pride of the Fleet	"	24	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	49 80
116974	Providence	"	18	M. L. Lenteigne	Caraquet	5	50 25
96740	Providence	"	13	J. J. O. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	4	38 80
100775	Red Gauntlet	"	11	J. H. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	43 25
137914	Reine Marie	"	20	P. E. Lanteigne	Caraquet	5	52 25
134322	Remon	"	14	J. G. Robichaud	Shippegan	4	39 80
103586	Remus	"	17	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	42 80
103078	Reward	"	13	L. B. Albert	Caraquet	4	38 80
130661	Richibucto Pearl	"	10	S. G. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	29 35
97191	Rita	"	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	2	24 90
103946	Robin	"	12	" "	Caraquet	4	37 80
103587	Romulus	"	19	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	44 80
92404	Rosa	"	17	Frédéric Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	42 80
100908	Rosalie	"	10	P. G. Lanteigne	Caraquet	5	42 25
103592	Rosamond	"	18	Philorome Frigault	Miscou Centre	6	56 70
110773	Rupert	"	12	E. L. Albert	Caraquet	4	37 80
116972	St. André	"	14	Auguste Noel	Lameque	4	39 80
116473	Ste. Anne	"	14	Celestin Chiasson	Lameque	4	39 80
117187	Ste. Anne	"	13	Lue Noel	Lameque	5	45 25
117189	Ste. Cecilia	"	13	Widow Gilas Aché	Little Lameque	4	38 80
111469	St. John	"	13	John Aché	Lameque	4	38 80
112167	St. Joseph	"	10	Rapheal Gionet	Caraquet	4	35 80
103008	St. Joseph	"	12	Eugène Gauvin	Lameque	4	37 80
122051	Ste. Julie	"	12	Marcelin Noel	Lameque	4	37 80
107776	St. Peter	"	12	J. G. Chiasson	Caraquet	3	31 35
130660	St. Sauveur	"	18	Isaie Chiasson	Lameque	4	43 80
134338	St. Simon	"	16	Philorome Chiasson	Caraquet	5	48 25
134010	St. Urbain	"	21	Patrice Chiasson	Lameque	4	46 80
133915	Samuel LeGrand	"	14	S. J. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	33 35
74401	Sara	"	11	F. S. Doiron	Caraquet	5	43 25
100907	Sarah	"	10	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	3	29 35
117190	Saturn	"	10	D. Blanchard	Mizonette	4	35 80
134335	Sauvegarde	"	11	Jas. A. Aché	Lameque	3	30 35
103584	Saxon	"	13	Joseph Beaudin	Caraquet	3	32 35
126254	Sea Duck	"	16	Lazare Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	41 80
138055	Sea Fish	"	10	J. D. Doiron	Caraquet	4	35 80
100901	Sea Flower	Chatham	12	J. P. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	37 80
100914	Sea Flower	"	11	Vital Doiron	Island River	4	36 80
96731	Sea Star	"	13	Patrick Albert	Caraquet	4	38 80
133913	Selonia	"	11	A. Chiasson	Chiasson	4	36 80
130993	Shippegan's Best	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	35 80
133914	Shippegan's Pearl	"	10	M. C. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	29 35
133928	Sillery	"	12	Jos. F. Aché	Lameque	3	31 35
100961	Silver Moon	"	14	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	39 80
100788	Sir Charles	"	11	N. E. Gionet	Chatham	4	36 80

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
100963	Stanley	Chatham.	10	A. D. Gionet	Caraquet	4	35 80
103087	Stanley	"	10	D. D. Chiasson	Island River	4	35 80
133912	Star of Shippegan	"	11	M. D. Chiasson	Shippegan	3	30 35
103767	Stella Maris	"	19	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	44 80
122060	Spark	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	5	42 25
137916	Summer Home	"	18	Clement Lanteigne	Lameque	5	50 25
122056	Sunbeam	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	39 80
111845	Superior	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	39 80
133995	Supple Jack	"	11	T. C. Russell	Shippegan	4	36 80
103947	Swallow	"	13	Marcin Doiron	Caraquet	4	38 80
103006	Swallow	"	11	J. J. B. Robichaud	Shippegan	4	36 80
103762	Swan	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	39 80
134008	T. H. B.	"	18	T. H. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	50 25
100777	Teutonic	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	36 80
137920	Théophile	"	10	Wm. Boudreau	Caraquet	3	29 35
96738	Three Brothers	"	12	J. N. E. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	37 80
117184	Three Brothers	"	15	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	40 80
100918	Tickler	"	12	Jas. Jean	Caraquet	5	44 25
134337	Tracadie Pride	"	11	J. A. Babin	Tracadie	1	17 45
134323	Tuxedo	"	12	Hector DeGrace	Shippegan	3	31 35
112159	United Empire	"	17	T. O. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	49 25
137911	Valeriana	"	18	Alex. Frigot	Caraquet	5	50 25
103285	Valkyrie	"	12	Hubert Chiasson	Caraquet	4	37 80
103775	Victoria	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	5	48 25
133921	Vika	"	29	Max. Paulin	Little Lameque	6	67 70
117183	Vina	"	14	Amedee Noel	Lameque	4	39 80
134328	Vitaline	"	11	Philip Gagnon	Inkerman	3	30 35
100995	Voltaire	"	10	Luc Mailloux	Caraquet	3	29 35
100966	Von Moltke	"	11	P. J. Frigault	Caraquet	4	36 80
103588	Vulture	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	38 80
122054	White Fish	"	13	Eutrope Chiasson	Lameque	5	45 25
100953	White Wings	"	10	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	3	29 35
137922	Wing	"	10	Gedeon Sivret	Island River	4	35 80
100973	World's Fair	"	11	Desire Doiron	Caraquet	5	43 25
103079	Wren	"	11	J. Z. Chiasson	Caraquet	4	36 80
100920	Zephir	"	12	G. J. Gionet	Caraquet	4	37 80

KENT COUNTY.

103663	Herb Curwin	Richibucto.	10	John Curwin	Richibucto	2	29 90
130662	Jardineville	"	10	Thos. Legoof	Richibucto	1	16 45
116689	Joseph Doucett	"	10	Albert Daigle	Little North West	2	22 90
130664	Lapewalem	"	10	Mrs. Jos. Doucett	Rexton	2	22 90
126777	Samuel G	"	10	A. & R. Loggie	Richibucto	3	29 35
116685	Sea Adder	"	10	W. E. Forbes	Richibucto	2	22 90
130667	Silver Fox	"	13	J. V. Caisey	Bouctouche	2	25 90
126778	303	"	10	W. E. Forbes	Richibucto	1	16 45
126774	Wawota	"	11	Wm. Long	Richibucto	2	23 90

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

137930	H. P. Albert	Chatham	21	Henry Albert	Neguac	5	53 25
103511	Maple Leaf	Chatham	13	Donald Loggie	Burnt Church	1	19 45

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
103279	Alice Maud	Chatham	10	Joseph Gallant	Ebbsfleet	3	29 35
107766	Annie M	Charlottetown	20	Peter Perry	Palmer Rd. North	4	45 80
134334	Cleaver	Chatham	12	Anthony Perry	Peterville	3	31 35
103823	Dagon	Lunenburg	12	Joshua Hutt	Alberton	4	37 80
122010	Ena T	Lunenburg	16	Geo. McBeth	Alberton	5	48 25
116513	Laurie H	Lunenburg	16	Wm. C. Leavitt	Alberton	5	48 25
134204	William P.	Charlottetown	13	Henry Perry	Palmer Road	3	32 35

KINGS COUNTY.

117096	Alaska	Charlottetown	10	J. A. Harding	Souris	3	29 35
112021	Annie M	Canso	29	Arthur White	Murray Harbour	3	48 35
122081	Frank	Charlottetown	10	J. M. Cheverie	Souris	4	35 80
116740	Hilda M. Horton	Halifax	29	A. A. McDonald	Souris		29 00
107751	Minnie Laura	Charlottetown	31	Reuben Penny	Murray Harbour	6	69 70
131091	Nellie Viola	Shelburne	40	H. D. McLean	Souris	8	91 60
115392	Nyanza	Sydney	15	John McKenzie	Murray Harbour	4	40 80

QUEENS COUNTY.

100445	Carrie O	Canso	12	Thos. Hiscott	Stanley Bridge	4	37 80
117059	Fortuna	Canso	14	Jonathan Delaney	French River	3	33 35
126819	Laura M. Levy	Lunenburg	11	E. Marshall	North Rustico	3	30 35
130343	Libby P	Charlottetown	11	J. N. Pineau	North Rustico	2	23 90

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							$ cts.
103830	Annie Bennett	Paspebiac	15	Michael Beanett	Black Cape	5	47 25

GASPE COUNTY.

85409	A. C. Newhall	Magdalen Islds.	32	J. E. Gaudet	Grindstone	8	83 60
111440	M.A. Josey	Halifax	17	R. J. Leslie & Co.	Amherst	5	49 25
100696	Marion Emerson	Magdalen Isds.	30	Onesiphore Theriault	House Harbour	8	81 60
85400	Mianie M.	Magdalen Isds.	13	Honore Cormier	Amherst	5	45 25
85399	Minnie May	Magdalen Isds.	10	Wm. Boudreau	Amherst	4	35 80
85408	Onato	Magdalen Isds.	35	Nelson Richard	House Harbour	9	93 05
92571	Primrose	Halifax	14	Fortune Cormier	Amherst	3	33 35
111430	Shamrock	Halifax	23	A. V. Vigneau	Amherst	5	55 25
107188	Stella	Charlottetown	15	Phidime Despres	Grindstone	4	40 80

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

116525	Gatherer	Lunenburg	15	John Stubbert	Bluff Harbour	7	60 15

APPENDIX 20

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

The total expenditure for all fisheries services, except civil government for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, amounted to $893,155.89.

The total net fisheries revenue from rents, fines, sales and license fees (including *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels) for the same period amounted to $104,310.17.

The following is a summary of the sums appropriated and those expended for the various services during 1916-17:—

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1916-17

Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and Disbursements of Fisheries Officers	305,000 00	243,878 02
Fish Breeding	400,000 00	275,166 53
Fisheries Patrol Service	190,000 00	157,412 73
Cold Storage and Transportation of Fresh Fish	125,000 00	80,042 33
Dogfish Reduction Works	60,000 00	31,472 82
Canadian Fisheries Museum	8,000 00	5,248 56
Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers	30,000 00	4,564 78
Legal and Incidental Expenses	4,000 00	3,027 16
Oyster Culture	6,000 00	5,003 74
Customs Officers *re* Modus Vivendi Licenses	900 00	364 20
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	5,000 00	3,877 84
Compassionate allowances	3,000 00	3,000 00
Building Patrol Boats, Atlantic Coast	30,000 00	33,495 13
Toronto Exhibition	10,000 00	8,594 09
Inspection of Canned and Pickled Fish	25,000 00	12,007 96
Marine Biological Board	26,000 00	26,000 00
Totals	1,227,900 00	893,155 89
Fishing Bounty	160,000 00	159,999 80
Pelagic Sealing Treaty "Awards," etc		9,000 00

The following summaries show the salaries and disbursements of the fishery officers in the several provinces, the expense for maintenance of fish-breeding establishments throughout Canada, also the expense of the Fisheries Patrol Service.

Details will be found in the Auditor General's Report under the proper heading.

SALARIES and Disbursements of Fisheries Officers, 1915-16.

Province.	Officers.		Guardians.		Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Salaries.	Disbursements.	Wages.	Expenses.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	17,900 48	18,647 64	25,139,23	196 53	347 90	62,231 78
New Brunswick	11,060 83	8,691 48	28,499 77	5,439 08	469 00	54,160 16
Prince Edward Island	3,187 47	2,575 03	3,079 65	80 72	529 92	9,452 79
Quebec	3,661 66	3,403 92			26 81	7,092 39
Manitoba	6,266 07	1,153 29	3,982 17	1,763 66	62 98	13,228 17
Saskatchewan	7,703 28	2,893 86	2,702 40	2,632 76	70 47	16,002 77
Alberta	4,000 00	1,255 44	6,808 00	2,912 70	110 00	15,086 14
British Columbia	37,638 18	5,045 07	6,836 20	646 38	2,199 79	52,365 62
Yukon	1,425 00	54 50			3 15	1,482 65
General Account	3,290 00	1,396 79			8,088 76	12,775 55
Total	96,132 97	45,117 02	77,047 42	13,671 83	11,908 78	243,878 02

Fish Breeding—Fiscal Year 1916-17.

Hatcheries.	Salaries, and labour.	Maintenance.	Total expenditure of hatcheries.	Total expenditure of provinces.
Nova Scotia.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Antigonish	980 00	990 11	1,970 11	
Arichat	1,482 25	1,329 99	2,812 24	
Bayview	1,618 00	2,048 67	3,666 67	
Bedford	2,320 00	603 79	2,923 79	
Canso	1,451 60	976 81	2,427 81	
Inverness	1,081 50	1,517 84	2,599 34	
Isaac's Harbour	1,293 36	1,064 06	2,357 42	
Lindloff	91 38	279 75	371 13	
Little Bras d'Or	1,184 00	673 75	1,857 75	
Long Beach Pond	339 10	833 09	1,172 19	
Margaree	2,107 60	1,153 97	3,261 57	
" Pond	2,511 60	311 54	2,823 14	
Middleton	1,847 89	1,188 00	3,035 89	
Windsor	1,636 50	628 34	2,264 84	
				33,543 89
Prince Edward Island.				
Charlottetown	1,170 00	1,579 13	2,749 13	
Georgetown	1,300 50	785 62	2,086 12	
Kelly-Pond	1,568 34	807 59	2,375 93	
				7,211 18
New Brunswick.				
Buctouche	1,227 75	1,142 29	2,370 04	
Grand Falls	1,572 50	963 34	2,535 84	
Miramichi	2,628 17	6,185 35	8,813 52	
Nipisiguit	278 00	65 43	343 43	
New Mills Pond	1,155 37	2,222 31	3,377 68	
Restigouche	2,451 87	1,466 28	3,918 15	
St. John	1,325 25	1,342 21	2,667 46	
" Pond	2,471 25	5,183 63	7,654 88	
" Shad	333 00	428 86	761 86	
Shemogue	1,119 50	1,619 88	2,739 38	
Shippegan	1,036 35	1,228 16	2,264 51	
Sparkle	101 75	176 47	278 22	
Tobique	52 75	209 84	262 59	
				37,987 56
Quebec.				
Dartmouth	85 00	199 21	284 21	
Gaspé	1,762 30	1,919 88	3,682 18	
House Harbour	1,368 68	1,477 08	2,845 76	
Port Daniel	920 50	2,077 94	2,998 44	
Tadoussac	3,018 50	1,445 05	4,463 55	
				14,274 14
Ontario.				
Collingwood	3,386 14	4,066 22	7,452 36	
Kenora	4,209 69	4,723 75	8,933 44	
Kingsville	1,832 25	24,128 08	25,960 33	
Port Arthur	4,191 00	2,707 85	6,898 85	
Sandwich	1,848 33	1,622 34	3,470 67	
Sarnia	3,659 29	3,439 50	7,098 79	
Southampton	2,279 01	2,101 20	4,380 21	
Thurlow	5,372 61	10,529 47	15,902 08	
Wiarton	3,056 96	2,768 93	5,825 89	
				85,922 62
Manitoba.				
Dauphin River	3,346 18	1,857 53	5,203 71	
Dauphin Spawn Camp		1,806 91	1,806 91	
Gull Harbour	3,053 42	859 31	3,912 73	
Selkirk	3,254 48	3,512 92	6,767 40	
Winnipegosis	4,848 75	3,211 14	8,059 89	
				25,750 64

FISH BREEDING—FISCAL YEAR 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Hatcheries.	Salaries and labour.	Maintenance.	Total expenditure of hatcheries.	Total expenditure of provinces.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Qu'Appelle	2,609 23	2,288 74	4,897 97	4,897 97
ALBERTA.				
Banff	2,395 95	1,541 29	3,937 24	
Permiz Creek		68 75	68 75	
Spray Lake		537 10	537 10	4,543 09
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Anderson Lake	2,586 16	1,719 88	4,306 04	
Babine Lake	3,131 42	2,574 24	5,705 66	
Cowichan Lake	3,503 87	1,657 00	5,160 87	
Gerrard	2,988 03	1,470 71	4,458 74	
Granite Creek	119 00	9 60	128 60	
Harrison Lake	4,434 71	2,241 73	6,676 44	
Kennedy Lake	2,432 50	1,212 56	3,645 06	
New Westminster	1,500 00	749 87	2,249 87	
Pemberton	4,762 75	3,109 87	7,872 62	
Pitt Lake	1,317 10	904 66	2,221 76	
Rivers Inlet	4,210 67	2,697 29	6,907 96	
Skeena River	3,476 84	1,848 88	5,325 72	
Stuart Lake	561 85	394 43	956 28	
				55,615 62
GENERAL ACCOUNT	2,575 00	2,844 82		5,419 82
Totals	133,834 70	141,331 83		275,166 53

FISHERIES REVENUE for fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

Province.	Amount collected.	Refunds	Net Amount.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	808 70		808 70
Quebec	6,981 14		6,981 14
New Brunswick	15,137 19		15,137 19
Nova Scotia	7,178 70	2 00	7,176 70
Prince Edward Island	3,605 18	8 00	3,597 18
Manitoba	8,252 27		8,252 27
Saskatchewan	3,103 25		3,103 25
Alberta	5,993 40	23 00	5,970 40
British Columbia	47,330 84	3 00	47,327 84
Yukon	275 00		275 00
Totals	98,665 67	36 00	98,629 67
Modus Vivendi Licenses	5,680 50		5,680 50
Grand Total			104,310 17

Fisheries Patrol Service.—Expenditure Fiscal Year 1916-17.

Names of Vessels.	Total.	Pay lists.	Board or provisions.	Fuel.	Repairs.		Supplies.		Clothing.	Sundry.
					Hull.	Engine.	Engine.	Deck.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alcedo	9,302 45	5,100 00	2,044 00	1,004 00	23 00	269 65	251 49	303 62	301 39	5 30
Bonila	2,209 15	775 01		645 28		39 92	144 19	309 66		295 09
Bradbury	19,122 24	6,960 50	1,944 69	5,106 83	1,210 71	272 72	700 50	2,191 08	187 96	547 25
Cohoe	2,309 65	1,474 88		679 24		44 70	31 34	79 49		
Egret	1,010 48	713 23		122 98			83 50	73 70		17 07
Elk	2,153 66	2,040 00				49 18	30 50	33 98		
Fispa	6,583 32	2,937 95	536 80	1,787 60	89 35	126 24	208 86	427 74	37 70	431 08
Foam	3,669 71	33 60		25 50	29 00	126 55	19 26	79 15		30 25
Gannet	1,982 70	1,176 25		366 77		75 57	136 97	155 19		71 95
Gull	695 45	285 00		336 53		64 17	3 75	6 00		
Hawk	1,987 30	1,330 00		430 65	30 00	3 00	73 79	82 03		37 83
Heron	1,141 97	504 00		238 78	26 85	7 50	52 25	161 69		150 90
Hodge L. M	10 00									10 00
Hudson	4,759 43	2,181 40		1,463 47	289 31	226 82	64 79	206 29	176 65	150 70
Iroquois	110 00									110 00
Jelly II F. Tug	512 48			242 48						270 00
Kayex	2,007 83	1,120 00		344 59	229 75	47 04	91 92	163 03		11 50
Kingfisher	565 15	308 47		115 86		9 60	28 39	78 58		24 25
Lady of Lake										
Linnet	2,055 58	552 50		348 00		18 15	1,058 87	41 65		36 41
Merry Sea	6,487 67	2,743 11	620 80	1,900 84	328 30	286 72	178 12	150 08	12 00	267 70
Merlin	2,054 86	510 00		257 55		105 15	1,071 57	86 59		24 00
Nelson	4,884 34	2,370 48		558 47	2 03	1,216 06	24 65	447 22	200 01	65 42
New Power Skiff, B.C. No. 1	377 83						2 50	14 66		360 67
Ostrea	398 88	319 15					36 85	7 88		35 00
Patrol Boat A	4,608 56	2,725 60	139 05	760 09	86 93	271 28	158 61	183 05	112 31	171 64
" B	5,169 43	2,650 00	148 80	577 55	72 74	1,095 70	190 42	156 15	112 76	165 31
" C	3,182 56	1,750 00	40 56	226 32	212 58	155 80	363 02	303 79	126 95	3 54
" D	3,818 87	2,437 39		683 50	45 79	130 88	96 42	175 40	98 46	151 03
" E	3,952 85	2,164 25	15 60	840 85	275 61	152 01	82 58	242 97	77 70	101 28
" F	2,817 60	2,120 31		340 61	9 55	23 69	54 97	83 75	106 12	78 60
" G	4,821 87	2,625 50		929 06	862 75		122 50	175 66	104 95	1 45
Phalarope	5,722 70	3,003 50		1,936 59	34 14	83 47	211 93	173 18	138 59	138 30
Princess	23,284 84	10,850 97	3,784 68	5,005 42	645 01	667 30	401 52	535 83	567 16	826 95
Raven	2,753 23	2,115 00		339 88	57 55	23 90	40 04	71 26		105 60
Richmond	1,078 17	714 00		241 46	16 18	27 82	49 32	13 64		15 75

Sea Gull	1,117 21	422 00		121 12	40 93	393 66	91 13				48 37
Search	1,527 85	780 00		400 00			22 85				325 00
Serpentaire	1,956 98	1,738 39			2 77	139 42	4 84	65 81			5 75
Swan	3,632 06	3,211 61			62 73	220 54	10 82	89 96			36 40
Thirty Three	1,215 49	646 55	280 50	210 55		19 10	2 10	28 89			27 80
Veronica	42 00										42 00
Waldron W	3,071 63	1,245 00						2 63			1,824 00
General Account	7,246 70	1,343 81		2,349 03			152 71	252 16	5 30		3,143 69
Totals	157,412 73	79,305 81	9,555 48	30,937 45	4,683 56	6,393 31	6,352 84	7,653 44	2,366 01		10,164 83

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure and Revenue of

		1896–97.		1897–98.		1898–99.	
		Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.
1	General Account Fisheries	2,198 47		2,389 66		2,632 12	
2	Nova Scotia	23,682 33	5,239 55	21,683 91	5,317 08	25,348 11	4,668 22
3	New Brunswick	21,671 92	10,110 77	17,063 58	11,511 85	22,922 50	10,430 08
4	Prince Edward Island	3,744 36	2,032 25	6,775 78	2,707 57	6,832 85	2,242 24
5	Quebec	12,910 80	7,876 12	11,140 16	7,571 15	11,350 27	6,287 71
6	Ontario	21,592 40	32,814 66	19,239 34	30,574 57	11,784 22	5,830 85
7	Manitoba	1,908 14	1,719 00	1,206 26	1,515 00	1,883 37	1,537 85
8	Saskatchewan						
9	Alberta						
10	British Columbia	8,841 64	39,888 82	8,508 79	47,864 75	8,459 47	45,801 75
11	Yukon						
12	N. W. Territories	3,181 58	344 13	2,324 66	393 87	4,065 68	150 50
13	Hudson Bay						
14	Fish Breeding	27,330 73		28,002 32		34,522 57	
15	Fisheries Protection Service	99,357 41		97,170 05		105,133 27	
16	Miscellaneous	62,777 30	7,585 15	59,626 90	6,923 91	23,207 73	9,062 75
	Total	289,197 08		275,131 41		258,142 16	
	Fishing Bounty	154,389 77		157,504 00		159,459 00	
	Grand Totals	443,586 85	[1]107,610 45	432,635 41	[2]114,379 75	417,601 16	[3]86,011 95

		1903–04.		1904–05.		1905–06.	
17	General Account Fisheries	1,362 11		1,314 75		2,261 66	
18	Nova Scotia	30,003 01	3,685 75	32,619 85	6,448 88	49,351 10	4,934 43
19	New Brunswick	27,664 34	10,593 20	25,253 16	11,887 19	35,856 38	11,395 84
20	Prince Edward Island	7,320 96	1,983 42	6,879 05	2,046 50	9,351 81	2,206 25
21	Quebec	7,619 67	4,670 64	6,769 16	4,648 86	8,123 04	7,564 39
22	Ontario	4,500 43	2,578 48	4,294 60	1,471 51	4,949 67	499 15
23	Manitoba	2,789 74	4,002 70	2,800 64	4,875 70	3,687 07	4,148 00
24	Saskatchewan						
25	Alberta						
26	British Columbia	15,133 65	56,904 34	16,631 37	47,436 00	30,141 33	51,532 50
27	Yukon	1,400 00	240 00	1,400 00	340 00	1,083 31	282 00
28	N. W. Territories	7,317 49	922 50	7,003 55	1,151 50	11,124 22	868 97
29	Hudson Bay		10 00		10 00		10 00
30	Fish Breeding	109,286 07		149,419 24		209,279 78	
31	Fisheries Protection Service	204,654 66		462,082 12		249,876 37	
32	Miscellaneous	56,828 18	10,165 50	105,892 97	10,672 00	194,993 61	14,568 16
	Total	475,880 31		822,360 46		810,079 35	
	Fishing Bounty	158,943 70		157,228 24		158,546 65	
	Grand Totals	634,824 01	95,756 53	979,588 70	90,988 14	968,626 00	98,009 69

		1910–11.		1911–12.		1912–13.	
33	General Account Fisheries	4,540 84		9,392 19		11,563 48	
34	Nova Scotia	45,800 42	7,749 60	49,540 37	5,912 65	45,828 11	6,730 00
35	New Brunswick	41,593 46	12,996 84	42,708 01	13,902 15	45,136 31	15,192 52
36	Prince Edward Island	9,415 09	2,499 63	9,116 56	2,477 50	8,890 15	2,927 96
37	Quebec	7,695 49	5,336 61	10,558 70	6,044 75	9,784 38	8,095 79
38	Ontario	7,125 37	280 25	20,255 96	658 45	4,332 25	548 74
39	Manitoba	7,163 36	8,137 75	7,152 24	6,334 00	6,862 15	6,039 00
40	†Saskatchewan	7,597 87	1,246 00	8,587 31	1,304 75	17,413 00	4,268 50
41	Alberta	7,867 27	698 50	8,537 07	709 00		
42	British Columbia	40,314 16	45,846 70	37,028 05	44,898 51	45,826 40	48,824 50
43	Yukon	1,964 95	907 50	2,094 75	203 25	1,909 83	342 00
44	N. W. Territories						
45	Hudson Bay		100 00				
46	Fish Breeding	220,727 66		235,699 52		283,793 43	
47	*Fisheries Protection Service			92,666 65		86,843 18	
48	Miscellaneous	199,762 00	15,076 50	150,519 90	13,785 00	193,774 07	13,500 00
	Total	601,567 94		683,857 28		761,956 74	
	Fishing Bounty	159,166 75		159,999 70		159,996 40	
	Grand Totals	760,734 69	100,875 88	843,856 98	96,230 01	921,953 14	106,469 01

[1] Including refund of $1,140.90. [2] Including refund of $1,276.25. [3] Including refund of $509.10. [4] Including refund of
from the year 1911–12 is for the Fisheries Patrol Service. † From 1911–12 to 1914–15 Alberta is included with Saskatchewan

the Fisheries Department, July 1, 1896, to March 31, 1917.

1899-1900.		1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		
Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	
$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	
652 41	.....	1,117 49	.....	765 78	.....	402 97	.....	1
27,461 91	5,494 49	35,730 69	6,595 94	32,618 00	6,084 65	39,118 79	3,962 45	2
21,459 94	12,015 27	28,452 51	10,150 40	23,813 62	11,658 34	27,132 84	11,188 02	3
7,364 20	2,207 12	7,934 03	1,525 30	7,814 02	1,843 45	7,081 60	2,007 35	4
5,549 04	2,543 04	6,652 96	4,738 92	6,242 58	2,498 85	6,785 86	4,379 15	5
3,604 94	794 12	3,819 57	717 35	4,445 93	373 42	4,660 53	1,818 83	6
1,723 59	2,028 00	2,669 74	1,103 00	2,624 87	2,279 00	3,129 70	1,784 00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
13,662 17	53,195 35	17,866 36	52,960 35	18,560 73	41,178 65	17,808 45	43,015 62	10
.....	.....	1,159 81	406 00	2,066 66	1,130 00	1,522 00	320 00	11
3,763 23	1,522 50	6,351 39	816 55	5,928 22	950 07	7,076 26	1,350 50	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
38,070 12	.....	68,961 40	.....	[5]79,891 85	.....	77,330 86	.....	14
97,370 11	.....	124,211 21	.....	152,825 07	.....	145,137 99	.....	15
31,125 67	8,617 60	27,833 79	9,178 50	56,131 26	11,223 65	30,903 27	8,925 40	16
251,807 33	.....	332,760 95	.....	393,728 59	.....	368,091 12	.....	
160,000 00	.....	158,802 50	.....	155,942 00	.....	159,853 50	.....	
411,807 33	[4]88,417 49	491,563 45	[6]88,192 31	549,670 59	[8]79,220 08	527,944 62	[7]78,751 32	

1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		
1,437 28	.....	3,135 91	.....	4,751 36	.....	3,910 03	.....	17
24,989 09	3,118 73	45,241 50	4,470 45	44,601 04	5,369 70	46,590 66	3,821 81	18
24,987 70	9,153 08	36,445 88	11,541 20	38,904 12	12,385 14	41,188 19	13,044 88	19
5,702 32	1,300 94	9,455 80	3,013 85	8,410 25	2,393 66	9,396 08	2,359 93	20
5,590 04	8,145 97	8,200 02	6,185 63	7,895 53	6,797 91	7,886 85	4,947 46	21
3,188 34	349 10	4,857 23	458 00	4,784 23	770 78	4,836 86	1,520 75	22
2,173 33	2,285 98	4,638 51	3,527 05	3,945 73	3,704 22	5,223 82	3,962 88	23
3,681 45	509 00	7,277 49	948 60	6,591 20	1,085 50	6,474 57	1,209 44	24
2,677 77	2 50	5,440 66	2 50	5,713 80	915 00	7,038 22	703 00	25
20,381 97	29,903 95	31,954 83	48,737 55	35,139 58	39,251 65	37,509 61	41,864 80	26
1,030 35	173 00	1,226 30	274 00	1,019 50	228 00	2,316 63	457 00	27
.....	458 00	.....	598 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	10 00	.....	360 00	.....	20 00	.....	301 83	29
118,681 62	.....	235,660 26	.....	190,563 19	.....	180,345 65	.....	30
204,837 82	.....	225,279 96	.....	242,601 14	.....	295,443 47	.....	31
115,219 92	4,134 00	181,267 38	10,569 50	196,808 02	9,794 00	345,294 58	10,876 78	32
534,669 90	.....	800,081 75	.....	791,728 69	.....	994,355 22	.....	
159,015 75	.....	156,114 50	.....	159,999 90	.....	155,221 85	.....	
693,685 65	59,544 25	956,196 25	90,686 48	951,728 59	82,715 56	1,149,577 07	85,070 56	

1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		1916-17.		
11,549 63	.....	18,883 18	.....	14,794 39	.....	12,775 55	.....	33
54,919 05	7,682 50	61,796 86	7,415 80	58,879 37	6,969 18	62,231 78	7,176 70	34
50,210 68	17,083 40	59,759 66	14,263 99	54,995 41	15,097 80	54,160 16	15,137 19	35
8,830 24	2,245 60	9,808 31	2,046 50	8,804 27	3,165 35	9,452 79	3,597 18	36
10,086 98	5,286 89	11,006 02	7,639 75	6,656 12	7,006 89	7,092 39	6,981 14	37
3,932 55	806 09	4,047 40	918 80	1,109 00	2,600 65	.....	808 70	38
11,075 76	4,846 50	14,612 07	8,312 08	13,076 72	5,926 00	13,228 17	8,252 27	39
24,931 14	8,253 05	34,100 25	10,432 15	16,701 71	3,195 00	16,002 77	3,103 25	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,567 73	5,237 85	15,086 14	5,970 40	41
52,390 23	52,835 50	59,778 16	41,423 95	56,160 11	46,862 54	52,365 62	47,327 84	42
1,520 00	226 00	2,158 80	304 00	1,794 75	315 00	1,482 65	275 00	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
354,675 13	.....	370,093 17	.....	275,079 38	.....	275,166 53	.....	46
135,330 87	.....	162,949 86	.....	153,933 97	.....	157,412 73	.....	47
351,404 78	11,728 50	496,782 77	8,878 75	280,009 33	9,012 00	216,698 61	5,680 50	48
1,070,857 94	.....	1,305,776 51	.....	956,562 24	.....	893,155 89	.....	
158,661 25	.....	159,581 14	.....	158,678 85	.....	159,999 80	.....	
1,229,519 19	110,994 63	1,465,360 65	101,635 77	1,115,241 09	106,288 26	1,053,155 69	104,310 17	

$10.90. [4] Including refund of $47.20. [5] Including refund of $50.50. [6] Including refund of $115.50. [7] This expenditure

APPENDIX 21.

SPECIAL LOBSTER FISHERY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing, by districts and counties, the quantity of lobsters canned and shipped in shell: also the number of canneries and traps used in the industry since the year 1897.

LOBSTERS CANNED AND SHIPPED IN SHELL.

BAY OF FUNDY.

Year.	St. John.		Annapolis.		Kings.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897		3,800		1,553		20		5,373
1898		6,390		1,535		187		8,112
1899		5,980		1,515				7,495
1900		6,080		1,838				7,918
1901		[1]2,215		895		248		3,358
1902		2,114		1,545		500		4,159
1903		2,310		2,448		641		5,399
1904		1,848		362		810		3,020
1905		[2]2,485		485		760		3,730
1906		[3]1,884		1,560		854		4,298
1907		[4]1,824		6,004		678		8,506
1908		[5]2,068		5,533		679		8,280
1909–10		[6]3,315		7,170		493		10,978
1910–11		[7]1,430		12,985		244		14,659
1911–12		[8]1,690		2,934		219		4,843
1912–13		[9]2,237		1,146		128		3,511
1913–14		[10]2,033		1,824		136		3,993
1914–15		[11]1,703		1,767		196		3,666
1915–16		[12]2,695	480	1,366		262	480	4,323
1916–17		[13]2,011		1,104		217		3,332
Totals		56,112	480	55,569		7,272	480	118,953

[1]100 cwts from Albert Co. [2]200 cwts from Albert Co. [3]300 cwts from Albert Co. [4]400 cwts from Albert Co. [5]250 cwts from Albert Co. [6]300 cwts from Albert Co. [7]100 cwts from Albert Co. [8]120 cwts from Albert Co. [9]125 cwts from Albert Co. [10]90 cwts from Albert Co. [11]90 cwts from Albert Co. [12]54 cwts from Albert Co. [13]51 cwts from Albert Co.

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—*Continued.*

DIGBY AND CHARLOTTE.

Year.	Digby.		Charlotte.		Totals.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897	27,072	113,521	101,904	15,470	128,976	128,991
1898	29,424	223,222	108,072	12,766	137,496	235,988
1899	27,408	20,794	105,696	11,125	133,104	31,919
1900	48,500	51,165	99,552	9,539	148,052	60,704
1901	129,735	67,091	109,440	8,732	239,175	75,823
1902	123,150	18,707	68,676	8,654	192,186	27,361
1903	131,226	19,681	99,800	7,180	231,026	26,861
1904	121,576	21,732	38,200	7,324	159,776	29,056
1905	186,614	19,100	90,240	9,775	276,854	28,875
1906	172,464	10,838	80,236	7,080	252,700	17,918
1907	153,298	7,845	54,412	7,077	207,710	14,922
1908	167,584	8,116	31,968	5,362	199,552	13,478
1909–10	113,780	8,810	32,640	7,231	146,420	15,942
1910–11	95,664	11,661		6,456	95,664	18,117
1911–12	121,776	10,864		6,969	121,776	17,833
1912–13	162,624	14,748		10,298	162,624	25,046
1913–14	128,544	12,278		9,808	128,544	22,086
1914–15	139,776	14,775		7,724	139,776	22,499
1915–16	139,680	14,427		6,591	139,680	21,018
1916–17	169,488	14,672		4,580	169,488	19,252
Totals	2,389,743	684,047	1,020,836	169,642	3,410,579	853,689

SOUTHWESTERN COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Lunenburg.		Queens.		Shelburne.		Yarmouth.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	130,784	11,475	139,968	4,018	320,730	60,040	529,036	25,422	1,126,518	100,955
1898	148,128	1,053	160,464	3,616	439,968	55,150	653,976	18,100	1,402,536	77,919
1899	129,448	704	146,880	3,257	294,860	48,879	676,000	16,690	1,247,188	69,530
1900	154,640	545	89,276	30,100	434,512	48,480	673,000	17,451	1,351,428	96,576
1901	118,086	531	137,472	30,750	625,794	9,850	617,800	17,650	1,499,152	58,781
1902	135,775	643	83,506	680	543,370	44,562	1,027,200	34,320	1,789,851	80,205
1903	122,032	1,122	193,968	1,310	547,344	12,970	986,736	30,000	1,850,080	45,402
1904	117,670	1,151	164,880	2,834	621,562	12,580	1,122,768	31,892	2,026,880	48,457
1905	103,280	1,496	153,280	2,700	618,662	31,565	907,968	20,000	1,783,190	55,761
1906	124,460	1,906	91,920	3,245	610,316	24,556	807,520	22,100	1,634,216	51,807
1907	140,608	2,160	116,160	4,685	645,458	11,047	689,660	31,200	1,591,886	49,092
1908	139,776	1,123	141,000	3,393	573,008	23,876	597,936	33,883	1,451,720	62,275
1909–10	115,000	878	149,648	3,795	536,352	25,222	658,656	21,134	1,459,656	51,029
1910–11	106,176	411	103,728	4,130	463,920	16,543	610,080	36,548	1,283,904	57,632
1911–12	164,352	496	103,440	4,374	488,400	23,912	940,800	40,407	1,696,992	69,189
1912–13	42,960	3,754	100,512	2,776	406,080	18,748	692,736	14,841	1,242,288	40,119
1913–14	116,976	8,913	133,008	2,873	473,664	22,889	837,120	20,684	1,560,768	55,359
1914–15	57,312	2,204	77,088	2,522	416,976	18,913	666,384	23,753	1,217,760	47,392
1915–16	53,568	8,882	93,840	8,436	431,424	21,345	736,320	27,596	1,315,152	66,259
1916–17	56,256	1,564	119,904	1,564	366,528	14,120	765,312	20,943	1,308,000	38,191
Totals	2,283,287	51,011	2,499,942	121,058	9,858,928	545,247	15,197,008	504,614	29,839,165	1,221,930

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—*Continued.*

SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Halifax.		Guysboro.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	537,552	12,197	933,572	1,140	406,148	98	1,877,272	13,435
1898	590,352	18,063	915,956	811	368,530	552	1,874,838	19,426
1899	473,384	13,073	825,936	2,282	348,622	3,641	1,647,942	18,996
1900	480,520	9,222	901,028	3,930	406,152	3,308	1,787,700	16,460
1901	440,784	12,842	672,240	3,168	324,284	902	1,437,308	16,912
1902	416,854	12,305	588,496	2,392	189,970	2,883	1,195,320	17,580
1903	432,624	9,563	543,196	2,673	255,160	1,344	1,230,980	13,580
1904	453,624	13,810	533,852	2,009	270,152	1,283	1,257,628	17,102
1905	407,380	21,541	494,500	9,895	237,518	2,168	1,139,398	33,604
1906	379,632	7,141	487,220	2,551	151,656	2,176	1,018,508	11,868
1907	322,488	11,297	401,848	3,429	119,678	587	844,014	15,313
1908	363,360	3,709	402,116	3,600	164,880	496	930,356	7,805
1909–10	252,508	4,588	298,436	2,982	132,404	445	683,348	8,015
1910–11	295,248	4,832	343,824	3,691	173,520	586	812,592	9,109
1911–12	273,312	7,853	347,472	6,688	175,824		796,608	14,541
1912–13	226,080	10,963	361,440	3,769	195,120	459	782,640	15,191
1913–14	331,776	11,949	317,952	4,031	165,552	323	815,280	16,303
1914–15	338,160	5,583	240,720	3,907	103,152		682,032	9,490
1915–16	154,992	11,169	222,816	7,239	149,664	1,170	527,472	19,578
1916–17	156,336	9,769	261,600	6,511	191,040	1,276	608,976	17,556
Totals	7,326,966	211,489	10,094,220	76,718	4,529,026	23,657	21,950,212	311,864

EAST COAST, CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Cape Breton.		Victoria.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897	492,552		176,664		669,216	
1898	413,308	4,000	134,516		547,824	4,000
1899	477,072	23,066	120,436	151	597,508	23,217
1900	586,512	2,517	144,216	90	730,728	2,247
1901	430,720	959	122,560	11	553,280	970
1902	188,980	1,376	90,364		279,344	1,376
1903	325,256	5,945	177,014	81	502,270	6,026
1904	389,366	2,912	216,312	70	605,678	2,982
1905	224,740	15,035	163,140	4,061	387,880	19,096
1906	234,608	10,422	137,208	10	371,816	10,432
1907	212,656	2,631	106,644	27	319,300	2,658
1908	271,280	2,175	93,456	23	364,736	2,198
1909–10	132,176	5,152	104,264	159	236,440	5,311
1910–11	256,080	1,432	148,032	36	404,112	1,468
1911–12	339,168	408	133,536	4	472,704	412
1912–13	331,776	55	138,624	20	470,400	75
1913–14	318,000	2,591	144,720	61	462,720	2,652
1914–15	265,056	49	112,368		377,424	49
1915–16	246,048	4,631	87,312	61	333,360	4,692
1916–17	281,040	103	154,560	26	435,600	129
Totals	6,416,394	85,099	2,705,946	4,891	9,122,340	89,990

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—*Continued.*

STRAIT COAST, NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Cumberland.		Colchester.		Pictou.		Antigonish.		Inverness.		Total.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897	490,952		20,688		495,816	165	207,860		298,872	33	1,514,188	198
1898	505,524	24	14,400		417,236		164,256		259,256		1,355,672	24
1899	489,168		20,208		419,376	410	130,848		257,756		1,317,356	410
1900	399,000	72	36,722		500,832	150	158,036		250,834	688	1,345,424	910
1901	488,352	40	39,120		479,080	110	136,128		240,864	1,441	1,383,548	1,591
1902	435,792	38	49,872		413,184	190	128,256		222,075	761	1,249,179	989
1903	447,648	315	33,552		462,432		166,032		329,492	493	1,439,156	808
1904	402,216	130	37,248		457,920		175,816		272,492	938	1,345,692	1,068
1905	375,936	405	36,480		512,740		182,384		312,526	5,660	1,420,066	6,065
1906	363,972	193	33,264		470,536	4	137,328		393,712	400	1,398,812	597
1907	463,296	1,154	38,976		432,912		171,888		254,756	1,535	1,361,828	2,689
1908	515,325	187	53,856		532,560		159,168		224,302	528	1,485,214	715
1909–10	511,152	230			472,320	20	156,810		160,916	882	1,301,198	1,132
1910–11	457,920	555	28,272		531,888		145,488		200,496	217	1,364,064	772
1911–12	506,832	475	23,424		548,640	25	184,128		280,800		1,543,824	500
1912–13	357,072	354	15,120		481,392	45	208,608		346,848		1,409,040	399
1913–14	392,016	627	19,776		347,504	20	215,616		302,064		1,276,976	547
1914–15	450,768	530	12,192		467,952	10	229,200		304,944	12	1,465,056	552
1915–16	474,240	503	8,304		426,720	51	219,504		329,424	228	1,458,192	782
1916–17	392,352	127	12,144		521,040	30	260,448		347,280	14	1,533,264	171
Totals	8,914,536	5,859	533,618		9,392,080	1,230	3,537,802		5,589,713	13,830	27,967,749	20,919

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—*Continued.*

EAST COAST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year.	Restigouche.		Gloucester.		Northumberland.		Kent.		Westmorland.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897	37,400	360	1,351,400	570	108,600	130	414,100	305	400,000	1,420	2,311,500	2,785
1898	22,550	490	902,000	500	118,000	130	462,600	250	500,000	1,250	2,005,150	2,620
1899	26,000	220	686,700	650	107,200	200	443,110	500	808,400	1,290	2,071,410	2,860
1900	22,600	235	618,020	655	93,600	270	418,600	450	786,320	2,500	1,939,140	4,110
1901	20,400	1,130	568,200	640	75,500	280	325,000	358	743,800	4,250	1,732,900	6,658
1902	27,000	1,080	707,120	875	99,200	280	318,500	3,550	744,800	4,300	1,896,620	10,085
1903	37,072	1,475	792,040	1,150	123,500	400	363,260	730	721,000	4,300	2,036,872	8,055
1904	60,000	350	865,400	1,230	140,000	400	350,500	630	601,000	5,100	2,016,900	7,710
1905	28,000	260	877,000	1,150	187,600	400	437,600	2,750	629,000	1,700	2,159,200	6,260
1906	30,000	250	804,720	1,225	194,800	270	441,904	470	869,200	1,710	2,340,624	3,925
1907	38,000	310	948,800	1,050	200,000	250	488,500	440	1,000,500	1,459	2,676,600	3,500
1908	37,800	300	948,000	1,100	211,000	230	533,300	377	954,900	880	2,685,000	2,887
1909-10	28,280	1,265	718,840	1,130	220,100	285	374,300	2,712	705,500	3,250	2,047,020	8,642
1910-11	14,736	105	608,448	780	188,880	250	353,232	2,765	511,392	2,950	1,676,688	6,850
1911-12	16,800	46	670,944	500	218,016	250	387,744	230	514,368	1,496	1,807,872	2,512
1912-13	10,896	60	519,648	288	165,456	80	343,440	264	319,200	191	1,358,640	883
1913-14	11,904	60	340,128	444	154,800	60	296,256	205	377,040	4,106	1,180,128	4,875
1914-15	17,184	114	375,312	633	194,112	75	391,680	200	415,872	517	1,394,160	1,539
1915-16	18,768	94	463,248	836	243,504	50	419,624	798	304,848	628	1,449,992	2,406
1916-17	23,280	122	693,312	2,319	336,960	974	682,272	1,509	362,976	480	2,098,800	5,404
Totals	529,470	8,326	14,459,280	17,725	3,380,828	5,254	8,245,522	19,493	12,270,116	43,768	38,885,216	94,566

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—*Concluded.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year.	Kings.		Queens.		Prince.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	775,236		508,005		1,183,441		2,466,682	
1898	642,944		546,776	39	1,150,300	35	2,340,020	74
1899	778,260		545,948	12	1,096,936	34	2,421,144	46
1900	716,448		499,804	75	1,007,460	60	2,223,712	135
1901	751,692		520,992		1,113,386	32	2,386,070	32
1902	754,368		484,944	90	800,291	134	2,039,603	224
1903	903,024		557,952	285	874,424	115	2,335,400	400
1904	1,024,656		606,234	1,500	870,210	33	2,501,100	1,533
1905	931,248		742,624	50	508,752	300	2,182,624	350
1906	914,496		482,064	350	892,728	90	2,289,288	440
1907	1,027,008		674,544	300	1,137,937	420	2,839,489	720
1908	1,120,416		647,568	510	1,330,460	20	3,098,444	530
1909–10	904,752		448,848	300	902,298	1,550	2,255,898	1,850
1910–11	822,864		560,208	350	797,712		2,180,784	350
1911–12	847,776		610,464	621	1,023,024	12	2,481,264	633
1912–13	1,038,336		795,504		796,464		2,630,304	
1913–14	695,040		399,312		689,280		1,783,632	
1914–15	892,800		478,752	25	747,984		2,119,536	25
1915–16	811,920		458,592	20	762,432	167	2,032,944	187
1916–17	1,032,240		580,512	99	1,055,808		2,668,560	99
Totals	17,385,524		11,149,647	4,626	18,741,327	3,002	47,276,498	7,628

MAGDALEN ISLANDS AND QUEBEC.

Year.	Magdalen Islands.		Gaspé.		Bonaventure.		North Shore.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	703,656		226,552		64,666	94	41,328		1,036,202	94
1898	612,290		200,202	85	89,520	116	165,046		1,067,058	201
1899	639,500		190,854		92,628	125	136,676		1,059,658	125
1900	595,568		132,600		91,930	80	202,008		1,022,106	80
1901	449,518		92,548		72,936	70	210,169		825,171	70
1902	429,826		67,228		63,972	55	146,992		708,018	55
1903	666,208		104,004	18	60,300	90	147,922		978,434	108
1904	588,572		86,286		46,770	120	127,006		848,634	120
1905	885,646		97,720		72,370	183	90,676		1,148,412	183
1906	547,067		107,332		54,624	85	89,777		798,800	85
1907	588,109		104,928		62,592	90	64,094		819,723	90
1908	513,024		77,328		45,525	80	60,599	125	696,476	205
1909–10	686,186		109,968	75	59,528	373	85,938	600	941,620	1,048
1910–11			*799,584	735	81,408	250	89,664	70	970,656	1,055
1911–12	827,568	60	118,800	45	52,608	145	87,120	110	1,086,096	360
1912–13	694,080		133,536	55	48,480	72	90,576	18	966,672	145
1913–14	615,600		58,080	40	40,320	30	77,280	30	791,280	100
1914–15	442,464		38,592	50	26,256	50	36,528	50	543,840	150
1915–16	443,376		56,496	14	28,800	55	35,424	15	564,096	84
1916–17	542,304		57,792	750	38,400	100	30,864	14	669,360	864
Totals	11,470,562	60	2,862,430	1,867	1,193,633	2,263	2,015,687	1,032	17,542,312	5,222

* Include pack from Magdalen Islands.

Lobster Canneries and Traps.

BAY OF FUNDY.

Year.	St. John.		Annapolis.		Kings.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897		10,900		7,925				18,825
1898		10,700		6,500				17,200
1899		13,200		3,550				16,750
1900		10,000	2	7,900			2	17,900
1901		10,000		4,525		947		15,472
1902		5,250		9,100		991		15,341
1903		5,090		7,800		1,064		13,954
1904		5,050		5,500		1,192		11,742
1905		[1]19,650				1,252		20,902
1906		[2]5,425		9,400		1,722		16,547
1907		[3]4,905		11,755		1,875		18,535
1908		[4]5,400		12,950		1,785		20,135
1909–10		[5]4,455		15,850		1,725		22,030
1910–11		[6]5,568		17,900		1,177		24,645
1911–12		[7]5,345		12,420		1,177		18,942
1912–13		[8]6,710		8,915		600		16,225
1913–14		[9]6,727		9,500		630		16,857
1914–15		[10]6,105		8,500		665		15,270
1915–16		[11]7,095		9,875		955		17,925
1916–17		[12]5,680		10,170		1,125		16,975

[1] 200 in Albert Co. [2] 300 in Albert Co. [3] 300 in Albert Co. [4] 500 in Albert Co. [5] 500 in Albert Co. [6] 600 in Albert Co. [7] 800 in Albert Co. [8] 200 in Albert Co. [9] 150 in Albert Co. [10] 150 in Albert Co. [11] 200 in Albert Co. [12] 250 in Albert Co.

DIGBY AND CHARLOTTE.

Year.	Digby.		Charlotte.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	4	24,700	7	24,192	11	48,892
1898	7	31,110	8	23,059	15	54,169
1899	11	28,885	7	17,702	18	46,587
1900	9	30,274	12	19,461	21	49,735
1901	8	35,111	7	20,620	15	55,731
1902	11	29,120	9	18,189	20	47,309
1903	10	34,376	5	17,179	15	51,555
1904	10	34,029	4	18,900	14	52,929
1905	11	35,470	4	6,476	15	41,946
1906	12	35,210	4	18,586	16	53,796
1907	15	34,105	4	19,746	19	53,851
1908	16	36,548	4	19,615	20	56,163
1909–10	14	33,820	4	21,144	18	54,964
1910–11	16	57,900		20,672	16	78,572
1911–12	14	40,950	*4	20,975	18	61,925
1912–13	14	45,550	*4	20,100	18	65,650
1913–14	13	44,450	*4	22,944	17	67,394
1914–15	15	44,450		25,458	15	69,908
1915–16	14	44,050		27,688	14	71,738
1916–17	13	44,550		28,085	13	72,635

*Not operated.

Lobster Canneries and Traps—*Continued.*

SOUTHWESTERN NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Lunenburg.		Queens.		Shelburne.		Yarmouth.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	7	14,230	8	12,478	9	82,085	9	30,250	33	139,043
1898	7	14,850	10	12,767	11	101,620	9	30,250	37	159,487
1899	6	12,000	13	12,700	12	101,320	11	23,150	42	149,170
1900	7	13,200	11	11,080	24	108,210	17	32,500	59	164,990
1901	6	15,220	7	15,231	25	109,200	22	37,200	60	176,851
1902	6	15,295	9	17,085	23	112,500	20	38,035	58	182,915
1903	6	16,910	9	19,345	21	109,400	19	40,810	55	186,465
1904	6	20,220	9	18,900	21	113,450	14	40,848	50	193,418
1905	5	20,870	9	19,000	21	42,700	15	40,855	50	123,425
1906	6	15,030	9	15,800	19	52,600	12	44,930	46	128,360
1907	7	19,000	8	17,800	16	74,500	14	45,180	45	156,480
1908	7	18,650	6	22,600	15	93,000	14	47,000	42	181,250
1909–10	6	25,100	6	23,200	17	100,000	15	47,000	44	195,300
1910–11	8	34,700	7	21,200	18	106,500	11	49,500	44	211,900
1911–12	7	33,300	6	27,100	19	113,800	16	68,955	48	243,155
1912–13	6	28,810	6	40,500	19	105,055	20	80,350	51	254,715
1913–14	7	31,635	8	42,200	19	111,512	21	88,545	55	273,892
1914–15	6	51,250	8	42,200	19	111,115	19	88,682	52	293,247
1915–16	6	63,800	8	43,300	18	118,390	19	91,800	51	317,290
1916–17	4	64,950	8	43,500	17	121,698	18	91,540	47	321,688

SOUTHEASTERN COAST, NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Halifax.		Guysboro.		Richmond.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	24	64,675	30	85,800	15	68,544	69	219,019
1898	22	64,210	34	118,100	15	40,670	71	222,980
1899	20	62,680	34	111,850	15	79,050	69	253,580
1900	22	89,650	32	125,575	20	51,980	74	267,205
1901	21	80,630	28	117,600	12	72,895	61	271,125
1902	20	76,625	27	97,800	10	41,080	57	215,505
1903	20	70,786	28	88,900	11	38,450	59	198,136
1904	20	77,783	29	85,160	11	39,900	60	202,843
1905	21	79,000	29	88,100	11	36,250	61	203,350
1906	19	74,050	38	70,700	11	46,050	68	190,800
1907	20	85,620	25	88,600	9	32,100	54	206,320
1908	20	91,140	27	102,100	11	40,715	58	233,955
1909–10	20	92,785	27	93,150	9	32,425	56	218,360
1910–11	19	77,378	25	100,305	9	42,938	53	220,621
1911–12	19	71,325	26	100,535	11	46,485	56	218,345
1912–13	12	73,065	†17	104,900	10	54,500	39	232,465
1913–14	16	80,935	17	75,350	12	37,750	45	194,035
1914–15	17	62,685	15	79,500	9	27,400	41	169,585
1915–16	16	69,865	14	63,380	12	28,900	42	162,145
1916–17	9	75,417	14	64,795	11	27,700	34	167,912

†5 Canneries, valued at $4,000 not operated.

Lobster Canneries and Traps—*Continued.*

EAST COAST, CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Cape Breton.		Victoria.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	16	42,400	20	26,215	36	68,615
1898	14	43,700	18	18,175	32	61,875
1899	15	61,199	17	13,699	32	74,898
1900	13	46,351	20	13,217	33	59,568
1901	18	38,270	17	13,983	35	52,253
1902	12	39,050	12	15,550	24	54,600
1903	14	31,588	18	14,553	32	46,141
1904	12	29,890	17	14,256	29	44,146
1905	11	39,200	18	14,064	29	53,264
1906	15	33,360	14	16,553	29	49,913
1907	12	32,365	11	13,886	23	46,251
1908	12	31,686	10	14,224	22	45,910
1909–10	12	29,860	11	17,114	23	46,974
1910–11	15	24,092	17	14,350	32	38,442
1911–12	16	34,940	16	15,292	32	50,232
1912–13	14	35,890	17	15,695	31	51,585
1913–14	16	42,740	20	20,305	36	63,045
1914–15	14	40,080	20	19,900	34	59,980
1915–16	17	36,880	15	11,480	32	48,360
1916–17	17	39,805	17	16,210	34	56,015

STRAIT, COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Cumberland.		Colchester.		Pictou.		Antigonish.		Inverness.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	24	31,500	1	1,200	26	44,550	5	16,100	20	49,960	76	143,310
1898	28	39,450	1	1,200	25	46,415	6	22,150	24	54,000	84	163,215
1899	31	45,265	1	1,500	28	43,175	6	26,160	27	55,000	93	171,100
1900	37	46,630	4	4,600	26	47,700	6	20,800	27	49,305	100	169,035
1901	38	47,250	3	4,400	27	49,480	6	19,250	20	41,100	94	161,480
1902	36	54,390	3	4,400	25	47,660	6	17,400	20	41,450	90	165,300
1903	37	49,250	3	4,000	21	43,700	6	16,800	19	37,320	86	151,070
1904	40	52,295	2	4,000	22	44,429	6	21,300	18	40,400	88	162,424
1905	37	48,500	2	3,000	23	54,959	6	21,150	18	47,400	86	175,009
1906	32	47,120	2	4,000	23	59,800	6	18,400	20	55,400	83	184,720
1907	31	47,804	2	4,300	23	61,550	6	18,060	18	47,900	80	179,614
1908	31	54,330	2	4,400	21	64,675	6	21,847	17	47,950	77	193,202
1909–10	35	60,835	1		19	62,200	6	21,750	19	35,651	80	180,436
1910–11	28	47,945	*1	2,000	18	66,555	5	20,052	17	46,075	69	182,627
1911–12	32	52,073	1	2,500	19	72,875	6	22,800	18	39,540	76	189,788
1912–13	*32	61,093	1	2,500	19	75,654	6	25,600	17	42,590	75	207,437
1913–14	32	59,093	2	4,625	19	80,975	7	27,000	22	30,142	82	201,835
1914–15	31	59,257	2	2,700	19	77,780	7	27,700	25	52,810	84	220,247
1915–16	34	56,423	2	2,000	19	55,706	7	35,300	26	46,415	88	195,844
1916–17	35	56,655	3	3,050	17	70,045	7	38,772	26	52,690	88	221,212

* 5 canneries, valued at $1,500, not operated.

Lobsbter Canneries and Traps—*Continued.*

EAST COAST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year.	Restigouche.		Gloucester.		Northumberland.		Kent.		Westmorland.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	1	2,260	59	76,860	9	12,200	55	48,400	70	46,100	194	185,820
1898	2	3,260	60	80,700	12	13,000	56	55,000	61	58,000	191	209,960
1899	2	3,500	64	82,300	13	14,000	58	48,500	72	61,800	209	210,100
1900	2	4,100	67	85,300	16	15,300	55	52,700	85	60,000	225	217,400
1901	2	4,200	67	89,400	14	14,500	57	54,900	74	58,000	214	221,000
1902	2	4,200	61	91,400	14	14,700	35	37,000	74	59,000	189	206,300
1903	2	4,680	61	94,000	13	15,000	40	38,000	78	66,500	194	218,180
1904	3	5,100	63	101,000	13	15,000	44	43,500	79	68,000	202	232,600
1905	3	6,650	65	105,000	12	15,000	46	41,500	68	75,000	194	243,150
1906	3	5,650	67	101,800	12	16,500	45	39,000	66	79,200	193	242,150
1907	2	5,100	69	113,500	12	17,000	39	34,700	58	95,000	180	265,300
1908	2	6,600	70	111,500	11	18,500	41	54,500	59	95,700	183	286,800
1909–10	2	5,200	69	110,300	11	21,000	44	53,800	59	97,000	185	287,300
1910–11	1	4,200	71	108,900	12	22,500	42	56,500	59	97,400	185	289,500
1911–12	1	4,000	82	84,620	14	21,700	48	51,460	51	65,300	196	227,080
1912–13	1	3,000	95	100,270	15	24,880	42	52,050	41	78,210	194	258,410
1913–14	1	3,800	84	78,750	16	28,500	36	48,960	38	63,000	175	223,010
1914–15	2	3,350	78	70,070	15	27,900	35	47,600	37	73,200	167	222,120
1915–16	2	3,800	74	53,338	16	18,925	28	42,295	31	63,025	151	181,383
1916–17	2	3,800	85	62,320	20	27,191	27	55,680	27	53,750	161	202,741

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year.	Kings.		Queens.		Prince.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Trnps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	50	75,880	63	49,800	107	90,453	220	216,133
1898	52	96,500	60	59,290	118	128,495	230	284,285
1899	55	90,680	67	67,000	118	125,434	240	283,114
1900	55	87,595	63	77,550	128	136,972	246	302,117
1901	54	95,310	62	72,500	109	113,070	225	280,880
1902	51	98,576	51	54,930	90	88,390	192	241,896
1903	53	101,775	51	57,680	86	93,740	190	253,195
1904	54	117,675	53	74,240	92	104,060	199	295,975
1905	52	111,050	55	78,880	89	94,030	196	283,960
1906	52	122,900	52	74,825	84	115,220	188	312,945
1907	49	118,500	51	64,500	84	122,970	184	305,970
1908	50	130,000	51	83,960	82	136,339	183	350,319
1909–10	51	129,700	50	78,080	86	152,725	187	360,505
1910–11	52	127,000	50	77,340	85	155,530	187	359,870
1911–12	49	118,000	53	82,140	83	139,200	185	339,340
1912–13	53	133,600	56	88,475	86	168,470	195	390,545
1913–14	60	145,600	59	94,027	78	177,120	197	416,747
1914–15	48	156,890	53	85,251	88	146,700	189	388,751
1915–16	49	135,400	45	61,254	78	98,250	172	294,904
1916–17	54	142,300	51	70,640	93	141,727	198	354,667

Lobster Canneries and Traps—*Concluded.*

MAGDALEN ISLANDS AND QUEBEC.

Year.	Magdalen Islands.		Gaspé.		Bonaventure.		North Shore.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	63	76,370	22	29,655	9	9,895	5	775	99	116,695
1898	88	99,385	29	35,230	9	14,395	28	13,460	154	162,470
1899	87	90,135	27	41,450	11	15,750	30	12,010	155	159,345
1900	100	85,065	26	26,350	13	16,600	20	6,970	159	134,985
1901	83	78,520	22	19,500	12	13,600	34	17,100	151	128,720
1902	43	56,500	14	7,950	12	11,170	24	16,450	93	92,070
1903	34	51,110	16	15,350	11	10,600	22	9,250	83	86,310
1904	45	58,200	15	15,500	11	11,600	20	7,620	91	92,920
1905	50	50,645	11	24,200	12	11,000	19	8,800	92	94,645
1906	38	61,650	13	7,500	15	13,720	12	6,765	78	89,635
1907	57	82,712	14	8,064	10	9,150	15	8,464	96	108,390
1908	48	74,230	13	16,160	11	13,050	18	6,449	90	109,889
1909–10	43	71,250	11	12,560	11	11,830	19	7,080	84	102,720
1910–11	48	74,800	12	15,100	9	12,100	27	6,685	96	108,685
1911–12	42	86,550	15	18,200	10	8,535	29	7,040	96	120,385
1912–13	40	76,855	18	19,499	10	8,600	47	8,980	115	113,934
1913–14	40	120,250	20	21,110	10	9,000	45	10,020	115	160,380
1914–15	40	120,250	20	21,110	10	9,000	44	7,020	114	157,380
1915–16	38	62,725	9	9,965	7	3,600	19	5,895	73	82,185
1916–17	38	65,225	8	7,724	6	2,500	17	3,863	69	79,312

RECAPITULATION.

Lobsters canned and in the shell.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	5,214,266	229,682	2,413,404	22,055	2,466,682		1,036,202	94	11,130,554	251,831
1898	5,210,294	326,313	2,113,222	21,776	2,340,020	74	1,067,058	201	10,730,594	348,364
1899	4,837,402	134,462	2,177,106	19,965	2,421,144	46	1,059,658	125	10,495,310	154,598
1900	5,263,780	169,196	2,038,692	19,729	2,223,712	135	1,022,106	80	10,548,290	189,140
1901	5,003,023	146,488	1,842,340	17,605	2,386,070	32	825,171	70	10,036,604	164,195
1902	4,637,204	120,902	1,965,296	20,853	2,039,603	224	708,018	55	9,350,121	142,034
1903	5,153,712	88,586	2,136,672	17,545	2,335,400	400	978,434	108	10,604,218	106,639
1904	5,357,454	92,513	2,053,100	16,882	2,501,100	1,533	848,634	120	10,762,288	111,048
1905	4,917,148	134,871	2,249,440	18,520	2,182,624	350	1,148,412	183	10,497,624	153,924
1906	4,595,816	87,956	2,420,860	12,889	2,289,288	440	798,800	85	10,104,764	101,370
1907	4,270,326	84,279	2,731,012	12,401	2,839,489	720	819,723	90	10,660,550	97,490
1908	4,399,610	87,321	2,716,968	10,317	3,098,444	530	696,476	205	10,911,498	98,373
1909–10	3,794,422	81,960	2,079,660	19,089	2,255,898	1,850	941,620	1,048	9,071,600	103,947
1910–11	3,960,336	93,871	1,676,736	14,736	2,180,784	350	970,656	1,055	8,788,512	110,012
1911–12	4,631,904	98,659	1,807,872	11,171	2,481,264	633	1,086,096	360	10,007,136	110,823
1912–13	4,049,952	71,816	1,358,640	13,418	2,630,304		966,672	145	9,005,568	85,379
1913–14	4,197,552	84,063	1,220,128	16,716	1,783,632		791,280	100	7,992,592	100,879
1914–15	3,665,760	75,683	1,394,160	10,966	2,119,536	25	543,840	150	7,723,296	86,824
1915–16	3,774,336	107,366	1,450,992	11,692	2,032,944	187	564,096	84	7,822,368	119,329
1916–17	4,055,328	72,040	2,098,800	11,995	2,668,560	99	669,360	864	9,492,048	84,998
Totals	90,089,625	2,388,027	39,947,100	320,320	47,276,498	7,628	17,542,312	5,222	195,755,535	2,721,197

RECAPITULATION.

Number of lobster canneries and traps.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	218	602,612	201	220,912	220	216,133	99	116,695	738	1,156,352
1898	231	645,167	199	243,719	230	284,285	154	162,470	814	1,335,641
1899	247	681,183	216	241,002	240	283,114	155	159,345	858	1,364,644
1900	277	698,972	237	246,861	246	302,117	159	134,985	919	1,382,935
1901	258	702,292	221	251,620	225	280,880	151	128,720	855	1,363,512
1902	240	657,531	198	229,739	192	241,896	93	92,070	723	1,221,236
1903	242	625,052	199	240,449	190	253,195	83	86,310	714	1,205,006
1904	237	643,552	206	256,550	199	295,975	91	92,920	733	1,288,997
1905	237	591,770	198	269,276	196	283,960	92	94,645	723	1,239,651
1906	238	600,125	197	266,161	188	312,945	78	89,635	701	1,268,866
1907	217	636,400	184	289,951	184	305,970	96	108,390	681	1,340,711
1908	215	705,600	187	311,815	183	350,319	90	109,889	675	1,477,623
1909–10	217	692,465	189	312,895	187	350,505	84	102,720	677	1,458,585
1910–11	214	720,577	185	315,740	187	359,870	96	108,685	682	1,504,872
1911–12	226	756,067	206	253,400	185	339,340	96	120,385	707	1,469,192
1912–13	210	801,267	198	285,220	195	390,545	115	113,934	718	1,590,966
1913–14	231	787,387	179	252,681	197	416,747	115	160,380	722	1,617,195
1914–15	226	796,674	167	253,733	189	388,751	114	157,380	696	1,596,538
1915–16	227	778,519	151	216,166	172	294,904	73	82,185	623	1,371,774
1916–17	216	822,672	161	236,506	198	354,667	69	79,312	644	1,493,157

APPENDIX 22.

THE OUTSIDE STAFF OF THE FISHERIES BRANCH.

*LIST OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
McLeod, A. G.	Sydney, N.S.	District No. 1—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt.	Pictou, N.S.	District No. 2—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro, Halifax and Hants counties.
Marshall, H. H.	Digby, N.S.	District No. 3—Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties.
Calder, John F.	Campobello, N.B.	District No. 1—The Counties of Charlotte and St. John.
Morrison, Donald	Newcastle, N.B.	District No. 2—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties.
Harrison, H. E.	Fredericton, N.B.	District No. 3—Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Madawaska and Victoria counties.
Matheson, J. A	Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island.
J. B. McDonald	Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island—Assistant Inspector.
Bernier, Dr. J. E.	Gaspe Basin, Que.	Lower St. Lawrence river and gulf.
Howell, Capt. J. A.	Selkirk, Man.	District No. 1.
Reid, D. F.	Boyd Bldg, Winnipeg, Man.	District No. 2.
Davidson, Geo. S.	Indian Head, Sask.	Province of Saskatchewan. Alberta and district of McKenzie. (Chief Inspector.)
McDonald, G. C.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Province of Saskatchewan.
W. H. Bell (Acting)	Noyes Crossing, Alta	Northern Alberta.
Payson, C. C.	Dawson City.	Yukon District.
Cunningham, F. H	New Westminster	Province of British Columbia—Chief Inspector for the Province.
Halladay, A. P.	"	Assistant Inspector, District No. 1, Southern.
Williams, J. T.	Prince Rupert.	Northern district No. 2.
Taylor, E. G.	Nanaimo.	District No. 3, Vancouver Island.

* Revised up to July 1917.

LIST OF FISHERY OFFICERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DISTRICT No. 1—A. G. McLEOD, Inspector.

Richmond County.

Name of officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
P. J. Thibeau	Thibeauville	The coast line from Pt. Tupper along Lennox Channel and St. Peter's Inlet to the Inverness county boundary line at West Bay.
Alex. S. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	Ile Madame.
A. Sampson	L'Ardoise	The coastwaters from Fourchu, along St. Peter's Inlet to Irish Cove.

Cape Breton County.

Allan McDonald	Gabarus	The coast line from Fourchu to Simon Pt. Thence inland in a straight line to Marion Bridge thence following the south shore of Mira Lake and the north shore Giant Lake to Richmond county line.
Wm. Burke	Grand Mira	From Simon Pt. to Marion Bridge; thence along the Mira River to Mira Gut; thence to Landing Cove including Louisburg and Catalone Lake, thence along the shore to Simon Pt.
Edward Hall	Main-à-Dieu	The coast line from Landing Cove to Mira Gut.
Angus McLean	Clark's Road	Scatarie Island.
Norman Ferguson	Port Morien	The coast line from Mira Gut to Sydney.
H. A. King	Little Bras d'Or	The coast from Pt. Aconi to and including North Sydney, thence to and including the Georges River, thence along the coast to the Victoria county boundary line.
M. McLean	Jacksonville	The coast line from Sydney to North Sydney; thence across to the mouth of Georges River, thence along the coast to the north side of Piper's Cove.
J. A. Gillis	Grand Mira	The coast from Piper's Cove to Irish Cove; thence along the county line to Giant Lake; thence along the north side of Giant and Mira Lakes to Marion Bridge; thence to Sydney.

Victoria County.

D. J. Grant	Boulardarie East	The coast line from Pt. Aconi to Kemp Head; thence to Big Harbour; thence to Cape Dauphin.
Allan McAulay	Big Baddeck	The coast line from Big Harbour to Nyanza.
A. F. McKenzie	Middle River	From Ferry Landing to McKinnon's Harbour to Iona and McKay's Pt., and thence to Ferry Landing; also the coast from the Inverness county line to and including Nyanza, including Middle river.
Angus M. McDonald	Plaster North Shore	The coast line from Skir Dhu to Cape Dauphin, including all streams flowing thereinto.
J. T. Donovan	Ingonish Centre	The coast line from Skir Dhu to Green Cove, including all streams flowing thereinto.
Wm. Hellen	Cape North	The coast line from Green Cove to the south side of Meat Cove including all streams flowing thereinto.

Inverness County.

G. P. McIntosh	Pleasant Bay	The coast line from Meat Cove to and including White Cape.
Lazare LeBlanc	Eastern Harbour	The coast line from White Cape to and including Grand Etang.
M. J. Coady	S. W. Margaree	The coast line from Grand Etang to and including Broad Cove Chapel; also the eastern portion of Loch Ban and Lake Ainslie and the Margaree river.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

District No. 1—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Inverness County—Con.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
J. J. Ross	N. E. Margaree	The Margaree river from the Forks to the source.
D. N. McLellna	Dunvegan	The coast line from Broad Cove Chapel to the northern side of Little Mabou; also the waters of Whycocomagh Bay from the Victoria county line to Indian Island. The western part of Lake Ainslie and Loch Ban.
John McDougall	Port Hood	The coast line from the Northern side of Little Mabou to Point Tupper.
J. B. McLellan	Kingsville	The waters along the Great Bras d'Or Lake from the Richmond county line to Indian Island.

District No. 2.—R. Hockin, Inspector.

Cumberland County.

Douglas Allen	Frnserville	The coast waters of Minas Basin and Bay of Fundy and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto, except La Planche river.
C. T. Hunter	Linden	La Planche river and the coast waters of the county from the New Brunswiek line to Port Philip bridge.
Alex. D. Marshall	Port Howe	Philip river.
R. S. Smith	Pugwash	The coast waters of the county from Port Philip bridge eastward to within one mile of Cape Cliff, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
Frank Kirwan	Wallace	The coastwaters of the county from Polling section No. 7 eastward to the Colchester county line, and all streams their tributaries and head waters flowing thereinto, excepting Wallace river.
Frank Angevine	Wallace Bridge Station, R. R. No. 1.	Wallace river.

Colchester County.

Benj. Langille	Tatamagouche	The coastwaters of Northumberland Strait, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
John McCleave	Lr. Stewiacke	The coastwaters of Cobequid Bay from and including Salmon river, to and including Shubenacadie river and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
S. F. Fletcher	Economy	The coastwaters of Cobequid Bay from Salmon river westward to the Cumberland county line and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereiato.

Pictou County.

R. Sutherland	River John	The coastwaters of the county from the Colchester county line to Cole's reef at the mouth of Pictou harbour and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
A. O. Pritchard	New Glasgow	Pictou harbour, all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto. Also Pictou island.
Wm. Germain	Reidway	The coastwaters of the county from the light house at Pictou to Merigomish harbour and that portioa of Merigomish harbour west of an imaginary line drawn from the eastern point of Beatty island thence to the mouth of that harbour, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto. Also the east branch of St. Mary's river.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

District No. 2—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Pictou County—Con.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
D. L. McDonald.....	Bailey's Brook.....	Merigomish harbour eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the eastern bank of French river to the eastern point of Beatty island, thence the mouth of that harbour. Also the coast waters of the county from Merigomish harbour, to the Antigonish county line, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
	Antigonish County.	
Hugh McDougall.....	Cross Roads, Ohio.	The whole county of Antigonish.
	Guysboro County.	
John A. Dillon.....	Guysboro.....	The coast waters of the county from the Antigonish county line to and including Isaacs harbour and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
R. V. Cooper.....	Wine Harbour.....	The coastwaters of the county from Isaacs harbour to the Halifax county line and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
	Halifax County.	
R. Gaston.....	Tangier.....	The coast waters of the county from the Guysboro county line to the church at the mouth of Ship Harbour and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
George Rowlings.....	Musquodoboit Harbour.	The coast waters of the county from the church at the mouth of Ship Harbour, to a line drawn N.N. West from the Fairway buoys at the entrance of Halifax harbour, to St. George's Island, thence midway between the eastern and western shores of Halifax harbour and Bedford Basin to the head thereof, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
Thomas Kennedy.....	Black Point.....	Halifax harbour, west of a line drawn N.N. West from the Fairway buoys at the entrance of Halifax harbour to St. George's Island, thence midway between the eastern and western shores of the harbour, and Bedford Basin, to the head thereof, including Polling section 17, as shown on Church's map of Halifax county; also the coast waters of the county from Halifax harbour Westward to Lunenburg county, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
	Hants County.	
R. J. U. Salter.....	Brooklyn.....	The coast waters of Minas Basin from the Kings county line eastward to Tennycape and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
Thomas Rose.....	Urbanian.....	The coast waters of the county from Tennycape to and including the Shubenacadie river, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

District No. 3.—H. H. Marshall, Inspector.

Lunenburg County.

Name of Officer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of District.
Frank Freeda	Chester	From the Halifax county line to Mahone Bay, including the municipality of Chester.
L. J. Hebb	Lunenburg	From the Queens county line to Mahone Bay and taking in all inland waters not included in the District of Overseer Freeda.

Queens County.

C. A. Young	Mill Village	From the Lunenburg county line to and including the Medwny river and tributaries and Port Medway harbour.
W. E. Fraser	Liverpool	From the Shelburne county line to, but not including Port Medway harbour; and inland waters except the Medway river and tributaries.

Shelburne County.

George Walls	Allendale	From the Queens county line to the east side of the Clyde River.
Henry Stoddart	Lower Shag Harbour	From the Yarmouth county line to the west side of the Clyde river.

Yarmouth County.

J. G. D'Entremont	Middle W. Pubnico	Yarmouth county.

Digby County.

Wm. Aymar	Meteghan	The municipality of Claire.
G. E. Torrie	Digby	The remainder of the county including Digby Neck.

Annapolis County.

Walter Purdy	Deep Brook	Annapolis County.

Kings County.

Capt. Edward Chute	Canada Creek	From the Annapolis county line along the Bay shore to Cunard; including the adjacent inland waters.
C. F. A. Rathbone	Hortonville	From the Kings county line to Cunard and including the inland waters of the Gaspereau and Aylesford lakes.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1.—J. F. Calder, Inspector.

Charlotte County.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
W. A. Fraser	Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan.	Island of Grand Manan and islands adjacent thereto.
Burden Brown	Wilson's Beach	Campobello Island.
Chas. H. Lord	Lord's Cove, Deer Island.	Parish of West Isles.
Robert Worrell	St. Andrews	The coast line from St. Stephen to Oven Head.
Elgin McNichol	Le Tete	The coast line from Oven Head to Bliss Island, including St. George.
E. C. Justason	Pennfield	The coast line from the eastern side of L'Etang Harbour to the mouth of the Pocologan river.
Jos. Ellis	Lepreaux	The coast line from the mouth of the Pocologan river to the St. John county boundary line.

St. John County.

B. B. Brittain	55 Middle St., St. John West.	St. John county.

District No. 2—D. Morrison, Inspector.

Albert County.

Wm. J. McLaughlin	Riverside	Parishes of Hopewell, Hillsboro' and Coverdale.
M. P. Akerley	West River	Parishes of Alma, Harvey and Elgin.

Westmorland County.

Robert Prescott	Baie Verte	The coast line from Port Elgin to and including Great Shemogue harbour: also all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
S. Vienneau	Dupuis Corner	The coast line from Great Shemogue harbour to the Kent county line; including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
Jos. D. Le Blanc	Belliveau Village	The parish of Dorchester, including the Petitcodiac river, in the county of Westmorland.

Kent County.

E. T. Despres	Cocagne Bridge	Parish of Dundas, including the Cocagne river.
P. A. Allain	Buctouche	Coast line and inland waters of the parishes of Wellington, St. Mary's and St. Paul.
W. F. Hannah	Richibucto	From Chockfish river to Eel river, on the coast, including the Portage, Black, Kouchibouguac, St. Louis and Richibucto rivers and branches flowing thereinto.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

District No. 2—New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

Northumberland County.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
W. Williston	Bay du Vin	The coast line from Bay du Vin easterly to the county line, including the islands of Bay du Vin, Huckleberry and Fox.
Ronald McDonald	Bayside	The waters of Bay du Vin, du Vin and Black rivers and the inland waters of the Parishes of Hardwick and Glenelg.
L. H. Abbott	Chatham	The coast line from the Northumberland county line to Newcastle on the north side of the Miramichi river, and Nelson to Point au Car on the south side of the Miramichi river.
Lester D. Parker	Millerton	The south-west Miramichi river and its tributaries to the county line.
M. Sutherland	Red Bank	The north-west Miramichi river and its tributaries to the county line.

Gloucester County.

E. Sewell	Pokemouche	The coast line from Northumberland county to Tracadie Gully, including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto; also Upper Pokemouche.
Edmond Arseneau	Inkerman	The coast line from Tracadie Gully to Shippegan, including the south shore of St. Simon river.
Martin J. Robichaud	Shippegan	The islands of Shippegan and Miscou.
John A. Mourant	Caraquet	The coast waters of Caraquet and St. Simon.
Thos. Canty	Bathurst	The coast line of the Parishes of Bathurst and New Bandon; also all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
Jas. P. Doucet	Petit Rocher	The coast line from the Parish of Bathurst to Northumberland county line; including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.

Restigouche County.

Wm. C. Hamilton	Black Lands	The coast line from Gloucester County to Bon Amis Rocks, including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
E. Ferguson	Point la Nim	Restigouche river and tributaries west of Arseneau's Point.

District No. 3—H. E. Harrison, Inspector.

Queens County.

Arthur Worden	Cody's	The St. John River from King's County to the mouth of the Washadamoak, the Washadamoak and Canaan waters, the Salmon River waters and northern Grand Lake as far south as Flowers Cove-Cox's Point.
Wm. Holmes	Gagetown	Grand Lake, south of Flower Cove-Cox's Point, Maquapit Lake, Jemseg Creek St. John River from Sunbury county to the Washadamoak and all waters south-west of St. John River.

Sunbury County.

F. Babbitt	Swan Creek	All of Sunbury county.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

District No. 3—New Brunswick—*Concluded.*

York County.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
A. C. McNally	Mouth of the Keswick (R.R. 1).	The St. John River and all waters emptying into it, with the exception of the Nashwaak River and branches in the county of York.
T. A. Niles	Fredericton	Southwest Miramichi waters, Nashwaak, St. Croix, Oromocto, Mnagaguadavic waters and Eel Lakes in the county of York.

Victoria County.

C. Watson	Undine	All of Victoria county.

Madawaska County.

L. A. Gagnon	Edmundston	All of Madawaska county.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—J. A. Matheson, Inspector.

Kings County.

John Keays	Souris	All of Kings county.

Queens county.

A. C. McAulay	Tracadie Cross	All of Queens county.

Prince County.

Geo. Quinn	Leoville	That part of Prince county west of a line drawn from Cascumpeque Bay through Foxley River and passing through Portage on the line of railway and through Percival River to Baptist Point.
John McFarlane	Cape Traverse	That part of Prince county east of a line drawn from Cascumpeque Bay through Foxley River and passing through Portage on the line of railway and through Percival River to Baptist Point.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Dr. J. Bernier, Inspector.

Gaspe and Bonaventure Counties.

Geo. T. Annett	Gaspe	The county of Bonaventure, and Gaspé county from Bonaventure county line to Fame Point.

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List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
Mignenult, T.	140 St. Francois St., Quebec.	From Quebec to the Saguenay river on the north shore and from Quebec to Rimouski on the south shore.
	Magdalen Islands.	
Chevrier, J. A.	Havre Aubert	That part of Magdalen islands comprising Entry, Amherst and Grindstone islands, also Havre au Basque lagoons.
Chiasson, Cirice	House Harbour	The part of Magdalen Islands not included above.
	Saguenay County.	
Comeau, N. A.	Quebec	Saguenay county.
Levesque, Elzear	Seven Islands	"
Le Blanc, Wm	Esquimaux Point	"
Landry, Wilfrid	Natashquan	"
Cormier, A.	Esquimaux Point	"
Evans, T. W.	St. Augustine	"
Kennedy, Jas.	Old Fort via Sydney	"
H. Boudreault	Esquimaux Point	"

MANITOBA.

District No. 1.—J. A. Howell, Inspector.

D. S. Daly	Selkirk	Lake Winnipeg and Red River.

District No. 2.—D. F. Reid, Inspector.

J. S. Sieffert	Winnipegosis	Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba and tributaries.
E. H. Stevenson	The Pas	The Pas District.

SASKATCHEWAN.—G. C. McDonald, Inspector.

McNicol, Duncan	Wadena	Wadena district.
Hunter, G. S.	Regina, Beach	District of Long Lake, Qu'Appelle river, bounded on south by base line Tp. No. 16, on north by Tp. No. 30, on east by east side of Range 19, and on west by west side of Range 27, all west of 102nd meridian.
Fitzgerald, Ira	Meota	Jackfish lake district.
Maxwell, T.	Big River	Isle la Crosse district..

ALBERTA.—W. H. Bell, Acting Inspector, Northern Alberta.

Hond, Nelson J.	639 6th Ave. west, Calgary.	Southern Alberta.
Wood, Ingram	Wetaskiwin	Pigeon lake, etc.
Travers, Oliver	Grouard	Lesser Slave Lake and vicinity.
Whitley, Jno. M.	Ardmore	Cold Lake district.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Chief Inspector F. H. Cunningham.

District No. 1.—Assistant Inspector A. P. Halladay.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
J. L. Hill	Quesnel	That territory covered by the Lillooet district, north of Clinton and part of Caribou and including all lakes and streams west of the North Thompson River to Meridian 125 and north to and including Blackwater River.
D. F. M. Perkins	Fort George	That territory north of Blackwater River contained in the Caribou district, including Upper and Lower Nechako Rivers and all intervening streams, extending north to and including Fraak and Stuart Lakes.
Geo. Gartrell	Summerland	That portion of the Yale district south and east of the junction of the Nicola and Thompson Rivers, including the Okanagan lakes and all streams flowing into them; Osoyos and Kettle and Similkameen Rivers.
John McLeod	Nelson	That portion known as Kootenay and the boundary country, including Kootenay Lake, Slocan Lake, Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes and all the streams flowing into them, together with the Columbia River.
H. Shotton	Kamloops	That portion of the Yale electoral district south and east of Asheroft and including Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Shuswap, Seymour, Yale and Adams Lakes, Adams River and the north and south Thompson Rivers.

District No. 2.—Inspector J. T. Williams.

James Boyd	Vancouver	From Addenbrooke Island, in Fitz-Hugh Sound, following the southerly coast of Hecate Island; thence north following the coast line to Lowe Inlet, Granville Channel; thence following the easterly shore line back to Addenbrooke Island, including all inlets, bays, channels and lakes embraced in this area, with the exception of Dean and Burke Channels.
Stewart Norrie	Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert District, including the Lower Skeena River.
W. T. Adamson	Naas	Naas Harbour.
G. Sangstad	Rivers Inlet	Rivers Inlet District.
Jno. Widsten	Bella Coola	Bella Coola and Kimsquit District.
John Haan	Sandspit	Naas River.

District No. 3.—Inspector E. G. Taylor.

		The Quatsino District, embracing that portion of Vancouver island from Cape Scott in the north along the western coast to Tatchu Point at the entrance to Esperanto Inlet.
John Grice	Clayoquot	The Clayoquot Sound District, to extend from Tatchu Point along the coast to the southern extremity of Wreck Bay; the Alberni District, to extend from the southerly extremity of Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Concluded.*

District No. 3—British Columbia—*Concluded.*

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
J. B. Wood	Alberni	That portion of the coast from San Juan Harbour to Esquimalt.
R. M. Colvin	Cowichan Bay	The Cowichan District, from and including Esquimalt Harbour around the coast to the north side of Cowichan Bay, including Saanich Arm and the islands opposite Sidney.
Harry McIndoo	Nanaimo	Nanaimo District, extending from the north side of Cowichan Bay to and including Big Qualicum River.
H. Beadnall	Courtney	Comox District, extending from Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River as well as Denman Island.
Cecil Smith	Oyster River	The Campbell River District, to extend from Oyster River to and including Adams River, also Cracroft Island, Knight Inlet, Simberland Channel, Loborough Inlet, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Cardero Channel and Hole in the Wall.
F. S. Deal	Seehelt	Alert Bay District, to extend from Adams River to Cape Scott, and on the opposite shore from the east end of Cracroft Island to Cape Caution, including intervening water.
Arthur Newlands	Welcome Pass, Pender Harbour.	Pender Harbour District, including Bute Inlet Clam Channel, Lewis Channel, Malaspina Strait to Gower Point at the entrance to Howe Sound. Also Ramsay Arm, Toba Inlet, Homfray Channel, Desolation Sound, Malaspina Inlet, Powell Lake, Jervis Inlet, Seehelt Inlet and waters immediately connected therewith.
W. M. Galbraith	Duncan's Station	The Cowichan River, from its source to Clemlets Bridge on the south branch, and to the bridge at the stone church on the north branch, also Coksiloh River and Cowichan Lake.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERIES, 1915-16.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Province.	——
Ogden, Alfred	Bedford	Nova Scotia	
L. J. Burton	N. E. Margaree	"	
*LeBlanc, P. D.	East Margaree,	"	
Burgess, Frank	Windsor	"	
Gates, H. V.	Middleton	"	
Mowat, Alex	Campbellton	New Brunswick	
Parent, Paul (acting)	Grand Falls	"	
Sheasgreen, Wm.	South Esk	"	
†Brittain, B. B.	St. John West	"	
McAfee, Geo.	R. F. D. No. 4, Lakewood	"	
Holroyd, A. W.	Winsloe Station	P.E. Island	
Lindsay, R.C.	Gaspé	Quebec	
Catellier, J. N.	Tadoussac	"	
McLeod, A. W.	Belleville	Ontario	
Parker, Wm.	Kingsville	"	
Parker, Ray	Kenora	"	
McNab, A. J.	Port Arthur	"	
Eldridge, W. J.	Wiarton	"	
Laschinger, A. G.	Point Edward	"	
McDougall, A.	Southampton	"	
Turner, J. E.	Collingwood	"	
Paulson, C. P.	Selkirk	Manitoba	
Grenon, Jos. O.	Winnipegosis	"	
Craig, Samuel	Fort Qu'Appelle	Saskatchewan	
Rodd, R. T.	Banff	Alberta	
Robertson, Alex.	Harrison Hot Spr'gs	British Columbia	
Graham, T. W.	Owl Creek	"	
Martin, J. E.	Tofino	"	
Bothwell, David	Kildonan	"	
Castley, J. H.	Riverside	"	
Crawford, H. C.	Hazelton	"	
Hamer, J. N.	Rivers Inlet	"	
Catt, James	Lakelse	"	
Ogilvie, L.	Gerrard	"	
Doak, H. W. (acting)	New Westminster	"	

†St. John Salmon Retaining Pond. *Margaree Salmon Retaining Pond.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED PATROL BOATS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Officer in Charge.	Boat.	District Patrolled.
George Stevens	"33"	District No. 2
E. De Young	"C"	"
M. B. Fanning	"E"	District No. 2
A. Estabrook	"A"	" 3
John Bateman	"B"	"
Chas. Blades	"F"	"

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Coleman Green	"G"	District No. 1.
Robert Worrell	"Sea Gull"	"
A. E. Mitchell	"Phalarope"	"
C. A. Goodwin	"Hudson"	District No. 2.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. B. McCarthy	"D"	
M. B. Wrayton	"J. L. Nelson"	
Peter J. Cameron	"Richmond"	

QUEBEC.

W. A. Arseneault	"Waldron W"	Magdalen Islands.
Dr. J. E. Bernier	"Princess"	Gulf St. Lawrence.

MANITOBA.

H. Bryan	"G. H. Bradbury"	Lake Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

F. C. Laird	"Fispa"	District No. 1.
A. O. Copp	"Merry Sea"	"
Thos. Hembrough	"Swan"	"
Wm. Dauphine	"Elk"	"
C. J. House	"Foam"	"
James Boyd	"Bonila"	District No. 2.
L. Dewhurst	"Kayex"	"
Thos. Dawe	"Hawk"	"
G. Saugstad	"Merlin"	"
W. T. Adamson	"Linnet"	"
John Widsten	"Kingfisher"	"
John Haan	"Gannett"	"
Arthur Newland	"Heron"	District No. 3.
Arthur Newland	"Gull"	"
Arthur Newland	"Cohoe"	"
Arthur F. Yates	"Alcedo"	"
F. S. Deal	"Black Raven"	"
A. Caddell	"Seminhmo"	"

LIST OF INSPECTORS OF PICKLED FISH, 1916-17.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
H. H. Mann	Sydney, N.S.	Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.
R. Gray	Box 845 Halifax, N.S.	Antigonish, Guysboro and Halifax counties, Nova Scotia.
A. R. Hiltz	Mahone, N.S.	Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties, Nova Scotia.
A. O. H. Wilson	St. John, N.B.	Charlotte, St. John, Albert and Westmorland counties, New Brunswick.
Colson, Hubbard	Newcastle, N.B.	Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche counties, New Brunswick.
Thos. Doyle	North Rustico, P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island; the Magdalen Islands; Colchester, Pictou and Cumberland counties, Nova Scotia.

OYSTER CULTURE.

Officer in Charge.

Kemp, Ernest ..... Charlottetown, P. E. I

APPOINTMENT OF AND FIRST REPORT OF HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION, 1918.

[49]

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd January, 1918.

P.C. 112.

MONDAY, March 18, 1918.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 15th January, 1918, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, with reference to the recent appalling disaster at Halifax, occasioned by the explosion of a very large cargo of munitions of war, laden upon the steamer "Mont Blanc," which was awaiting convoy in the harbour. Whether or not the explosion was due to hostile design there can be no doubt that it was an emergency of the war, and that the inhabitants of the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth have suffered incalculable losses by reason of the dangerous traffic which the necessities of the war, through no agency or solicitation on their part, have brought to the port.

The Prime Minister observes that Your Excellency in Council has already appropriated the sum of five million dollars for the purpose of relief to those who have suffered by the explosion, and that the sum of one million pounds has been appropriated by the Government of the United Kingdom for a like purpose. There have also been many private contributions in Canada, in the United States and elsewhere. The aggregate amount which has thus been raised, while inadequate to provide indemnity for the material losses which have been suffered, has nevertheless reached a very large sum, and seeing that it is intended for the relief from loss occasioned directly through the exigencies of the war, it would appear that its proper administration may not inappropriately be provided for by Your Excellency's Government in the exercise of the powers conferred under the War Measures Act of 1914.

The Prime Minister further observes that it is desirable, under all powers for that purpose vested in Your Excellency in Council, to appoint a commission to act in the premises, with the powers and duties hereinafter set forth.

The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that T. Sherman Rogers, one of His Majesty's counsel, and William B. Wallace, judge of the County Court, both of the city of Halifax, and Frederick Luther Fowke, of the city of Oshawa, gentleman, be appointed commissioners under the name of the Halifax Relief Commission, with power to take over and receive all unexpended moneys and undistributed goods contributed from any source and in any manner for the relief of the sufferers or restoration of the property destroyed or damaged by the explosion, and to expend and distribute the same equitably for the general purposes for which they were supplied, and to receive, subject to the same powers and for the same purposes, any further contributions which may come to hand; the application or distribution of these moneys and supplies to be in the discretion of the commission, subject to the direction of Your Excellency in Council; that the said T. Sherman Rogers shall be the chairman of the said commission, and that a majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business;

That the commission shall deposit all moneys received by it in a chartered bank in the province of Nova Scotia, and shall keep proper books of account and records of its proceedings:

Provided that, except for fraudulent acts or fraudulent omissions, the commission shall not, nor shall any of the commissioners, be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors, or omissions of the commission, or of any of its members, officers, employees, or agents.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the commission shall enquire and report to Your Excellency with the least possible delay respecting the following matters:—

First: As to the amounts presently available for aid and relief to those who have suffered by the disaster aforesaid and for the restoration of the property destroyed.

Second: As to the additional amount necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and the sources from which any additional aid may be anticipated, other than a further appropriation by Your Excellency's Government.

Third: As to any further aid, which, having regard to the circumstances aforesaid ought to be appropriated by Your Excellency's Government for the purpose of aid and restoration.

Fourth: As to any legislation, whether by the Federal Parliament or by the Provincial Legislature, which may be necessary for the purposes hereinbefore expressed.

Fifth: As to any other matters touching the relief of those who have suffered from the disaster and as to the restoration of that part of the city which has been destroyed, upon which the commission may deem it advisable to express their conclusions to Your Excellency's Government.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the commission for the purposes aforesaid shall be invested with all the powers that could be conferred under The Inquiries Act, Part One.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the commission be invested with power to appoint a secretary and such other necessary officers as it may determine, to engage counsel and solicitors, to obtain the services of persons possessed of technical or expert knowledge, in respect to any matters requiring attention or action by the commission, and generally to undertake, do and perform all acts, matters and things which may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the duties entrusted to the commission.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the remuneration to be paid to the persons so employed or engaged by the commission shall be determined by the commission, subject to the approval of Your Excellency in Council, and shall be paid out of any funds under the control of the commission.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the members of the commission shall receive such remuneration for their services as may hereafter be determined by Your Excellency in Council.

The committee concur in the foregoing, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

CERTIFIED *copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1918.*

P. C. 576.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th March, 1918, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, calling attention to the Order in Council approved on the 22nd January, 1918 (P. C. 112), by which the Halifax Relief Commission was constituted for the purposes therein mentioned.

The Prime Minister observes that an interim report, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1918, has been received recently from the commissioners. The chairman of the commission, Mr. T. S. Rogers, K.C., has also attended for the purpose of giving additional explanations with respect to the matters therein set forth. A copy of the report is hereto appended.

It appears therefrom that the amounts already received or appropriated for the purpose of relief aggregate about $13,000,000, including the sum of $5,000,000 appropriated by Your Excellency in Council, of which $1,000,000 has already been paid. The Government of the United Kingdom has appropriated the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, and it is anticipated that the public subscriptions will aggregate not less than the sum of $3,000,000.

For the immediate support and maintenance of families deprived of their breadwinners, in the maintenance of emergency hospitals and shelters, in the provision of medical supplies and attendance and for the burial of the dead, the construction of temporary abodes and various other forms of relief, there has been expended the sum of $2,824,700. The commissioners estimate that for like purposes a further sum of $1,175,300 will be required during the remainder of the calendar year. These two sums constitute a total expenditure of about $4,000,000 for the purposes above mentioned.

The Prime Minister calls attention to paragraph 9 of the report, which sets forth the estimate of material damage to property in the city of Halifax, the town of Dartmouth and the surrounding district. That paragraph is in the following terms:—

"9. This appraisement, which includes damaged property in the whole affected district—the city of Halifax, town of Dartmouth, and portions of the surrounding municipal districts—is as follows:—

Dwelling houses destroyed and damaged	$ 6,476,000
Contents	3,330,000
	$ 9,806,000
Schools	342,000
Churches	1,090,000
Charitable and other public institutions	222,000
Business properties and merchandise	1,041,000
Municipal and public buildings	105,000
Manufacturing plants and "specials"	3,420,000
	$16,026,000

"The estimate of the damage to churches and manufacturing plants had been in part made by other appraisers before the appointment of the Board of Appraisal and owing to the importance of the prompt submission of this report these estimates were considered by the board to be sufficiently correct for present purposes, but your commissioners have satisfied themselves that the losses in respect of these two classes of property will be found to be considerably less than the amount indicated by these estimates, and they feel safe in stating that the direct material loss occasioned by the disaster to the classes of property covered by the appraisement is not likely to exceed the sum of $15,000,000."

This estimate does not take into account the destruction of property of the Federal Government, or the loss to shipping in the harbour of Halifax.

The Prime Minister further calls attention to the 12th paragraph of the report, which is referred to in the commissioner's recommendations. That paragraph is as follows:—

> "12. Your commissioners are of the opinion that in view of the circumstances surrounding the events of December 6th and in this report further alluded to the victims of the disaster should eventually be provided for on the general basis of the Orders in Council establishing Military Pensions, and your commissioners suggest that they be permitted to provide reasonable allowances during the current year with a view to the gradual adjustment of such allowances to the basis of that Act, and that they be authorized to make an announcement to the effect that dependents will be provided for accordingly, subject to such modifications as may hereafter be deemed wise after due investigation by your commissioners and upon further report."

The chairman of the commission has reported orally that probably eighteen hundred persons lost their lives through the disaster, and that the number may reach, or even exceed, two thousand when full and accurate information will have been obtained.

The Prime Minister observes that after a conference with the chairman of the commission he is of opinion that the policy of the Government with respect to further appropriations for relief to those suffering by the disaster ought to be announced without delay.

Although no legal liability rests upon the Crown, nevertheless it is beyond question that the explosion of the very large cargo of munitions of war laden upon the steamer *Mont Blanc* was an emergency of the war from which the inhabitants of Halifax, Dartmouth and the surrounding district have suffered incalculable losses. The steamer *Mont Blanc* at the time of the explosion had resorted to the harbour of Halifax for the purpose of convoy, and this steamship, like other steamships similarly laden, was using the harbour of Halifax in pursuance of the common purpose of the Allied Nations in carrying on the war. These considerations make it incumbent upon the Federal Government to provide reasonable and even generous relief for those who have suffered through the necessities of the war, without their own default, and indeed without adequate knowledge of the danger to which they were exposed in the utilization of the facilities of the port of Halifax for the common purpose of the Allied Nations.

The Prime Minister calls attention to the recommendations set forth in the seventeenth paragraph of the report and recommends that as a reasonable measure of relief the commissioners be authorized to undertake the care of the dependents of those killed or disabled by the disaster and to provide reasonable compensation to the injured upon the principle and in accordance with the suggestions set forth in the 12th paragraph of the report.

With respect to the second recommendation, the Prime Minister observes that without accepting the principle of restitution it is, nevertheless, both reasonable and desirable that the commission should be invested with wide authority as to the measure of relief to be accorded in each instance. Especial consideration should be given to the claims of labouring men, mechanics and small householders and other persons similarly situated. In many instances the losses of such persons, while not considerable in themselves, represent the savings of a lifetime. Larger losses might be more easily borne by persons possessed of ample means and not materially affected by the disaster.

The Prime Minister therefore recommends as to the direct and substantial material losses alluded to in the second paragraph of the commission's recommendations:—

(1). That the commissioners be authorized to pay in full all claims duly established to an amount not exceeding the sum of $5,000 on behalf of any one person, but

in exercising this authority the commissioners shall have a full and absolute discretion and shall take into consideration the circumstances in each instance.

(2). That in respect of amounts exceeding the sum of $5,000, the commissioners should be invested with full and absolute discretion to deal with each duly established claim, upon the principle of just and reasonable relief, having regard to the considerations hereinbefore expressed and to all the circumstances which in their judgment ought properly to be taken into account.

The Prime Minister further recommends that Your Excellency in Council should concur in the recommendations set forth in the third and fourth sub-paragraphs of the seventeenth paragraph aforesaid.

The Prime Minister further recommends that Your Excellency in Council should undertake the duty of presenting to Parliament such appropriations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations hereinbefore contained, but that the commission unless further authorized by Your Excellency in Council should not undertake or incur an expenditure which would call for an appropriation of more than $7,000,000, in addition to that already made, that is to say, the sum of $12,000,000 in all.

The committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

FIRST REPORT OF HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION, MARCH 1, 1918.

FIRST REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

1. Your Excellency recently appointed the undersigned to be Commissioners under the name of the Halifax Relief Commission with power to take over and receive all unexpended moneys and goods contributed for the relief of the residents of Halifax, Dartmouth and vicinity who suffered by reason of the disaster of December sixth last and to expend and distribute the same equitably for the general purposes for which they were contributed subject to the direction of Your Excellency in Council.

Your Commissioners were also directed to enquire into and to report to Your Excellency respecting the following matters:—

First: As to the amounts presently available for aid and relief to those who have suffered by the disaster aforesaid and for the restoration of the property destroyed.

Second: As to the additional amount necessary for the purposes aforesaid and the sources from which any additional aid may be anticipated, other than a further appropriation by Your Excellency's Government.

Third: As to any further aid which, having regard to the circumstances aforesaid, ought to be appropriated by Your Excellency's Government for the purpose of aid and restoration.

Fourth: As to any legislation whether by the Federal Parliament or by the Provincial Legislature which may be necessary for the purposes hereinbefore expressed.

Fifth: As to any other matters touching the relief of those who have suffered from the disaster and as to the restoration of that part of the city which has been destroyed upon which the Commission may deem it advisable to express their conclusions to Your Excellency's Government.

2. Your Commission entered upon their duties immediately upon receipt of Your Excellency's Commission and have been engaged both in administering the relief funds and in collecting the information necessary to enable them to report to Your Excellency in respect to the enquiries referred to.

3. Your Commissioners have concluded that, while it has been quite impossible during the period which has elapsed since their appointment to overtake completely the labours imposed upon them by the enquiries they have been called upon to make, it is advisable in the immediate circumstances to submit a preliminary report to Your Excellency outlining the situation generally and making certain recommendations which they think should be considered and adopted without delay, in order not only to assist your Commissioners in the immediate equitable distribution of the moneys already contributed, but also to enable them to report to the sufferers by the disaster as to what further measure of relief is to be anticipated by them, so that the work of restoration now so urgent can be undertaken with more certain knowledge of the available resources.

4. The contributions in cash received from all sources (other than from Your Excellency's Government) up to February 28th last amount to $2,835,400, and it is anticipated that further subscriptions from the general public will not be more than $200,000 in addition to the sum already subscribed, or in round figures a total public subscription of $3,000,000. There has also been received the sum of $1,000,000 advanced by Your Excellency's Government out of the sum of $5,000,000 already appropriated for relief purposes. There has also been appropriated by the Imperial Government the sum of £1,000,000 sterling.

5. There has been expended under the direction of the voluntary committees in charge of general relief previously to the appointment of your Commissioners (including provision for unpaid liabilities of these committees and expenditures incurred by this Commission since their appointment) the sum of $2,824,700. These moneys were expended and liabilities incurred for the immediate support and maintenance of families deprived of their breadwinners, the maintenance of emergency hospitals and shelters, for medical supplies and attendance, burial of the dead, construction of temporary houses and for various other forms of relief regarded as properly constituting a first charge on the general relief funds.

6. It is assumed by your Commissioners that there will be required for like purposes extending over the remainder of the calendar year a further sum of $1,175,300, or in all a sum of $4,000,000. This estimate does not take into account permanent repairs to damaged property nor the restoration of buildings or compensation for the destruction of other property.

7. There are various other funds which have not come into the hands of your Commissioners for administration, but which were appropriated by various organizations, associations and private donors for specific purposes. These contributions will assist in the general work of relief more especially in view of the efforts of your Commissioners toward co-ordination in the administration of these special funds with the general fund in order to avoid overlapping. But the general fund is not to any great extent affected by these special funds, with the notable exception, however, of the fund contributed by the residents of the State of Massachusetts, amounting approximately to the sum of $500,000. This fund is administered by a committee of that state and a Halifax sub-committee, and is to be devoted, it is understood, to the refurnishing of homes the contents of which were destroyed by the disaster. Your Commissioners' labours in restoring these homes will therefore be materially aided by the work of this special organization.

There is also a special fund contributed for the relief of those blinded or whose eyesight is in danger of becoming seriously impaired, and certain moneys sent to the general relief fund have been earmarked also for this purpose.

In preparing this report the existence of these funds and of all others which have not and will not come to the hands of your Commission for administration have been taken into account.

8. Your Commissioners have taken as efficient steps as have been practicable during the period which has elapsed since their appointment to ascertain the amount of the material loss to those whose property has been destroyed or damaged and to that end immediately after their appointment they constituted a competent Board of Appraisal, one of the members of which, at the suggestion of your Commissioners, was named by the Fire Insurance Underwriters. This Board has recently furnished to your Commissioners a preliminary appraisement, which is necessarily in the nature of a careful estimate rather than a complete survey.

Your Commissioners are satisfied, however, that the figures submitted by this Board are sufficiently liberal to provide for the reasonable indemnification of all the losers for all direct and substantial loss which has been suffered.

9. This appraisement which includes damaged property in the whole affected district—the City of Halifax, Town of Dartmouth, and portions of the surrounding Municipal districts—is as follows:—

Dwelling houses destroyed and damaged	$ 6,476,000
Contents	3,330,000
	$ 9,806,000
Schools	342,000
Churches	1,090,000
Charitable and other public institutions	222,000
Business properties and merchandise	1,041,000
Municipal and public buildings	105,000
Manufacturing plants and "specials"	3,420,000
	$16,026,000

The estimates of the damages to churches and manufacturing plants had been in part made by other appraisers before the appointment of the Board of Appraisal and owing to the importance of the prompt submission of this report these estimates were considered by the Board to be sufficiently correct for present purposes, but your Commissioners have satisfied themselves that the losses in respect of these two classes of property will be found to be considerably less than the amount indicated by these estimates and they feel safe in stating that the direct material loss occasioned by the disaster to the classes of property covered by the appraisement is not likely to exceed the sum of $15,000,000.

10. These estimates do not take into account the destruction of public property belonging to the Railway and Naval Service Departments of Your Excellency's Government nor do they include the loss to shipping in the harbour of Halifax. Your Commissioners have been unable to obtain at the date of this report an accurate account of these losses but they are of opinion that they may be safely estimated as not exceeding $10,000,000. Inasmuch as the shipping losses must be substantially met by Marine and War Risk insurance and the restoration of public property is a matter in any event for Your Excellency's Government, your Commissioners have not thought it necessary to take into account these items of loss, except for the purpose of affording general information as to the extent of the whole loss which therefore they estimate (excluding any sums to provide for indemnification for loss of life and personal injury) at the sum of $25,000,000.

11. Your Commissioners are of the opinion that a sustentation fund to provide for the support of those who have been maimed or otherwise injured and of those who have been deprived through the disaster of their bread winners should be a charge on the general relief funds now in the hands of your Commissioners subject only to the sums required for immediate and temporary relief in respect of which an estimate of

$1,000,000 has been made as stated in paragraph 6 of this report. Such provision must in the opinion of your Commissioners rank in priority to indemnification for material losses, and it is by reason of the necessity for the making of this provision either by the establishment of such a fund or by providing otherwise for the maintenance and care of the victims of the disaster that it is urgently submitted that a prompt decision be made by Your Excellency's Government as to the general policy to be adopted.

It is impossible at this date to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount of the capital sum necessary to be set aside to provide such a fund, but it is apparent in view of the foregoing statement of available funds and the amount required for emergency relief and to provide indemnity against the material losses incurred that the work of rendering material assistance toward the permanent repair of buildings and of provision for compensation for destroyed personal property and the restoration of demolished and burned buildings is difficult and almost impracticable if a partial distribution only is to be made on the basis of present resources.

12. Your Commissioners are of the opinion that in view of the circumstances surrounding the events of December sixth and in this report further alluded to the victims of the disaster should eventually be provided for on the general basis of the Orders in Council Establishing Military Pensions; and your Commissioners suggest that they be permitted to provide reasonable allowances during the current year with a view to the gradual adjustment of such allowances to the basis of that Act, and that they be authorized to make an announcement to the effect that dependents will be provided for accordingly subject to such modifications as may hereafter be deemed wise after due investigation by your Commissioners and upon further report.

13. Assuming that this policy is adopted by Your Excellency in Council your Commissioners will be in a position to announce that there is now available a sufficient fund to restore or provide compensation for the destroyed homes and contents and that there will be required an additional sum of approximately only $6,000,000 to provide for the restoration of destroyed and damaged schools, churches, charitable and other institutions, business property, municipal buildings and manufacturing plants.

14. The position of holders of policies in fire insurance companies is a complicated and difficult one. It is understood that the underwriters have repudiated liability for all losses on the ground that the damages were caused not by fire but by explosion. Some of the policies of insurance by their terms clearly exclude loss occasioned by such a disaster; but in the case of the majority of the contracts the matter of liability is an open question. In cases where fire followed the explosion the insurance companies contend that the indemnity should be limited to the amount of the actual loss to the insured by fires which followed after the buildings were prostrated by the explosion. In a great many cases indemnity on such a basis would be inconsiderable in amount in proportion to the value of the property and the insurance at risk. The legal questions involved are, your Commissioners are advised, unusually difficult, and unless some common ground can be found the ensuing litigation is likely to be protracted and uncertain. and it will be unfortunate in the extreme if the small householder has to await the outcome of such litigation.

15. The Compensation Board constituted under The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act have assumed liability in respect of workmen who at the time of the accident were engaged in their usual avocations. It is stated that a capital sum of nearly $1,000,000 will be required to meet the liability imposed by this Act upon industries of Nova Scotia which are charged with meeting by assessment the compensation provided for by the Act. While strictly speaking the words of the Act may cover the disaster of December sixth the proprietors of the industrial establishments of the province quite naturally contend that they should not be made to suffer by so unusual an event. Your Commissioners are inclined to accede to this view. On practical grounds it would appear to be inadvisable that those who become dependents

by reason of the disaster should be dealt with by different boards and on different bases. The only practicable course would be the assumption by Your Excellency's Government of the care of these dependents in the manner already suggested.

16. Your Commissioners are of the opinion that there is no other source from which additional funds necessary may be expected other than a further appropriation by Your Excellency's Government or by Your Excellency's Government in association with those of the Allied Governments now at war. The disaster while perhaps in a sense attributable to negligence in navigation—a subject which is now pending before the courts of the province of Nova Scotia and upon which no comment can properly be made—was in the broader view an emergency of the war arising from the use of the harbour of Halifax by the Allied Governments for war purposes. It would appear therefore to your Commissioners that all direct and material losses should be met out of the public funds.

The moneys voluntarily and so generously contributed for the immediate relief of the sufferers have all been expended or pledged for the purposes intended by the donors —immediate emergent relief.

In view however of the considerations already alluded to which appear to be widely accepted by public opinion as sound and quite irrespective of the view of those who have suffered in the affected districts it appears to your Commissioners that these direct material losses should be the subject of compensation by the Government. Appeals for further voluntary aid could not be expected in the circumstances to be received by the public with favour.

17. Pending action by Your Excellency in Council upon this report Your Commissioners cannot advise as to the legislation, federal or provincial, which may be necessary for the effectual performance of their duties; and any further report as to other matters upon which it may be advisable to seek direction would appear to your Commissioners at the present moment to be premature.

Your Commissioners at this time beg to recommend to Your Excellency in Council:

(1) That the Government announce without delay or authorize your Commissioners to announce that the care of the dependents of those killed and disabled by the disaster and reasonable compensation to the injured will be undertaken in accordance with the suggestions set forth in the twelfth paragraph of this Report.

(2) That it should further be announced that direct and substantial material losses in amounts to be determined by your Commissioners or under their direction in view of all the attendant circumstances will be provided for in due course and that sufficient public appropriation will be made accordingly.

(3) That in view of the fact that in time of war the subjects of the state should be prepared to assume a reasonable share of the burdens common to all, provision should not be made for indirect and consequential damages except in cases where extreme hardship would arise from the disallowance of such damages. That in these circumstances such damages be allowed upon sufficient cause shown and upon special report of your Commissioners.

(4) That your Commissioners be authorized to enter into negotiations with the fire insurance underwriters with a view to the fair and equitable settlement of the claims against them on the basis of a contribution to the general relief fund or otherwise as to your Commissioners may seem fair and just in all the circumstances.

(5) That further reports in respect to the matters referred to your Commissioners be for the present deferred.

All of which your Commissioners submit for Your Excellency's consideration.

T. S. ROGERS, *Chairman.*
W. B. WALLACE.
F. L. FOWKE.

Dated at Halifax, N.S.,
March 1, 1918.

CONFIDENTIAL. CONFERENCE PAPER No. 11.

CONFERENCE

OF

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

OF

CANADA

FEBRUARY, 1918.

MONDAY, March 18, 1918.

[55]

MINUTES.

Minutes of the meetings of the Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, held in Ottawa in the Board Room of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Central Station Building, on Friday, February 15, 1918, from 11 a.m. to 1.10 p.m., and 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; and on Saturday, February 16, 1918, from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 4.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.; and 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

PRESENT:

The Prime Minister of Canada.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture.

The Hon. Sir James Lougheed, K.C.M.G., President of the Military Hospitals Commission.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour.

Major General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., Minister of the Interior.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., President of the Privy Council, Vice-Chairman of the War Committee.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Ontario.

The Hon. Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario.

The Hon. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Quebec.

The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec.

The Hon. Jos. Ed. Caron, Minister of Agriculture.

Nova Scotia.

The Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

The Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick.
The Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works.
The Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister without Portfolio.

Manitoba.

The Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney General.

British Columbia.

The Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia.

Prince Edward Island.

The Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Premier of Prince Edward Island.
The Hon. Murdoch MacKinnon, Provincial Secretary.

Saskatchewan.

The Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan.
The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Railways.
The Hon. George Bell, Minister of Telephones.

Alberta.

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta.

L. C. Christie, Secretary of the Conference.

1. The Prime Minister of Canada, after extending a welcome to the Provincial conferees and thanking them for their presence at the Conference, made a secret and confidential statement surveying the general war situation especially as it was concerned with financial, food, shipping, and military necessities. The Prime Minister then retired and the Chair was taken by the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

2. (*a*) The Conference considered at length the imperative necessity, arising from war conditions, for increased production and conservation of foodstuffs. The Minister of Agriculture of Canada, the Chairman of the Canada Food Board, and the Director of Food Production (Canada Food Board) explained in detail the position confronting Canada and the Allies.

(*b*) The Minister of Agriculture of Canada presented to the Conference a memorandum from the Canada Food Board (annexed hereto as Appendix A) formulating certain definite proposals as to the manner in which the Provincial Governments might co-operate in the campaign of 1918 for increased food production and conservation. The Conference approved of the general scheme embodied in this memorandum, and it was decided that the details should be worked out by the Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, to be held on February 19, 1918. It was recognized that the success of the scheme was dependent upon the attainment of the fullest co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

(*c*) The Provincial conferees, having consulted among themselves, submitted a proposal that for the purpose of assisting the Provincial Governments in increasing their efforts for greater agricultural production during 1918 the Dominion Government should bear one-half of the increased expenditure involved, it being understood that this proposal contemplated that the Dominion assistance should be granted to any Province only in respect of such new or extra measures as should be adopted by the Province beyond its ordinary programme, and that it was not concerned with the

question of breaking new land for production in 1919, which was recognized as a special problem. The Dominion Ministers undertook to submit this proposal to the Dominion Government, and it was understood that the Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, to be held on February 19, 1918, should submit estimates of what amount would be required by each Province.

(*d*) The proposals of the Dominion Government for breaking large areas of new land during this year for the purposes of increased food production in 1919 were considered, and it was agreed that the Provincial Governments would co-operate in the administration of the project, and undertake the collection, from the farmers concerned, if the Dominion Government arranged to advance moneys for this purpose.

(*e*) The Chairman suggested that the Premier of each Province should make a statement, to be used in the publicity campaign of the Canada Food Board, urging upon the people of Canada the imperative necessity for increased food production and conservation.

(*f*) A question having been raised as to how far the complete facts concerning the world food situation should be made public, it was decided that the Minister of Agriculture of Canada and the Canada Food Board should prepare a statement which might be used by Provincial Ministers as a basis for public discussion in connection with their efforts towards securing increased production and conservation.

3. (*a*) The Conference considered the question of the labour conditions affecting agricultural production. The Vice-Chairman of the War Committee explained the conclusions reached at the recent Conference held in Ottawa between the War Committee and the representatives of organized labour, with special reference to the questions of alien enemy labour and the conscription of labour generally and the attitude of the representatives of organized labour toward these questions.

(*b*) The Conference recognized that, in order to secure an adequate supply of agricultural labour and to ensure its most effective distribution, it was desirable that there should be, in each Province, a Labour Bureau under the control of the Provincial Government, and that there should be at Ottawa a Dominion Labour Bureau which should act as a clearing house for the Provincial Bureaus, collecting information from each Bureau and from other sources, and disseminating it to all the Bureaus as occasion might require. It appeared that all the Provinces of the Dominion, excepting two, either have Labour Bureaus in existence or have completed plans for their immediate establishment. It was recognized that the Provincial Labour Bureaus should undertake within their respective jurisdictions the distribution of the labour secured. The Provincial representatives pointed out the desirability of having special arrangements for the transportation of labour, not only during harvest time, but also during seeding time, and at other periods of the year when special conditions might require such arrangements.

(*c*) A question having been raised as to whether private employment agencies should be allowed to continue to exist, the consensus of opinion was that it would be desirable that such agencies should be abolished.

4. As the question of the sale of school lands affected primarily the three Prairie Provinces it was arranged that it should be discussed between the Minister of the Interior and the representatives of these Provinces.

5. (*a*) The Conference discussed the subject of the return of soldiers to civil life, including the care of returned soldiers, vocational training and rehabilitation, opportunities for employment and land settlement. The President of the Military Hospitals Commission explained certain aspects of the work being carried on under his direction, with special reference to the suggestions adopted at the Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments held in Ottawa in October, 1915,

and the Minister of Militia and Defence made a statement concerning the steps being taken to provide for the demobilization of Canadian troops at the conclusion of the war.

(*b*) The President of the Military Hospitals Commission intimated to the Conference that further steps would be taken to co-ordinate the various Provincial organizations which exist for the purpose of finding employment for returned soldiers, and that with this end in view a sufficient number of experts would be appointed by the Dominion authorities to confer with and advise Provincial organizations.

(*c*) The President of the Military Hospitals Commission expressed a desire that provisions be made by provincial organizations whereby a record shall be kept of the name, residence, and occupation of each soldier who returns to Canada, for the purpose of having readily available information as to the extent to which returned soldiers are continuously provided with suitable employment.

(*d*) The Conference approved the suggestion made by the Minister of Militia and Defence to the effect that proposals should be formulated without delay by the Dominion Government for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby suitable employment may be made available for the large number of soldiers who, upon the conclusion of the war, will be discharged during the period of demobilization, and that if deemed necessary the Dominion authorities arrange for a further Conference to consider such proposals.

(*e*) The Minister of the Interior made a statement to the Conference outlining the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and the steps taken toward bringing it into effect. The Minister pointed out that in order to prevent overlapping between the Dominion Act and similar Provincial Acts, it would be necessary to hold a Conference between the Dominion Soldier Settlement Board, while not yet ready to suggest a date for such a Conference, were working towards that end as speedily as possible. A general exchange of views took place on the subject of the provisions that should be made for encouraging the settlement of returned soldiers on the land.

6. (*a*) The Conference considered at length the question of fuel production and distribution, including provision for anticipated shortage during the coming year. In the absence from Ottawa of the Fuel Controller for Canada, the Deputy Fuel Controller, Mr. C. W. Peterson, attended the Conference for purposes of consultation.

(*b*) With a view to the better regulating and controlling of any fuel situation which may hereafter arise in any part of Canada, the Conference approved the proposal made by the Dominion authorities (as embodied in the memorandum of February 16, 1918, from the Fuel Controller, hereto annexed as Appendix B) that upon the request of any Provincial Government a Provincial Fuel Controller be appointed, with such powers and duties as may be agreed upon by the Dominion Fuel Controller and the Provincial authorities concerned.

The Hon. G. H. Murray, the Hon. H. C. Brewster, and the Hon. Charles Stewart, were appointed a Subcommittee of the Conference to examine the draft regulations proposed in the memorandum from the Fuel Controller, and to suggest any modification which might seem necessary.

(*c*) It was arranged that the question as to the desirability of further briquetting experiments with the low-grade lignites of the West should be taken up between representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments and the Dominion Government.

7. (*a*) The Minister of Immigration and Colonization made a statement to the Conference, surveying in general certain aspects of the problem confronting Canada in respect of immigration and colonization. The Minister pointed out the importance

attached to these subjects by reason of the fact that the enormous obligations incurred by Canada for the purposes of the war and for railway development could only be taken care of by increasing the productive capacity of the Dominion, and that this in turn could only be achieved by increasing our man-power. The Minister suggested the desirability of taking steps both to ensure the fullest co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and to avoid any overlapping of effort and expenditure.

(*b*) The Minister requested the Provincial conferees to discuss with their officials the question of the desirability of having an inventory taken of all agricultural lands in Canada available for settlement, such an inventory to include, for example, information as to the location, character, price, etc., information as to lands held by speculators in the West, and information as to abandoned and tenant farms in the East. Various questions as to how the inventory should be taken, what information should be obtained, and what authority should bear the expenses, would have to be considered. Owing to the desire of the Conference to conclude its labours on the evening of February 16, it was agreed that the discussion of the problems involved in the question of immigration and land settlement should be deferred and that, if thought advisable, a further Conference should be held at a later date with a view to going into the matter fully. In the meantime it was understood that the Minister of Immigration and Colonization would personally confer with the provincial authorities respecting certain aspects of the subject.

8. The representatives of the Eastern Provinces having received no notice that the question of the transfer of natural resources to the Western Provinces had been proposed for discussion at the Conference, it was arranged that the Western Provinces should make their representations on the subject to the Dominion Government after the conclusion of the Conference, and it was understood that the Governments of the Eastern Provinces should be given an opportunity to make such representations as they might desire at a later date.

9. At the conclusion of the business of the Conference, after conveying the regrets of the Prime Minister that he was unable to be present at the last meeting, the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, on behalf of the Dominion Government, thanked the representatives of the Provinces for their attendance at the Conference, and for their advice, and expressed his appreciation of the results which had been accomplished.

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum of proposals made by the Canada Food Board to the Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, February, 1918, respecting Provincial co-operation in the food production campaign of 1918.

The Provincial Government in each province to constitute itself a War Committee for production, to work in co-operation with the Canada Food Board.

AIMS.

1. (*a*) To plant this spring every acre possible of wheat, oats, barley, and rye.
(*b*) To bring into cultivation every acre possible of new land for crop in 1919.
(*c*) To increase cattle, hogs, and sheep to the greatest possible extent.

2. (*a*) To secure cultivation of gardens and vacant lots in towns and cities with a view to raising the maximum amount of vegetables. This should be accomplished through the municipal or existing organizations in such manner as will ensure proper supervision.

(*b*) By encouraging every householder in small towns and villages to secure and raise one pig through the season, with a view to utilizing all garbage for food.

METHODS.

1. Provincial Governments to see that the proper quantity of seed is available and distributed in their Provinces.

2. Provincial Governments to undertake the work of ascertaining the form of assistance which may be required by their farmers in order to secure the breaking, in 1918, of a definite increased acreage of new land more than would normally be broken for crop next year.

3. Assistance of Provincial Departments of Agriculture in taking orders for tractors and forwarding same to the Canada Food Board, Ottawa.

4. (*a*) Assistance of the Provinces, through their Educational Departments, in making teen-age boys available, for providing that such boys shall not lose their educational standing through absence from school for the purpose of working on farms.

(*b*) Co-operation by Provincial Governments in securing the teen-age boys as recruits for the Soldiers of the Soil, by means of lectures in every Public and High School, to show the boys the necessity of getting out on the farms and helping the labour situation.

(*c*) By voluntary enrolment in all cities, towns, and villages of persons able to work on the land.

5. Arouse the people to the need, by way of public addresses and organization, through municipal machinery, with a view to having committees working in every municipality and township.

(a) By frank statements from time to time of the seriousness of the situation, giving definite facts in respect thereto.

(*b*) By a series of addresses in each province from the Premier, members of the Provincial Governments, and other prominent citizens.

(*c*) By requesting the clergymen of every church in Canada to preach two sermons in March on this question, urging increased food production to save people who may otherwise starve.

(*d*) By enlisting the assistance of all newspapers to keep this need continuously before the public.

(*e*) The Canada Food Board to continue to supply reading matter to newspapers, to circularize boards of trade, societies of all kinds, women's associations, and other organized bodies.

APPENDIX B.

OFFICE OF THE FUEL CONTROLLER,
OTTAWA, February 16, 1918.

Memorandum for the Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, February, 1918—General Plan respecting Fuel Control in Canada.

The attached draft regulations provide a system of organization which, in the light of this winter's experience, will probably best solve the problem. It has been considered entirely from a point of view of efficiency, and with no regard whatever to transferring the burden of administration from the Federal to the Provincial authorities.

The outstanding features about fuel administration, that must be kept prominently in mind, are:—

(*a*) That when drastic remedies have to be applied, an emergency generally exists requiring the promptest action.

(*b*) That emergencies are frequently of an entirely local character.

(*c*) That conditions differ greatly, and the remedy that would be quite proper in one case would not meet the conditions of another.

It is believed that, in the attached draft regulations, provisions have been made for all cases likely to arise and no obstacles have been placed in the way of the application of prompt and efficient measures.

If the proposed regulations go into effect, the responsibilities of the Fuel Controller for Canada will be confined to the following points:—

(*a*) To make investigations into the cost of mining in all the coal fields in Canada and fix maximum prices of coal at the mine.

(*b*) To fix maximum net profits for handling coal in Canada by brokers, wholesalers, and retailers.

(*c*) To look after the licensing of all importers of and dealers in coal in Canada.

(*d*) To prepare and compile production, import, and consumption statistics, so as to intelligently administer the fuel control service.

(*e*) To administer the apportionment of coal imported into Canada as amongst the various provinces, and to be responsible for rendering available the maximum supply possible in the circumstances.

(*f*) To be responsible for the apportionment of coal produced in Canada amongst the provinces tributary to our mining fields.

(*g*) To promote the maximum production of coal in Canada.

(*h*) To frame such general regulations from time to time as will promote efficient and uniform local fuel control.

By being relieved of the detail of local administration, it is expected that the Fuel Controller will be able to devote more attention to the larger questions enumerated above.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES PETERSON,
Deputy Fuel Controller.

Memorandum respecting proposed Amendments to Coal Regulations, providing for Provincial and Municipal Organization.

Regulations governing the price of coal, and the importation, distribution, sale, and delivery thereof within the Dominion were authorized by the Governor General in Council on the 25th of October last. These regulations provide for:—

(*a*) Licensing of importers and dealers in coal all over Canada.

(*b*) Fixing by the Fuel Controller of prices at the mine of any coal produced in Canada.

(*c*) Net profits that may be charged by brokers, wholesalers, and retail dealers per ton of coal handled.

(*d*) Restriction of the quantity of coal that may be sold to any consumer in case of local scarcity.

(*e*) The requisitioning of coal in the hands of any consumers in cases of emergency.

In addition to the above general provisions, it is now proposed to add the following clauses dealing with Provincial and Municipal organization:—

(24.) The Government of each of the Provinces of Canada may appoint a Provincial Fuel Administrator, or Board of Administrators, and may create such central provincial organization as may be deemed necessary. Any expenses so incurred shall be borne by each Province.

(25.) The duties of Provincial Fuel Admnistrators shall be:—

(*a*) To supervise the distribution of all coal and other fuel imported into or made available within such Province.

(*b*) To develop the demand for and supply of wood and other coal substitutes to the greatest possible extent.

(*c*) To create and administer any organization prescribed by these regulations within the Province.

(*d*) To gather and compile statistics dealing with the production and consumption of fuel of all kinds within the Province.

(*e*) To promote within the Province the greatest development of any coal areas available.

(*f*) Generally to assist and advise the Fuel Controller for Canada in the discharge of his duties and to enforce any regulations that may from time to time be prescribed by him.

(26.) The Mayor, Warden, Reeve, or Overseer of any municipality may, subject to the approval of the Provincial Fuel Administrator, appoint one or more Local Fuel Commissioners, whose remuneration and expenses shall be borne by the municipality.

(27.) On the petition of two-thirds of the licensed fuel dealers in any municipality, addressed to the Provincial Fuel Administrator, preferring complaints against any Local Fuel Commissioner, the said Provincial Fuel Administrator shall forthwith cause an investigation to be made into the said complaint, and, if substantiated, may call upon the Mayor, Warden, Reeve, or Overseer of the Municipality to remove such officer.

(28) The duties of Local Fuel Commissioners shall be to co-ordinate the work of coal dealers in apportioning and delivering coal during any period of fuel scarcity within such municipality, and generally to assist the Provincial Fuel Administrator in enforcing such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Fuel Controller for Canada.

(29) The Provincial Fuel Administrator may give directions in writing to the Local Fuel Commissioner within any municipality respecting the equitable distribution and prompt delivery of coal therein not inconsistent with these regulations, and shall file a copy of such directions with the Fuel Controller for Canada. The Fuel Commissioner shall forthwith mail a copy of the said directions to each dealer within the municipality by registered letter.

(30) The Fuel Commissioner may, by written notice, requisition the use of any teams, wagons, sleighs, and other delivery equipment owned by any fuel dealer, carter, or any other person, within the municipality, for the purpose of systematizing and expediting coal deliveries during any period when an emergency is deemed by him to exist. He shall also fix the remuneration and make directions for the use of such equipment. Failure to comply with such notice or obey such directions shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding $100 for each offence.

(31) For the purpose of creating a reserve supply of coal to be available in cases of emergency, any municipality possessing the power to purchase fuel for resale shall, subject to the approval of the Provincial Fuel Administrator, have the right to purchase from each licensed fuel dealer within the municipality a quantity of coal not exceeding one-tenth of the whole amount of coal such fuel dealer has received up to the date formal requisition is made for such purpose.

(32) The Fuel Commissioner, with the approval of the Provincial Fuel Administrator, may, by registered letter, issue orders to any or all fuel dealers within the municipality prohibiting such fuel dealers from supplying coal for any stated period or until otherwise directed, to any individual consumer or group of consumers requiring coal for purposes deemed unessential.

(33) The Mayor, Warden, Reeve, or Overseer of any municipality may, in order to conserve fuel, upon the recommendation of the Local Fuel Commissioner and with the sanction of the Provincial Fuel Administrator, by registered letter addressed to the owner or agent, order the closing or partial closing for any prescribed period of any theatre, moving-picture show, billiard hall, or other place of amusement within the municipality, giving not less than a full five-days' notice of such closing or partial closing.

(34) The Mayor, Warden, Reeve, or Overseer of any municipality may, upon the written recommendation of the Local Fuel Commissioner, make orders governing the curtailment in the use of coal or wood in public halls or other meeting places within the municipality.

OFFICE OF THE FUEL CONTROLLER,
OTTAWA, February 15, 1918.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

[No. 58—1918.]

OTTAWA, March 20, 1918.

To the Advisory Committee of Council on Governmental Publications:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the desire of Parliament, as expressed last session, the Editorial Committee has the honour to submit the report of its operations from the date of its appointment, on October 4, 1917, up to the present time.

The Order in Council appointing the committee reads as follows:—

P. C. 2729

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 4th October, 1917.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st September, 1917, from the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, calling attention to the attached reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament, presented on September 12, 1917, in which observations and suggestions are made with regard to the printing of public documents and the possibility of a better co-ordination and lessening of expenditure in connection therewith.

The report suggests, among other things, the establishing of an Editorial Board, consisting of three members of the Civil Service thoroughly conversant with public affairs and with a knowledge of departmental workings, with certain powers as detailed therein.

The Prime Minister, in speaking to this report, commended the purpose had in view by the committee and expressed the intention of the Government to deal with the matter, either by adopting the report as presented or by modifying it to the extent of associating two or three members of the Government with the members of the suggested Editorial Committee.

The Minister recommends that a committee of three members of the Civil Service be appointed to consider the suggestions of the Joint Committee on Printing and take such action as may contribute to the better co-ordination in the preparation for and printing of public documents and their subsequent distribution, so that the greatest possible economy may be attained, consistent with the public interest, and that three members of the Government be constituted a committee to advise and co-operate with the said Editorial Committee, and whose approval shall be obtained to all measures recommended by that committee before they are put into execution.

The Minister recommends that the following constitute the Editorial Committee:—

Fred Cook, Assistant King's Printer;

F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; and

Francis C. C. Lynch, of the Department of the Interior;

and that

The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, and

Hon. M. Burrell

be the Committee of the Privy Council for the purpose above named.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.
Clerk of the Privy Council.

In order to make the preparation of reports easier for the public departments, and especially to secure uniformity and economy, the first action of the Editorial Committee was to draw up a set of "suggestions," based upon British, Canadian, and American experience. They were submitted to Council on October 23, and duly approved. These "suggestions" are:—

(*a*) "Copy" should be carefully edited before, and not after, it reaches the Printing Bureau. In the past, as the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament has pointed out, thousands of dollars have been wasted by "authors' corrections."

(*b*) Annual reports should be confined to concise accounts of the work of the several departments during the period covered by the reports, eliminating unimportant matters, including those of purely local interest.

(*c*) Contributions to knowledge, in the form of scientific treatises and general discussion, should have no place in an annual report. Observance of this rule would exclude an immense quantity of matter, as now printed.

(*d*) Illustrations in annual reports should be dispensed with, except maps or diagrams required for the better understanding of the text.

(*e*) Biographical and eulogistic matter relating to the past or present personnel of the office should be rigorously excluded.

(*f*) The annual statements of officers who do not report directly to the head of an executive department should not be printed, but be summarized in the report of the Deputy Minister.

(*g*) Letters of transmission, except the one from the Deputy Minister, and from the Minister to His Excellency, should not appear in the annual report. In the past, instances have occurred where eight pages of print have been taken up uselessly in this way.

(*h*) The repetition of the same information, year after year, should be avoided.

(*i*) Trivial details in connection with the administration of public lands, Indian bands, prisons, public works, etc., should be eliminated.

(*j*) Maps should be sparingly used. Thousands of dollars of public money have been literally thrown away in the past by the overprinting of maps.

(*k*) The "padding" of reports by quotations from newspapers and other publications should be avoided.

(*l*) Statistical matter of each department, except the Census and Statistics Office, should relate strictly to the administrative work of the department itself, as explanatory or illustrative of the department's own activities.

(*m*) Lists of departmental officials and changes in departmental staffs are out of place in annual reports, as they are simply duplications of information appearing in the Civil Service List or Auditor General's Report.

(*n*) For the purposes of the annual record, the formal introduction and signature "I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, etc." and "I have the honour to be, sir, etc." will be dropped, and this form substituted: "John Doe, Dominion Lands Agent at Grande Prairie, Alberta, reports as follows."

(*o*) "Copy" for the printer should be typewritten. Only in exceptional cases, such as the preparation of statistics, may this rule be departed from.

It must be borne in mind that although prompt action was taken by the Governor in Council, after prorogation, to carry out the wishes of Parliament for the appointment of an Editorial Board, the late period to which the two Houses sat, September 20, prevented the Editorial Committee from dealing with many departmental reports, the printing of which was already far advanced at the Printing Bureau.

Conscious of the fact that there has been great waste in the distribution of public documents in the past, the Editorial Committee had a careful compilation made of the requirements of Parliament, the departments, and the public generally, and, on the strength of the information secured, the committee recommended reductions in the editions of reports of the several departments, aggregating many thousands of volumes.

During the five months the Editorial Committee has been at work it has reviewed a large number of manuscripts, has held many meetings, and has interviewed numerous officials in the public service, who are more or less responsible for the submission of "copy" to the King's Printer.

In cases where the committee was in doubt, the best scientific or technical aid was invoked, and the committee desires to express its deep obligations to the many gentlemen of different professions, both of the Civil Service and outside, who have cheerfully aided the committee by their counsel.

While officers charged with the preparation of governmental publications have concurred in the view that there has been considerable waste in the printing of reports, yet in many instances they insisted that the specific manuscript in which they were interested was one of value, and should not be interfered with. Repeatedly it was urged by them that precedent should govern. Because a certain line of action regarding the contents of publications had prevailed since Confederation, they argued that there should be no change. In some instances your committee has had to report in favour of deleting useless matter from certain reports simply because the responsible officer was not disposed to accept the committee's suggestions. In the majority of cases, however, Deputy Ministers and other officials have manifested the keenest interest in the work of the committee, and have heartily co-operated to effect economies. The appearance of the majority of the blue-books, to be submitted to Parliament this session, is a striking exemplification of what has been accomplished by a careful editorial supervision.

The following table shows the reductions in the number of copies of English and French reports. In fairness, however, to the various departments interested, it should be stated that the excess number of reports issued in the past was mainly caused by the unnecessarily large numbers of publications ordered by Parliament for the official parliamentary distribution list. The apparent disparity in the reductions of the French editions, as compared with the English, is due to the fact that the number of French copies printed is much smaller than English:

Report.	Copies reduced.	
	English.	French.
Auditor General	860	combined.
Public Accounts	900	100
Trade and Commerce (seven parts)	3,000	175
Trade and Navigation	2,000	150
Agricultural Instruction	3,300	125
Experimental Farms	5,000	950
Public Works	1,150	150
Railways and Canals	1,200	175
Canal Statistics	1,500	175
Railway Statistics	1,000	100
List of Shareholders of Chartered Banks	suspended.	suspended.
Railway Commission	1,500	100
Telephone Statistics	1,200	125
Express Statistics	suspended.	suspended.
Telegraph Statistics	1,400	100
Criminal Statistics	1,500	combined.
Steamboat Inspection	1,500	combined.
Marine	1,100	100
List of Vessels	900	combined.
Postmaster General	900	125

Report.	Copies reduced.	
	English.	French.
Interior	500	100
Topographical Survey	1,200	500
Geological Survey	700	60
Mines	800	50
Unclaimed Bank Balances	suspended.	suspended.
Indian Affairs	800	80
Mounted Police	500	75
Secretary of State	1,625	100
Archives	1,000	200
Civil Service List	2,100	combined.
Public Printing and Stationery	1,200	100
External Affairs	1,000	125
Militia Council	800	100
Labour	1,900	150
Naval Service	100	150
Canadian Biology	500	150
Fisheries	200	250

The three reports of the Department of Inland Revenue, the reports of the Departments of Agriculture, Mines, Naval Service, and Fisheries were printed before the Editorial Committee took up its work. During the coming year the editions of the Inland Revenue reports will be reduced by 3,500 copies, and Agriculture by 1,000.

In past years there has been much waste in the distribution of the bound Sessional Papers. The complete set ranges from twenty-five to thirty-two volumes annually. Despite repeated protests of Senators and Members, the practice prevailed for several years of sending all these volumes to each member of Parliament. In addition, the books have been forwarded to many organizations which either had no use for them, or could not find accommodation for them. By means of the notification post-card system, which is now being generally followed by the Department of Public Printing and some other departments, it is possible to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the public requirements. Instead of binding 600 sets, therefore, as last year, your committee suggested that the number be 350 sets in English, a saving of 7,500 bound volumes, and 150 sets in French, a reduction of 1,500 volumes. The Governor in Council approved of this recommendation.

Your committee also carefully examined the mailing list for the Dominion statutes, and realizing the great waste in distribution that had existed for years, recommended to Council the elimination of 1,500 copies in English and 700 copies in French. This suggestion was approved, and your committee can congratulate itself that not a single complaint has been received since this action was taken. On this one item alone, the saving was approximately $5,500.

The committee has faithfully carried out the instruction of Parliament to consolidate the two editions of the Auditor General's report, thereby effecting a saving of $30,000. The committee trusts that the arrangement of the matter will commend itself to the Senate and House of Commons. After making careful allowances for distribution and prospective demand, it was possible, even with the consolidation, to reduce the size of the edition. That some action in this direction was necessary is evidenced by the fact that last year there was a surplus of 2,008 sets of the Auditor General's report (each set consisting of four volumes), representing a wastage of over ten tons of paper, a loss to the country on this one item of $2,500. It is but fair to the Auditor General to say that he can hardly be held responsible for this loss. The fault rather lies at the doors of Parliament, which years ago adopted the rule of printing from 1,800 to 2,750 copies in English and from 200 to 250 copies in French of every report.

Your committee has given careful consideration to the recommendation of the "Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament" regarding the duplication of the publication of statistical data by the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Customs, and has made certain suggestions whereby it is hoped this can be avoided in future. The question is now under consideration by the heads of the departments concerned.

The following brief summary of work accomplished may be of interest:—

Monthly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics, English, cancelled.

"Investigations into Six Lignite Samples obtained from the Province of Alberta," French, cancelled.

Militia List of Canada, English, quarterly issue cancelled and semi-annual issue substituted. This change, with reduction in the text, will save nearly $20,000 annually.

"Iroquois Foods and Food Preparations," French, cancelled.

Report of Western Canada Irrigation Association, English, cancelled after this year. Cost of last issue reduced, effecting a saving of $1,350.

Militia Nominal Rolls, English, averaging $750 each issue, cancelled.

"Weathering of Coal," French, cancelled.

List of Canadian Government Ships, English, cancelled.

Casualty Lists, English, averaging $2,000 each monthly issue, cancelled.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Resources of Canada, French, cancelled.

List of Standard Stock kept at the Dominion Lighthouse Depot, Prescott, English, cancelled.

"Victoria and Saanich Map Areas, British Columbia," French, cancelled.

"Proclamations, Orders in Council, and Documents relating to the European War," English and French editions, cancelled, saving $70,000.

"Geology of Tazin and Taltson rivers, Yukon," French, cancelled.

"Feeds and Feeding Stuffs," English and French, cancelled.

Technical bulletin on Potato growing, 14,000 copies in English and French cancelled, and replaced by a popular edition in both languages.

The following is the record, in part, of the reductions in the text of departmental reports:—

Report.	Pages reduced.	Report.	Pages reduced.
Auditor General	2,734	Public Works	600
Public Accounts	16	Indian Affairs	350
Agricultural Instruction	48	Labour	82
Experimental Farms	1,452	Interior	112
Mounted Police	386	Railway Commission	300
Naval Service	268	Secretary of State	50
Adulteration of Food	502	Railways and Canals	390
Penitentiaries	72	External Affairs	50
Civil Service Commission	50	Monthly Weather Bulletin	50

The reports still to come will show considerable reductions in the text.

Although not specially charged with the duty of reporting upon the stationery used in the public departments, yet, as in the course of its investigations it became apparent that great waste prevailed by the use of high-grade papers, your committee felt it its duty to call the attention of the Sub-Committee of Council to the matter.

While the Editorial Committee has not by any means completed its researches upon this subject, it is gratifying to know that the recommendations already submitted have been approved by the Government. If these suggestions be faithfully carried out, your committee believes that a great saving will result.

In this connection special reference may be made to the work of the United States Bureau of Efficiency which, by invitation, places investigators in the public departments at Washington. These gentlemen, after careful enquiry, offer suggestions for the improvement of departmental methods in the keeping of accounts, the filing of documents, the use of form blanks, etc. As the result of a systematic examination of the forms used in the different departments at Washington, hundreds of superfluous ones have been cut off, while many others have been simplified. The result has been a great improvement in departmental machinery, the saving of the time of officers, and the elimination of waste.

The recommendation of your committee for the appointment of three officers in each department at Ottawa, to revise existing forms and schedules, to abolish obsolete or superfluous ones, and to standardize and improve those required for present or future use was adopted by Council, and is now obligatory upon all departments. This work has already been carried out by the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Department of Militia and Defence, and has resulted in great simplification and economy.

In addition, upon the recommendation of the Editorial Committee, authority has been conferred by the Governor in Council on the King's Printer to determine the qualities of paper to be used, and the size and style of composition in which departmental reports are to appear. It is hoped that this suggestion will have a tendency to stop the use of very expensive papers, when cheaper grades would suffice.

Your committee has suggested an amendment to the Acts constituting some of the public departments for the purpose of freeing them from the statutory obligation to report in detail to Parliament each year. If Parliament adopts this suggestion it will afford the committee a much freer hand in its future work.

The attention of Parliament is respectfully called to the suggestion that all bodies operating either by Statute or Order in Council and expending public moneys, such as the Commission of Conservation, the Military Hospitals Commission (Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment), the Canada Food Board, the Fuel Controller, the National Art Gallery, the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Canada Registration Board, and similar organizations, be made subject to the Act respecting Public Printing and Stationery.

Your committee has submitted a recommendation to the Sub-Committee of Council that the Debates Committee of the House of Commons should abolish the distribution of the revised edition of the Official Debates, in sheet form. In substitution therefor, it suggests the adoption next year of the recommendation of the King's Printer that as each volume of the Revised Debates, in either English or French, is completed, it be indexed, bound, and distributed, and that a complete index be included in the final volume of the Commons Debates. The advantage will be that members will receive the bound volumes of the Revised Debates of the House of Commons months earlier than at present. It will also relieve the bindery of the Government Printing Bureau of congestion at one period of the year by equitably distributing the work over several months.

Your committee would also recommend a thorough revision of the lists of persons to receive the "Daily Proceedings" of both Houses. While holding firmly the view that the Canadian people, who pay the bills, are entitled to the fullest information of the doings of their representatives, your committee is of the opinion that the present distribution list tends to great wastefulness.

Your committee has further suggested the abolition of the "Analytical Index to the Debates of the House of Commons." The cost of the English edition (690 copies) is $2 per volume, and of the French (150 copies) $13 per volume. Careful inquiry among parliamentarians shows that the index is hardly ever used. Indeed, many members when asked as to the utility of the compilation did not even know of its existence.

The Editorial Committee, in closing the report of its work covering a period short of six months, desires to say that while possibly it may have made mistakes, it has conscientiously endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the people's representatives, and trusts that it has merited the confidence of the Government and of both Houses of Parliament. The economies effected to date through the instrumentality of the committee total approximately $175,000, but with a clear course ahead during the coming year, and all departmental reports coming under review, the saving to the country should be much greater.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED COOK,

F. C. T. O'HARA,

F. C. C. LYNCH,

Editorial Committee.

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR AND THE WAR COMMITTEE, JANUARY, 1918.

[78]

WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1918.

At the invitation of the War Committee of the Cabinet, representatives of organized labour were called together at Ottawa on January 16, 1918, for a discussion of matters of interest to the Government and labour.

The following were present as representatives of the several organizations indicated:—

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Executive, J. C. Watters, P. M. Draper, Jas. Simpson and Fred Bancroft.
United Association Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, John W. Bruce.
International Association Machinists, John A. McClelland, Harry Harper.
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, Tom Moore, Narcisse Arcand.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, E. W. A. O'Dell.
United Garment Workers, F. W. Bush.
Amalgamated Association Sheet Metal Workers, John H. Kennedy.
International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, A. Bastien.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, A. O'Leary.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, C. Lawrence.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, W. Best.
Order of Railway Conductors of America, L. L. Pelletier.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, J. C. Rooney.
Railway Carmen, Thos. Broad.
International Brotherhood of Papermakers, J. Lockwood.
International Brotherhood of Brewery Workers, J. Ralph.
Theatrical Stage Employees, Wm. Lodge.
Canadian Railway Employees, L. Swan.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, J. H. Ballantyne.
Montreal Trades Council, J. T. Foster, Jos. Ainey.
Quebec Trades Council, W. Walsh.
Hamilton Trades Council and Ontario Independent Labour Party, W. R. Rollo.
Toronto Trades Council, Walter Brown, T. A. Stevenson.

At this meeting, on January 16, 1918, statements were presented by the Government dealing with the general war situation, particularly as it affected labour, and after consideration by the delegates they presented certain recommendations to the Government, whereupon it was arranged that the conferences should be adjourned to permit of fuller representation of delegates from all the provinces of Canada.

This adjourned conference was held on January 29, 1918, and the following were present:—

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, J. C. Watters, president; P. M. Draper, secretary; Jas. Simpson, Arthur Martel, R. A. Rigg, Fred Bancroft.

United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, John W. Bruce, general organizer.

International Association of Machinists, J. A. McClelland, vice-president; Harry Harper, general organizer.

United Brotherhoods of Carpenters and Joiners of America, T. Moore, Narcisse Arcand, general organizer.

Boot and Shoe Worker's Union, E. W. A. O'Dell, general organizer.

United Garment Workers of America, F. W. Bush, executive board member.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers of America, J. H. Kennedy, general organizer.

International Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America, A. Bastien, vice-president.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Incorporated Alliance, Arthur O'Leary, executive board member.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Jas. J. Lockwood, executive board member.

Brewery and Soft Drink Workers International Union, Jas. J. Ralph, executive board member.

International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, W. Lodge, Chas. O'Donnel, John Kester.

American Federation of Musicians, Ed. Jarout, president, Toronto Union.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, E. Ballantyne.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Napoleon Gauthier, general organizer; J. L. Roussean, business agent, Thetford Mines, Que.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Jas. Bibbons, business agent, Toronto Div.; Controller W. D. Robbins, secretary, Toronto Div.

Moving Picture Operators, William Covert, organizer, Toronto.

American Federation of Labour, John A. Fleet, Hamilton, Ont.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, C. Lawrence, Canadian legislative representative.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginmen, W. L. Best, Canadian legislative representative.

Order of Railway Conductors of America, L. L. Pelletier, Canadian legislative representative.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, J. C. Rooney, J. M. Mein, Western Division.

Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Thomas Broad.

Canadian Brotherhood Railroad Employees, A. R. Mosher, grand president; T. Swan, F. H. Lawrence, vice-president, C.G.B., Western Division.

Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation of Shop Men, Frank McKenna, travelling representative.

Grand Trunk Railway Legislative Board, W. G. Dewar, D. Baker.

International Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees, A. E. Barker, Detroit, president; A. McGovern.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, A. McGovern, vice-president.

International Brotherhood Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, J. P. Merrigan, vice-president.

Amalgamated Mine Workers, J. B. MacLachlan, Silby Barrett.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour, Jas. L. Sugrue, president.

Alberta Federation of Labour, J. A. Kinney, president; Alex. Ross, M.P., vice-president.

British Columbia Federation of Labour, Victor R. Midgley, president.

Saskatchewan Executive Committee, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, R. H. Chadwick, vice-president.

Montreal Trades and Labour Council, J. T. Foster, president; Con. Jos. Ainey.

Quebec Trades and Labour Council, M. Walsh, president.

Hamilton Trades and Labour Council, W. R. Rollo, secretary.

Toronto District Labour Council, T. A. Stevenson, Walter Brown, president.

Halifax Trades and Labour Council, R. H. Eisnor, president.

At this adjourned conference the Government submitted the following memorandum relating to the proposed National Registration:—

To give effect to the declared policy of the Government to mobilize the man-power and resources of Canada for the vigorous prosecution of the war in all its phases, the Government believes that an inventory of the man-power and woman-power of Canada should be taken, the inventory to include all those of sixteen years of age and upwards. This inventory and mobilization is required in order that Canada may more fully co-ordinate and concentrate her war efforts to meet both the urgency of the present military situation, and the imperative needs of greater food production and conservation, increased labour and production in essential industries and other pressing problems which face the nation. Among the specific purposes sought to be accomplished by the inventory are:—

1. To ascertain the numbers, residence, nationality and occupation of all persons who have evaded registration under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

2. To facilitate the operation of the Military Service Act by requiring that all registered shall carry a certificate of registration.

3. To ascertain the numbers, residence and present occupation of those, who, though not now engaged in agriculture, have had experience in farming, and are qualified to assist in agricultural production.

4. To ascertain the numbers employed in various occupations or lines of industry, so as to ascertain the labour supply which might be rendered available by closing or curtailing less essential industries and diverting labour to more essential industries.

5. To ascertain the supply of woman labour available to supplement the work of men, or to take over the work of men who could thereby be released for other service of national importance.

6. To ascertain the numbers, residence, nationality and occupation of all persons resident in Canada who are not British subjects by birth or naturalization.

7. To be able to utilize with the least inconvenience, and to the best advantage the service of all men and women in the employment to which they are fitted by special training and experience.

8. To secure all such information as will enable the Government, in co-operation with labour, to carry on an effective and organized Dominion-wide propaganda and appeal to secure by voluntary enlistment of labour the men and women necessary for all such industries and occupations as are essential to the successful prosecution of the war, and to assist in securing an equitable distribution of labour for such purposes.

9. To secure the information which will be required in case the state, at a future date, should be compelled to arrange for more equitable distribution of fuel, food, or other necessaries of life.

The labour delegates, after consideration, presented their reports to the Government and the position of labour as set forth by their own representatives appears in the following memorandum:—

TO ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADA.

This pamphlet is issued for the information of your organization, outlining the results of conferences called by the Government and held between them and representatives of organized labour of Canada.

The Government of this country having realized that no measures can be successful without the co-operation of the workers, and also that to obtain that expression of true co-operation, it must recognize the organizations of the workers as the only tangible means of expression. The methods of conference of all other allied countries in dealing direct with organized labour representatives may have some bearing on their changed attitude, or it may be other reasons, but we are not concerned for the purpose of this circular as to what has brought about the change. Their attitude is now one of co-operation with the organized labour movement and, by tolerance on both sides, it is hoped that such co-operation will expand to its fullest degree.

With this introduction, we submit in very condensed form the final decisions of three joint meetings with the War Cabinet of the Government, occupying over seven hours, at which free interchange of expression took place, and fourteen private meetings of over fifty labour representatives of different trades, from all parts of the Dominion. Although these delegates had no official instructions on any of the matters from their respective organizations, yet their official standing, and years of experience and observation, must be taken into account, and we therefore feel no hesitation in placing these findings before you, as in no way a careless conclusion, but one arrived at in the full expectation that it represents the attitude of the members of organized labour in this country.

The subjects dealt with are tabulated in condensed form as follows, with the additions of such comments as seemed advisable by the conference:

1. The acceptance of any position in the Union Government which would carry with it the necessity of subscribing to the platform of this or any other political government was not deemed advisable, and the conference so informed the Government in reply to their statement that it was their intention to create a position of Under Secretary of Labour, who would of necessity have to be a member of the House of Commons, and accept a Government seat to obtain that position.

It was made plain that this decision did not prevent any member of organized labour from accepting such a position as an individual, but that organized labour as a body could not tie itself to subscribe to any political party.

2. The Government agreed to our representations that on all advisory committees and commissions which would have had to do with the prosecution of the war, or the reconstruction period after the war, and in which labour was affected, that organized labour should be given fair representation.

We further emphasized this at our last meeting with the Government by defining that such representatives, to be satisfactory to organized labour, must be such as are recommended or acceptable to the recognized heads of our movement, or where the boards are of a strictly local character, then acceptable to the local trades council, where such exists, or the organized movement in such district.

3. The Government were pressed to define what were in their opinion essential or non-essential industries for the carrying on of the war, and replied they were not in a position to say, as the question was now under investigation, reasonably claiming that this would necessarily have to be decided according to the developments in the war.

In order that the least possible hardship may be done to any workers employed in any industry that may in the future be classed as non-essential, the conference asked the Government to arrange time for the organizations affected to place their views before them, before final action was taken.

4. The railroad labour problem had to be dealt with. We submitted three alternative proposals to the Government. First, the nationalization of all railroads, and their operation for the good of the country instead of for private enrichment. The representatives of three of the railroad brotherhoods recorded themselves as opposed to this, on definite instructions from their membership, the chief reason advanced being the bad conditions of employment insisted upon on present government-owned roads, and lack of protection through not applying compensation laws the same as when the roads are under private ownership. The movement as represented by the organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada disagrees, claiming that this is purely a matter of administration, and in no way affects the principle. As the three railway organizations are amongst the trades primarily affected, due consideration should be given to their views.

5. An alternative proposal (failing the taking over of the entire railway systems of the country by the Government), is the creation of a central control board to operate the railways during the war, and on which board labour shall be fully and fairly represented.

A third alternative is the compelling of the companies (because of their public endowment in the past), to raise the wages of all necessary labour to a living standard. By one of these methods we are sure that the labour difficulties of the railways may be solved.

On none of the above have the Government committed themselves, simply stating that the subject is so large that they would require a longer time to reach their final conclusions.

6. On suggestion of the Government, the representatives of the agricultural departments of the various Provincial Governments, and also the superintendents of the labour bureaus of these Governments, who were meeting in Ottawa concurrently, submitted to us a memorandum which embodied their suggestions to the Government. Following out the suggestions of the Government, they placed before us their recommendations for our consideration. Our conclusions were as follows, which we later submitted to the Government:

(*a*) With their proposal for the abolition of private employment bureaus and the addition to and encouragement of provincial and municipal employment agencies, also the creation of a Dominion exchange for the tabulation of statistics and the standardization of such bureaus, we agreed: Subject (1) The control to be regulated by advisory boards, on which labour should have equal representation; (2) the acceptance to be finally judged by the nature of the regulations to be drawn up governing the same for the protection of labour.

(*b*) Regarding the proposal that reduced railway rates be granted to all labourers travelling on all railways in Canada, to employment away from home, the conference went further than acceptance of this, and suggested to the Government free railway transportation to all labourers going from cities to farms or from farm to farm. As evidence was submitted showing that a large percentage of the aggregate wages received for temporary service on farms was taken to cover transportation charges, preventing many workers assisting in farm production.

(*c*) We agreed to their proposition of exemption from compulsory military service of all farm help, as this is in line with our previous declaration on this subject.

(*d*) A proposal from the Provincial Government representatives to introduce a form of compulsory service on the farms was unanimously rejected. The conference

substituted a proposition of a campaign of publicity, in which the hours, wages, and working conditions which the Government would guarantee for such work would be stated along with accurate information as to actual labour requirements. These conditions to be fixed by local wage boards, on which labour, farmers, and the Provincial Government employment bureaus, would all be fairly represented.

The Government have these suggestions under consideration, and while some of the members of the Government expressed themselves as holding the opinion that any form of conscripted farm labour would be impracticable, no official pronouncement was made on this matter.

We also opposed a suggested amendment to the Criminal Code, to treat as a vagrant any man deliberately unemployed for a period of time. The Government agreed to our objection, as it is impossible to define unemployment and would lead to many abuses.

(e) We also agreed to the use, temporarily, of teen age boys, during summer holidays, etc., and the undertaking of a full publicity campaign for the help required. The proposal to introduce farm help from the United States also received our support, as it would be inconsistent with our international position to do otherwise.

7. On the subject of labour shortage, and the redistribution of same, the conference agreed that some steps were necessary to obtain accurate information as to the number of persons in Canada with experience at various trades or callings. This would serve the purpose of accurately answering by reliable statistics the oft repeated assertion of the labour shortage. There was general agreement among the delegates that up to the present such shortage does not exist. It is simply faulty distribution of the same.

The Government suggestions to obtain compulsory registration of the man and woman-power of this Dominion, and to use the same for the purpose of securing a measure of voluntary enlistment, for essential industries and farming, was accepted, having in view the national necessity and the urgency of the situation as placed before us. Our acceptance, however, was contingent on labour being fully represented on the committees dealing with this question, and the use of such labour being for voluntary industrial service.

8. Alien labour and its exploitation by private interests occupied our attention, and we placed before the Government our protests against any man, alien or otherwise, being allowed to work under private employment, unless he is granted the full industrial freedom of a citizen of Canada. We disagree with the principle of any deduction from his wages under any guise, as it would inevitably lead to the lowering of the present standards of living of Canadian citizens.

Aliens not fit to be at large under the above conditions should be placed at work under Government detention, clearing lands, and producing farm produce on Government owned and operated farms.

9. We drew the attention of the Government to the popular discontent against men of military age of allied nations being left to take the place of our citizens, called up for military service, and in order to establish equality of service, as far as is consistent for the safety of the country, left the Government to take such steps as may be possible with the Governments of the allied nations, to secure such equality.

10. The limitation and prevention of brewing of light beers in this country were objected to. Strong divergent opinions on the temperance question are known to exist in our ranks, and therefore the subject was dealt with on the broad basis as to whether it was really necessary for the continuance and the winning of the war to prohibit such light beers, and not from the point of view as to the merits or demerits of beer as an ordinary beverage.

The conference decided that inasmuch as some men considered it a necessity, and it did not need any food grains to produce, and that it might possibly prevent some

men from freely changing their place of employment, and that it was an unnecessary interference with the workers, and asked for the reconsideration of the Order in Council dealing with this as a war measure.

11. The introduction of Chinese labour was emphatically opposed, the conference endorsing the stand that we can and must win the war without the destruction of the national standards at home which the introduction of Coolie labour would inevitably lead to, or otherwise victory would be a barren one, so far as democracy is concerned.

12. We called upon the Government for the protection of women who enter industries to replace men, and suggested that they should only be placed there after full investigation had proven that all available man-power had been absorbed. That full inspection of working conditions should be carried out at all times, also reports by women inspectors, in conjunction with representatives of men's organizations, as to the advisability of women undertaking any class of work (with a view of their responsibility towards the nation, as the mothers of our future citizens), should be a contingent condition of their employment in any industry.

13. Equal pay for women employed on work usually done by men, as men are receiving, or were previously receiving, for the same work, will be insisted upon, and the Government asked to make a declaration to that effect, and also to guarantee the right of women to protect themselves through trade unions the same as men.

14. Political equality for women should accompany the industrial use of women, so that through the ballot box the women can express their opinion of the treatment they may receive.

15. A revision by the Government of their land policy was asked, and the expropriation by them of lands held for speculative purposes, and the necessary legislation to enable many to return to the land as owners of small farms, near to shipping points, and thus to assist production.

16. A protest was also lodged against the reported closing of places of amusement, such as theatres, etc., which provide necessary relaxation to workers, and relatives of those overseas, during these depressing times.

17. Another resolution to ask the Government to include the registration of the wealth of the country at the same time as the man power, was presented to the Government.

The Government announced that they had cabled to the Premier of Great Britain, The Right Hon. David Lloyd George, that they were in complete accord with the war aims of the British Government as stated by him, and assured the British Government of the full co-operation of this country to carry the war to a successful conclusion, in accord with his declarations.

The Government were fully informed in our memoranda to them that our expressions of opinion were only to be accepted as the individual opinions of the delegates, and would be in no way binding on the movement as a whole.

All of which is fraternally submitted on behalf of the delegates present at the conference

J. C. WATTERS, *Chairman.*

TOM MOORE, *Secretary.*

The Government issued the following official statements as to the results of the conferences:—

The most important question considered at the conference between the War Committee of the Cabinet and representatives of organized labour was how to organize the man-power of Canada so as to enable Canada to make her maximum contribution towards the successful prosecution of the war in men, foodstuffs, munitions and ships. Numerous representations had been made to the Government:—

(1) That men called out under the Military Service Act, but physically unfit, should be conscripted for farm labour.

(2) That alien labour should be conscripted.

(3) That coolie labour should be imported for agricultural and other essential industries.

(4) That less essential industries should be closed.

(5) That there should be compulsory national registration of the man-power and the woman-power of the country.

On these questions the Government has had the full benefit of consultation of the labour leaders, who have also submitted their recommendations to the Government. The Government has also had the benefit of the recommendations of the representatives of the Department of Agriculture of the several provinces, and, after giving careful consideration to these representations, the Government has reached the following conclusions:—

(1). Through its representatives at the Ottawa conference, Canadian Labour has expressed its unqualified disapproval of any form of conscription for service on the farms. The Government, after careful consideration of those questions from all sides, is unable to accept the view that men called out under the Military Service Act, but physically unfit, should be conscripted for farm labour. The State is undoubtedly entitled to command the services of all its citizens in time of national peril, but the Government recognizes that, in addition to the objections so strongly urged by organized labour against industrial conscription, compulsory service of individual citizens for individual farmers in Canada is impracticable.

With regard to the possible conscription or other utilization of alien labour, the problems involved are so complex and different, especially from the international standpoint, that it has not as yet been possible to reach a definite decision. It is fully expected that a conclusion will be reached within the course of a few days, when the Government will be in possession of further information bearing on the problem.

The representatives of labour directly challenged the necessity for the importation of coolie labour, and stated that there is sufficient labour in Canada, if properly organized, to man all our essential industries. They regard the importation of coolie labour as bound to degrade the industrial, social and moral standards of the people. The Government is anxious to avoid the importation of coolie labour, but if in the future it appears impossible to meet the war needs in Canada without the temporary utilization of such labour in certain essential fields of employment, the matter will receive further consideration by the Government, after consultation with labour.

The Government recognizes that the labour situation could be relieved to some extent by diverting labour from the less essential to the more essential industries, and to this end is taking measures to secure the classification of the industries of Canada. On the War Trade Board, which is dealing with this matter, labour is represented by its own nominees.

If Canadian man-power, in the broadest sense of the term, is to be thoroughly organized so that the best possible results can be achieved for all our war activities, it will be necessary to have made an accurate and complete inventory of the men and

women of the country. This can only be secured by a system of compulsory registration, applicable to persons over sixteen years of age.

The Government will take immediate steps to secure this registration and inventory, and on any committees appointed to deal with the matter labour will be given fair representation.

It is the intention of the Government to conduct a thoroughly organized propaganda to secure, by voluntary enlistment, the necessary men and women to assist in the campaign for greater food production, as well as to secure the labour required for other essential industries. In the organization and conduct of this campaign the Government will not only invite the co-operation of labour, but on all committees appointed will give labour fair representation.

The Government appreciates the sympathetic spirit manifested by the representatives of labour, and their assurances of hearty support in the efforts that the Government proposes to put forth to meet the present emergency.

While it has not been possible to come to a decision upon many of the details presented in the report of organized labour, the Government feels confident that these will be satisfactorily adjusted by the committees to be created for grappling with the grave labour problems that now confront the nation.

The Government is assured that great advantage to the public interest will result from its recent conferences wtih the respresentatives of organized labour in Canada.

In regard to the question of conscripting alien labour, the Government, on February 17, issued the following statement:—

At recent conferences, held in January at Ottawa, and with agricultural representatives of the provincial Governments, and of organized labour, considerable attention was directed to the advisability of measures whereby persons of enemy nationality should be subjected to some form of conscription in order to relieve labour conditions.

The matter was discussed from every standpoint, and the conclusion was reached that it would be inadvisable, and in a very large measure impracticable, to carry into effect any such system of compulsion of labour.

Throughout the conferences it was clearly demonstrated that conscript alien labour could not be utilized on the farms except in cases where the conscripts could work in large numbers under military discipline.

To withdraw any large numbers of labourers from the existing supply of labour for this purpose would not relieve the situation, but rather aggravate it.

The attitude of organized labour was made perfectly clear, namely, unqualified opposition to any proposals for industrial conscription for either aliens or British citizens. They maintained that any attempt to conscript alien enemies with a view to relieving existing labour conditions would but intensify the situation and make more difficult the problem that now confronts the nation. They pointed out that in Great Britain, where the labour problem is much more serious than here, the authorities have refrained from any such action, mainly on account of the international complications that might arise therefrom, and also because of the belief that compulsion for industrial purposes is unwise and undemocratic.

Alien enemies in Canada are of two classes—those who are interned and those who are permitted to remain at large. The former class comprises about two thousand persons, who, for adequate reason, have forfeited their liberty. Those persons are under the terms of the Dominion Order in Council of June 26th, 1915, though civilians, recognized as prisoners of war. According to international usage, civilians interned as prisoners of war are held to be immune from compulsory labour. This has been the policy of both the British and Canadian Governments since the outbreak of the war.

Labour performed by prisoners in Canadian concentration camps is voluntary, and men thus employed receive a moderate remuneration for their work.

The second class of enemy aliens comprises the unnaturalized natives of enemy countries whose conduct justified the Government in according to them the liberty

enjoyed by ordinary citizens. By a proclamation of the Government, issued on August 15, 1914, such persons receive the assurance that so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations they will enjoy the protection of the law, and will not be molested unless there is reasonable ground to believe they are guilty of hostile acts. In practice and theory this immunity is, of course, purely conditional and may be withdrawn whenever the public interest so requires. But even if this assurance had not been given, it would be impossible to find justification in The Hague Convention, or in general international usage for industrial conscription of such aliens. Moreover, special conscription of enemy aliens might be followed by reprisals in Germany and Austria-Hungary, where the shortage of labour presents a more pressing problem than it does here. Such reprisals would be visited in all probability not only upon Canadians, but indiscriminately upon British citizens from all parts of the Empire.

If it is impracticable at present to adopt a special policy of compulsory service toward alien enemies, it is obvious that there would be even greater difficulty in discriminating against other aliens in Canada, in risk of their employment in industry, and the Government under existing circumstances deems it unwise to embark upon such a policy.

The imperative and pressing needs of the country urgently demand that there shall be no idlers in Canada during the remainder of the war. Holy Writ declares that if a man will not work neither shall he eat. Those who deliberately and wantonly obstruct the national purpose by subordinating everything to indolent self-enjoyment and selfish indulgence may confidently anticipate that the authority vested in the Government and Parliament will be used for compelling them to take the part which every true citizen should freely and voluntarily fulfil.

But the exercise of such power must be of general application.

RETURN

[91]

NUMBER OF VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED TO MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO DATE.

Thursday, April 11, 1918.

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 3rd April, 1918, showing:—

1. How many Victoria Crosses have been awarded to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to date?

2. The name, address, battalion and rank of each recipient.

3. The official respective record in respect of which each decoration was given in each case.

M. BURRELL,
Secretary of State.

The number of Victoria Crosses which have been awarded to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to date is	29
Of whom there were killed or died of wounds	11
Still living	18

Lt. Hugh Mackenzie, D.C.M., late Can. M.G. Corps (formerly P.P.C.L.I.).

For most conspicuous bravery and leading when in charge of a section of four machine guns accompanying the infantry in an attack.

Seeing that all the officers and most of the non-commissioned officers of an infantry company had become casualties, and that the men were hesitating before a nest of enemy machine guns, which were on commanding ground and causing them severe casualties, he handed over command of his guns to an N.C.O., rallied the infantry, organized an attack, and captured the strong point.

Finding that the position was swept by machine-gun fire from a "pill-box" which dominated all the ground over which the troops were advancing, Lt. Mackenzie made a reconnaissance and detailed flanking and frontal attacking parties which captured the "pill-box," he himself being killed while leading the frontal attack.

By his valour and leadership this gallant officer ensured the capture of these strong points and so saved the lives of many men and enabled the objectives to be attained.

Captain William Avery Bishop, D.S.O., M.C., Canadian Cavalry and Royal Flying Corps (formerly 7th C.M.R.)

For most conspicuous bravery, determination and skill.

Captain Bishop, who had been sent out to work independently, flew, first of all, to an enemy aerodrome; finding no machine about, he flew on to another aerodrome, about three miles southeast, which was at least twelve miles the other side of the line. Seven machines, some with their engines running, were on the ground. He attacked these from about fifty feet, and a mechanic, who was starting one of the engines, was seen to fall. One of the machines got off the ground, but at a height of sixty feet Captain Bishop fired fifteen rounds into it at a very close range, and it crashed to the ground.

A second machine got off the ground, into which he fired thirty rounds at 150 yards range, and it fell into a tree.

Two more machines then rose from the ærodrome. One of these he engaged at the height of 1,000 feet, emptying the rest of his drum of ammunition. This machine crashed 300 yards from the ærodrome, after which Captain Bishop emptied a whole drum into the fourth hostile machine and then flew back to his station.

Four hostile scouts were about 1,000 feet above him for about a mile of his return journey, but they would not attack.

His machine was very badly shot about by machine gun fire from the ground.

Captain Scrimger, Francis Alex. Caron, Canadian Army Medical Service, M.O. 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment.

On the afternoon of the 25th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed, under heavy fire, the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained.

During the very heavy fighting between 22nd and 25th April, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front.

Colour-Sergeant Hall, Frederick William, 8th Battalion.

On 24th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when a wounded man who was lying some 15 yards from the trench called for help, Company Sergeant-Major Hall endeavoured to reach him in the face of a very heavy enfilade fire, which was being poured in by the enemy. The first attempt failed, and a non-commissioned officer and private soldier who were attempting to give assistance were both wounded. Company Sergeant-Major Hall then made a second most gallant attempt, and was in the act of lifting up the wounded man to bring him in when he fell mortally wounded in the head.

24066 Lance-Corporal Fisher, Frederick, 13th Battalion.

On the 23rd April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of St. Julien, he went forward with the machine-gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team.

Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his machine-gun into action under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports.

73132 Private (A Cpt.) Clarke, Leo.

For most conspicuous bravery. He was detailed with his section of bombers to clear the continuation of a newly-captured trench and cover the construction of a "block." After most of his party had become casualties, he was building a "block" when about twenty of the enemy with two officers counter-attacked. He boldly advanced against them, emptied his revolver into them and afterwards two enemy rifles, which he picked up in the trench.

One of the officers then attacked him with the bayonet, wounding him in the leg, but he shot him dead. The enemy then ran away, pursued by Acting-Corporal Clarke, who shot four more and captured a fifth.

Later, he was ordered to the dressing-station, but returned to duty next day.

101465 Private Kerr, John Chipman, 49th Battalion (formerly 66th Battalion, Canadian Infantry).

For most conspicuous bravery. During a bombing attack he was acting as bayonet man, and knowing that bombs were running short, he ran along the parados

under heavy fire until he was in close contact with the enemy, when he opened fire on them at point-blank range, and inflicted heavy loss.

The enemy, thinking they were surrounded, surrendered. Sixty-two prisoners were taken and 250 yards of enemy trench captured.

Before carrying out this very plucky act one of Private Kerr's fingers had been blown off by a bomb.

Later, with two other men, he escorted back the prisoners under fire, and then returned to report himself for duty before having his wound dressed.

Lieutenant Campbell, Frederick William, 1st Canadian Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery on 15th June, 1915, during the action at Givenchy.

Lieutenant Campbell took two machine-guns over the parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun, and maintained his position there, under very heavy rifle, machine-gun and bomb fire, notwithstanding the fact that almost the whole of his detachment had then been killed or wounded.

When our supply of bombs had become exhausted, this officer advanced his gun still further to an exposed position, and, by firing about 1,000 rounds, succeeded in holding back the enemy's counter-attacks.

This very gallant officer was subsequently wounded and had since died.

No. 57113, Sgt. Frederick Hobson, late Canadian Infantry Battalion (20th Battalion).

During a strong enemy counter-attack a Lewis gun in a forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines was buried by a shell, and the crew, with the exception of one man, killed.

Sgt. Hobson, though not a gunner, grasped the great importance of the post, rushed from the trench, dug out the gun, and got it into action against the enemy, who were now advancing down the trench and across the open.

A jam caused the gun to stop firing. Though wounded, he left the gunner to correct the stoppage, rushed forward at the advancing enemy, and, with bayonet and clubbed rifle, single handed, held them back until he himself was killed by a rifle shot. By this time, however, the Lewis gun was again in action and reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy were beaten off.

The valour and devotion to duty displayed by this non-commissioned officer gave the gunner the time required to again get the gun into action, and saved a most serious situation.

No. 226353 Pte. Harry Brown, late Canadian Infantry Battalion (D.M.R. Regimental Depot).

For most conspicuous bravery, courage and devotion to duty.

After the capture of a position the enemy massed in force and counter-attacked. The situation became very critical, all wires being cut. It was of the utmost importance to get word to Headquarters. This soldier and one other were given the message, with orders to deliver the same at all costs. The other messenger was killed. Pte. Brown had his arm shattered, but continued on through an intense barrage until he arrived at the close support lines and found an officer.

He was so spent that he fell down the dug-out steps, but retained consciousness long enough to hand over his message, saying "Important message." He then became unconscious and died in the dressing station a few hours later.

His devotion to duty was of the highest possible degree imaginable, and his successful delivery of the message undoubtedly saved the loss of the position for the time and prevented many casualties.

Lt. Robert Grierson Combe, late Canadian Infantry Battalion (53rd Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery and example.

He steadied his company under intense fire, and led them through the enemy barrage, reaching the objective with only five men.

With great coolness and courage, Lt. Combe proceeded to bomb the enemy, and inflicted heavy casualties. He collected small groups of men and succeeded in capturing the company objective, together with eighty (80) prisoners.

He repeatedly charged the enemy, driving them before him, and whilst personally leading his bombers, was killed by an enemy sniper.

His conduct inspired all ranks, and it was entirely due to his magnificent courage that the position was carried, secured and held.

No. 144039 Acting Corporal Philip Konowal, Canadian Infantry, 77th Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery and leadership when in charge of a section in attack. His section had the difficult task of mopping up cellars, craters, and machine-gun emplacements. Under his able direction all resistance was overcome successfully, and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. In one cellar he himself bayoneted three enemy and attacked single-handed seven others, in a crater, killing them all.

On reaching the objective, a machine-gun was holding up the right flank, causing many casualties. Corporal Konowal rushed forward and entered the emplacement, killed the crew, and brought the gun back to our lines.

The next day he again attacked single-handed another machine-gun emplacement, killed three of the crew, and destroyed the gun and emplacement with explosives.

This non-commissioned officer alone killed at least sixteen of the enemy, and during the two days' actual fighting carried on continuously his good work until severely wounded.

Captain (Acting Major) Okill Massey Learmouth, M.C., late Canadian Infantry, 12th Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery and exceptional devotion to duty. During a determined counter-attack on our new positions, this officer, when his company was momentarily surprised, instantly charged and personally disposed of the attackers. Later he carried on a tremendous fight with the advancing enemy. Although under intense barrage fire and mortally wounded, he stood on the parapet of the trench bombed the enemy continuously, and directed the defence in such a manner as to infuse a spirit of utmost resistance into his men.

On several occasions this very brave officer actually caught bombs thrown at him by the enemy and threw them back. When he was unable by reason of his wounds to carry on the fight, he still refused to be carried out of the line, and continued to give instructions and invaluable advise to his junior officers, finally handing over all his duties before he was evacuated from the front line to the hospital where he died.

No. 75361, C.S.M. Robert Hanna, Canadian Infantry, 29th Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery in attack, when his company met with most severe enemy resistance and all the company officers became casualties. A strong point, heavily protected by wire and held by a machine gun, had beaten off three assaults of the company with heavy casualties. This warrant officer, under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, coolly collected a party of men, and leading them against this strong point, rushed through the wire and personally bayonetted three of the enemy and brained the fourth, capturing the position and silencing the machine gun.

This most courageous action, displayed courage and personal bravery of the highest order at this most critical moment of the attack, was responsible for the capture of a

bst important tactical point, and but for his daring action and determined handling a desperate situation the attack would not have succeeded.

C.S.M. Hanna's outstanding gallantry, personal courage and determined leading his company is deserving of the highest possible reward.

D. 428545 Pte. Michael James O'Rourke, Canadian Infantry (47th Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during prolonged operations.

For three days and nights Pte. O'Rourke, who is a stretcher bearer, worked ceasingly in bringing the wounded into safety, dressing them, and getting them od and water.

During the whole of this period the area in which he worked was subjected to very vere shelling and swept by heavy machine gun and rifle fire. On several occasions he as knocked down and partially buried by enemy shells. Seeing a comrade who had en blinded stumbling around ahead of our trench, in full view of the enemy, who ere sniping him, Pte. O'Rourke jumped out of his trench and brought the man back, eing himself heavily sniped while doing so. Again he went forward about 50 yards front of our barrage under very heavy and accurate fire from enemy machine guns nd snipers, and brought in a comrade. On a subsequent occasion he went forward nder very heavy enemy fire of every description and brought back a wounded man who had been left behind.

He showed throughout an absolute disregard for his own safety, going wherever here were wounded to succour, and his magnificent courage and devotion in conuing his rescue work, in spite of exhaustion and the incessant heavy enemy fire of very description, inspired all ranks and undoubtedly saved many lives.

Capt. Thain Wendell MacDowell, D.S.O., Canadian Infantry (38th Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery and indomitable resolution in face of heavy machine gun and shell fire.

By his initiative and courage, this officer, with the assistance of two runners, was enabled, in the face of great difficulties, to capture two machine guns, besides two officers and seventy-five men.

Although wounded in the hand, he continued for five days to hold the position gained, in spite of heavy shell fire, until eventually relieved by his battalion.

By his bravery and prompt action, he undoubtedly succeeded in rounding up a very strong and enemy machine post.

Lt. Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey, Canadian Force (13th Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty.

During an attack by his regiment on a village a party of the enemy ran forward to a wired trench just in front of the village and opened rapid rifle and machine gun fire at a very close range, causing heavy casualties in the leading troop.

At this critical moment, when the enemy showed no intention whatever of retiring and fire was still intense, Lt. Harvey, who was in command of the leading troop, ran forward well ahead of his men and dashed at the trench, still fully manned, jumped the wire, shot the machine gunner and captured the gun.

His most courageous act undoubtedly had a decisive effect on the success of the operation.

No. 53730 Lance-Sergt. Ellis Welwood Sifton, late Canadian Infantry Battalion, 18th.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty.

During the attack in enemy trenches, Sgt. Sifton's company was held up by machine gun fire, which inflicted many casualties. Having located the gun, he charged it single-handed, killing all the crew.

A small enemy party advanced down the trench, but he succeeded in keeping these off till our men gained the position.

In carrying out his gallant act he was killed, but his conspicuous valour undoubtedly saved many lives and contributed largely to the success of the operation.

No. 427586 Pte. William Johnstone Milne, late Canadian Infantry, 46th Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in attack.

On approaching the first objective Pte. Milne observed an enemy machine gun firing on our advancing troops. Crawling on hands and knees, he succeeded in reaching the gun, killing the crew with bombs and capturing the gun.

On the line reforming, he again located a machine gun in the support line, and, stalking this second gun as he had done the first, he succeeded in putting the crew out of action and capturing the gun.

His wonderful bravery and resource on these two occasions undoubtedly saved the lives of many of his comrades.

Pte. Milne was killed shortly after capturing the second gun.

No. 808887 Pte. John George Pattison, Canadian Infantry (137th Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery in attack.

When the advance of our troops was held up by an enemy machine gun, which was inflicting severe casualties, Pte. Pattison, with utter disregard of his own safety, sprang forward, and, jumping from shell-hole to shell-hole, reached cover within 30 yards of the enemy gun.

From this point, in face of heavy fire, he hurled bombs, killing and wounding some of the crew, then rushed forward, overcoming and bayonetting the surviving five gunners.

His valour and initiative undoubtedly saved the situation and made possible the further advance to the objective.

Captain (Acting Major) George Randolph Pearkes, M.C., Can. M.R., 5th C.M.R.

For most conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of the troops under his command during the capture and consolidation of considerably more than the objectives allotted to him, in an attack.

Just prior to the advance Major Pearkes was wounded in the left thigh. Regardless of his wound, he continued to lead his men with the utmost gallantry, despite many obstacles.

At a particular stage of the attack his further advance was threatened by a strong point which was an objective of the battalion on his left, but which they had not succeeded in capturing. Quickly appreciating the situation, he captured and held this point, thus enabling his further advance to be successfully pushed forward.

It was entirely due to his determination and fearless personality that he was able to maintain his objective with the small number of men at his command against repeated enemy counter-attacks, both his flanks being unprotected for a considerable depth meanwhile.

His appreciation of the situation throughout and the reports rendered by him were invaluable to his commanding officer in making dispositions of troops to hold the position captured.

He showed throughout a supreme contempt of danger and wonderful powers of control and leading.

Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, M.C., Can. Inf., 144th Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery in an action in which he led his company with extraordinary skill and determination.

After the original attack had failed and two companies of his unit had launched a new attack, Captain O'Kelly advanced his command over 1,000 yards under heavy fire without any artillery barrage, took the enemy positions on the crest of the hill by storm, and then personally organized and led a series of attacks against "pill-boxes," his company alone capturing six of them with 100 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

Later on in the afternoon, under the leadership of this gallant officer, his company repelled a strong counter-attack, taking more prisoners, and subsequently during the night captured a hostile raiding party consisting of one officer, 10 men and a machine gun.

The whole of these achievements were chiefly due to the magnificent courage, daring and ability of Captain O'Kelly.

No. 51339 Sergeant George Harry Mullin, M.M., Can. Inf. P.P.C.L.I. Rein.

For most conspicuous bravery in attack, when single-handed he captured a commanding "pill-box" which had withstood the heavy bombardment and was causing heavy casualties to our forces and holding up the attack. He rushed a sniper's post in front, destroyed the garrison with bombs, and, crawling on to the top of the "pill-box," he shot the two machine-gunners with his revolver. Sergeant Mullin then rushed to another entrance and compelled the garrison of ten to surrender.

His gallantry and fearlessness were witnessed by many, and although rapid fire was directed upon him, and his clothes riddled by bullets, he never faltered in his purpose, and not only helped to save the situation but also indirectly saved many lives.

No. 404017 Corporal Colin Barron, Can. Inf. 3rd Bn.

For conspicuous bravery when in attack his unit was held up by three machine-guns. Corporal Barron opened on them from a flank at point-blank range, rushed the enemy guns single-handed, killed four of the crew, and captured the remainder. He then, with remarkable initiative and skill, turned one of the captured guns on the retiring enemy, causing them severe casualties.

The remarkable dash and determination displayed by this N.C.O. in rushing the guns produced far-reaching results, and enabled the advance to be continued.

No. 838301 Private Thomas William Holmes, C.M.R. (formerly 147th Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery and resource when the right flank of our attack was held up by heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from a "pill-box" strong point. Heavy casualties were producing a critical situation when Private Holmes, on his own initiative and single-handed, ran forward and threw two bombs, killing and wounding the crews of two machine-guns. He then returned to his comrades, secured another bomb and again rushed forward alone under heavy fire and threw the bomb into the entrance of the "pill-box," causing the nineteen occupants to surrender.

By this act of valour at a very critical moment Private Holmes undoubtedly cleared the way for the advance of our troops and saved the lives of many of his comrades.

No. 437793 Private Cecil John Kinross, Can. Inf. (51st Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery in action during prolonged and severe operations.

Shortly after the attack was launched, the company to which he belonged came under intense artillery fire, and further advance was held up by a very severe fire from an enemy machine-gun. Private Kinross, making a careful survey of the situation, deliberately divested himself of all his equipment save his rifle and bandolier, and, regardless of his personal safety, advanced alone over the open ground in broad day-

light, charged the enemy machine gun, killing the crew of six, and seized and destroyed the gun. His superb example and courage instilled the greatest confidence in his company, and enabled a further advance of 300 yards to be made and a highly important position to be established.

Throughout the day he showed marvellous coolness and courage, fighting with the utmost aggressiveness against heavy odds until seriously wounded.

No. 552665 Private James Peter Robertson, late Can. Inf. 13th C.M.R.

For most conspicuous bravery and outstanding devotion to duty in attack. When his platoon was held up by uncut wire and a machine gun, causing many casualties, Private Robertson dashed to an opening on the flank, rushed the machine gun, and after a desperate struggle with the crew, killed four and then turned the gun on the remainder, who, overcome by the fierceness of his onslaught, were running towards their own lines. His gallant work enabled the platoon to advance. He inflicted many more casualties among the enemy, and then, carrying the captured machine-gun, he led his platoon to the final objectives. He there selected an excellent position and got the gun into action, firing on the retreating enemy who by this time were quite demoralized by the fire brought to bear on them.

During the consolidation Private Robertson's most determined use of the machine-gun kept down the fire of the enemy snipers, his courage and his coolness cheered his comrades and inspired them to the finest efforts.

Later, when two of our snipers were badly wounded in front of our trench, he went out and carried one of them in under very severe fire.

He was killed just as he returned with the second man.

Lieutenant Robert Shankland, Canadian Infantry (43rd Battalion).

For most conspicuous bravery and resource in action under critical and adverse conditions.

Having gained a position, he rallied the remnant of his own platoon and men of other companies, disposed them to command the ground in front, and inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy. Later, he dispersed a counter-attack, thus enabling supporting troops to come up unmolested.

He then personally communicated to battalion headquarters an accurate and valuable report as to the position of the brigade frontage, and after doing so, rejoined his command and carried on until relieved.

His courage and splendid example inspired all ranks, and, coupled with his great gallantry and skill, undoubtedly saved a very critical situation.

Lieutenant Henry Strachan, M.C. Can. Cav. (34th Fort Garry Horse).

For most conspicuous bravery and leadership during operations.

He took command of the squadron of his regiment when the squadron leader, approaching the enemy front line at a gallop, was killed. Lieutenant Strachan led the squadron through the enemy line of machine-gun posts, and then with the surviving men, led the charge on the enemy battery, killing seven of the gunners with his sword. All the gunners having been killed and the battery silenced, he rallied his men and fought his way back right through the enemy's line, bringing all unwounded men safely in, together with 15 prisoners.

The operation, which resulted in the silencing of an enemy battery, the killing of the whole battery personnel and many infantry, and the cutting of three main lines of telephone communications two miles in rear of the enemy's front line, was only rendered possible by the outstanding gallantry and fearless leading of this officer.

INTERIM REPORT No. 1

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL COMMISSION WHEAT PRICES

AND A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN MARKETS

BY
W. SANFORD EVANS

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
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[No. 141—1918.]

INTRODUCTION.

By the order in council, under which the Georgian Bay Canal Commission was appointed, provision was made for a careful and thorough inquiry into many questions bearing upon the problem of the proposed construction of a deep inland waterway, and included in the questions specifically mentioned were "the percentage of Canadian traffic handled through United States ports, and causes for this diversion," "the requirements to move the grain crop in the future to open market," and the general question of "markets".

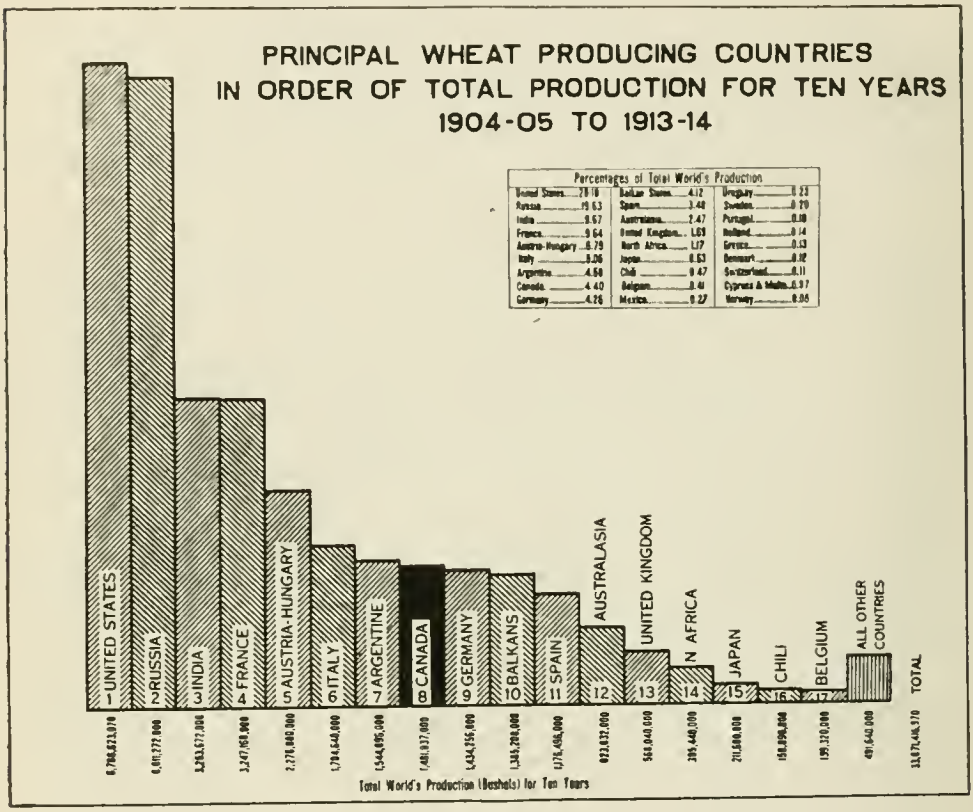
In my Interim Report of 1916 the conditions were examined under which diversions of Canadian traffic to United States routes had been taking place. From the analysis there made (pp. 62-79) it is evident that the conditions governing ocean transportation have been fundamental causes of the diversion that has regularly occurred. The probable influence of other causes was pointed out, but the facts necessary to an understanding of the operation of these other causes were not fully set forth. To supplement the former report in important respects it is proposed to investigate certain further facts relating to the marketing of wheat and flour and the making of prices, and particularly by way of a comparative study of United States and Canadian market conditions. This has become all the more essential because free trade in wheat and flour has been legally established since the interim report was submitted and possible new causes of diversion have thus to be reckoned with. Although free reciprocal trading in wheat and flour between Canada and the United States was established on April 16, 1917, the new system, owing to special conditions, has not been practically operative and its normal effects cannot be judged by any developments that have so far occurred. The elements of the problem can, however, be examined and appraised.

This report will assemble and present facts rather than reason to conclusions. Particular attention will be given to the conditions affecting price. From the standpoint of this inquiry the important effect of the change in trading relations with the United States would be an effect produced on the routing of Canadian wheat and price is one of the most powerful of all diverting influences. As Canada is the producer of a very large surplus of wheat above home requirements, the ruling price in Canada must be such that wheat can be exported. In any season there may be days or even weeks with very limited quantities offering, when the price rises above the export basis; but for the greater part of every year and whenever any considerable quantities come forward, wheat in Canada goes at a price at which it will be purchased by the principal consuming markets, which in the main are the markets of western Europe. If the United States would pay a better price than this export basis our wheat would undoubtedly go into the United States as often and as long as this condition prevailed.

Even if no better price were offered, wheat might move to the United States in considerable volume because of the relative financial and other facilities for handling it or the enterprise and organization of dealers. It might be consumed in the United States, releasing more of the domestic crop for export; it might be re-exported either in straight grades as received or mixed with local wheat; or it might be milled in the United States and exported as flour. The effects on Canada would be different according to each different use to which the wheat was put, and it would make an important difference at what points the wheat crossed the border. The fundamental

facts underlying each of these, and many other, aspects of a very complex problem are of practical interest and must be understood if intelligent preparation is to be made for the developments that will tend to occur.

DIAGRAM NO. 1.



GENERAL FACTS.

A few general facts may be sketched by way of background to the particular inquiries to be undertaken here.

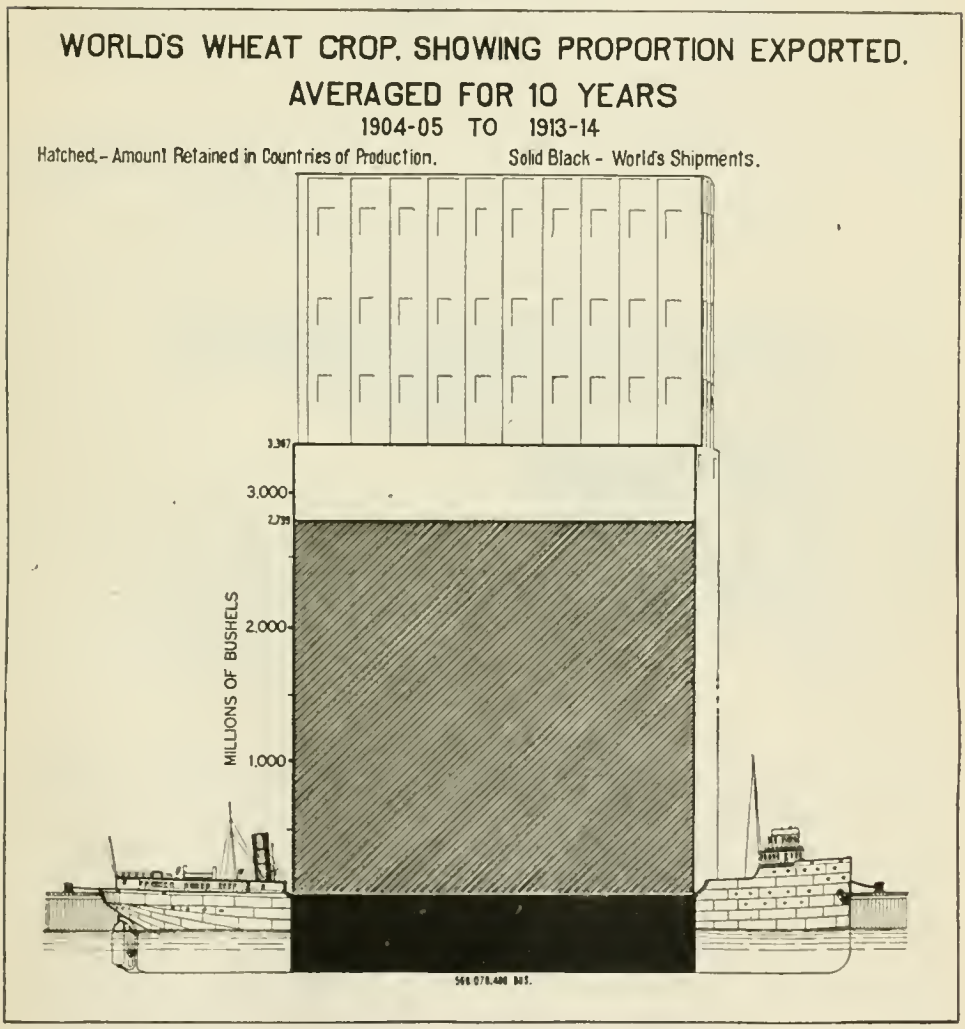
Quantities and geographical distribution of wheat production.—During the ten cereal years before the war, from August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1914, statistics record an aggregate production of wheat in the world of 33,671,416,970 bushels, or an average per year of one-tenth of that amount. (Broomhall's statistics are taken as the basis of calculations in this report for all countries except the United States and Canada, for which the official Government statistics are adopted.) Of this total Europe produced over 54 per cent, and if the Asiatic provinces of Russia be included with Europe the percentage is 56·01. North America produced 24·77 per cent; South America 5·28 per cent; Australia 2·57 per cent; Asia (British India and Japan) 10·3 per cent; Africa (Algeria and Tunis), the balance of 1·17 per cent. Not less than 92·25 per cent was grown in the Northern Hemisphere, and 7·75 per cent in the Southern Hemisphere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 141

Wheat is harvested somewhere every month in the year, but perhaps about 80 per cent of the world's supply is harvested in one-third of the year, June 15 to October 15. A storage problem of considerable magnitude, therefore, must necessarily exist.

In order of production during this period the principal countries stand as in diagram 1, (see v. also Appendix, pp. 83 and 84). The United States is first, followed closely by Russia. India, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Argentine stand next in order and all produced more wheat than Canada, which is eighth on the list. Germany produced almost as much as Canada; and the Balkan States, 93·4 per cent of Canada's production. Spain produced 79·03 per cent, and Australasia 54·49 per cent of Canada's production.

DIAGRAM NO. 2.



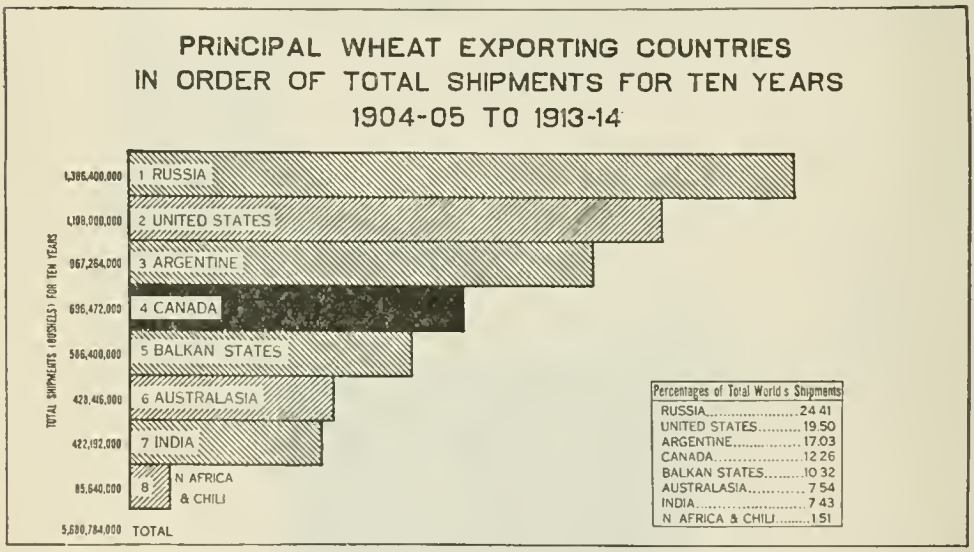
Canada's production, however, increased during this period at a greater rate than that of any other principal country. On the showing for the last three years, 1911-12 to 1913-14, Canada stands sixth on the list, having passed Italy and the Argen-

tine. Canada's great crop of 1915, 393,542,600 bushels, was larger than any crop of any country during the above ten years, with the exception of the United States and Russia.

Distribution in relation to consumption demand.—To what extent during this period was wheat produced where it was needed for consumption? Five bushels of every six produced in the world were consumed in the countries in which they were grown, while one-sixth of the total was moved from countries with surpluses to countries with deficieneies.

In diagram 2 the average yearly world production of wheat, 3,367,141,697 bushels, would just fill the elevator shown, while the international trade in wheat and floor, the "world's shipments," 568,078,400 bushels ("World's shipments" are returns of export wheat passing by sea and do not include exports that reach countries of final destination by land, but the quantities in this latter case are relatively very small) is indicated in solid black as loaded in a vessel, the hatched portion of the figure thus representing the relative quantity of wheat 2,799,063,297 bushels, consumed in the countries where it was grown.

From this point of view the world may be divided into exporting countries and importing countries. The exporting countries produce two-thirds (66·61 per cent) of



the world's total supply, 2,242,137,697 bushels, and consumed one-half (49·72 per cent) of the total supply, 1,674,059,297 bushels, the difference between the two-thirds and one-half being the one-sixth that entered into international trade.

In the case of the exporting countries the figures given for consumption are the quantities retained at home and are arrived at by deducting from the total crop the net amounts exported as wheat and flour; while the consumption of the importing countries is taken as the sum of the domestic crops and the net imports of wheat and flour.

The exporting countries, in the order of quantities exported, were Russia, the United States, the Argentine, Canada, the Balkan States, Australasia, India, North Africa, and Chili. The quantities exported by each of these countries in the ten years are shown in diagram 3. It will be noted that these countries do not, as exporters, stand in the same order to each other as they did in diagram 1, which shows them as producers. Russia, for example, exported more than the United States, although it produced less. India, the third largest producer in the world,

exported less than Australasia, the twelfth in the list of producers. The Argentine, Canada, the Balkan States and Australasia preserve the same order relative to each other (see tables 3, 4 and 5, pp. 85, 86 and 87).

In the following table the exporting countries are set forth with the quantities produced and the percentages of the total world's crop, and also with quantities exported and their percentage of the world's shipments:—

	Production.		Exports.	
	(bushels)	(per cent)	(bushels)	(per cent)
United States..	6,766,623,970	20·10	1,108,000,000	19·50
Russia..	6,611,272,000	19·63	1,386,400,000	24·41
India..	3,253,672,000	9·67	422,192,000	7·43
Argentina..	1,544,696,000	4·58	967,264,000	17·03
Canada..	1,481,937,000	4·40	696,472,000	12·26
Balkan States..	1,385,208,000	4·12	586,400,000	10·32
Australasia.	823,632,000	2·47	428,316,000	7·54
Nor. Africa and Chili.	554,336,000	1·64	85,640,000	1·51
Total..	22,421,376,970	66·61	5,680,784,000	100·00

Canada produced 4·40 per cent of the total world's supply in the ten years, but contributed 12·26 per cent of the world's shipments. Comparatively unimportant as a producer, Canada proved distinctly important as an exporter. Her exports rapidly increased during the period and in the last three years she contributed no less than 18·35 per cent of the total shipments. Taking for comparison the year of the great Canadian crop of 1915, and reckoning from September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916, Canada exported in wheat and flour 289,136,040 bushels, a quantity equal to 50·9 per cent of the average world's shipments for the ten years under review; and equal to 48·47 per cent of the actual world's shipments in the above twelve months, of 596,552,000 bushels which was about 10 per cent above the average. The Central Empires of Europe could not import, in that year, but other countries had taken more than their normal requirements.

In the matter of production the Southern Hemisphere, with only 7·75 per cent of the total, might not appear of great consequence, but the Southern Hemisphere contributed a little more than 25 per cent of the total shipments and therefore is a very important factor indeed in the export trade. Only about 66·5 per cent of the world's shipments is supplied by districts harvesting between June 15 and October 15, as against a production in these districts of about 80 per cent of the world's total crop. The elements of the storage problem in respect to the quantities entering into international trade exist, therefore, in somewhat different proportions from those in the problem presented by production looked at as a whole.

QUANTITY AND PRICE.

Before considering the particular problem of Canadian wheat prices as they might be affected by changes in the conditions of trade between Canada and the United States, it will be well to understand general conditions affecting price. To what extent does the law of supply and demand determine the price of wheat and other grains; and, if there is any direct relationship between the quality of grain available and the price at which it can be sold, is this a merely local relationship affecting individual markets, or is it a general worldwide relationship? A case of a cereal having chiefly a local market and another case of a cereal having an international market may be taken for examination.

The United States corn crop is the greatest cereal crop produced in any country in the world. In the ten years 1904-13 it amounted, on the average, to 2,712,569,800 bushels per year, a quantity equal to four-fifths of the entire world's average wheat crop. Only 2·19 per cent of the corn grown in the United States in this period was

exported and in the latter half of the period only 1·5 per cent. There was thus an immense production and an immense consumption within a single country, the surplus for export being hardly great enough to exercise any important effects. Corn in the United States may therefore be taken as an excellent example of a commodity which has a local market, and yet presents magnitude in quantity and broad distribution both in production and consumption, with a certain simplicity due to the fact that there is only one crop during the twelve months and little complication from either exports or imports. What relationship is there between the quantity and the price of corn in the United States?

As an example of an essentially international commodity, produced in almost every part of the world, maturing somewhere in every month of the year, and exported or imported in large quantities, wheat may be taken. Is there any direct relationship between the total quantity of wheat produced in the world and the prevailing price for wheat?

If the facts of quantity and price in respect both to corn in the United States and wheat throughout the world are brought together graphically some light may be thrown on such relationship as may in reality exist.

Prices should be studied comparatively The purchasing power of money varies from time to time. Influenced by a general increase in price the market quotations on a particular commodity may stand at a higher figure in one year than in another, but if the price of that particular commodity has not increased in the same percentage as has the average price of all commodities in general use, there has in reality been a decrease, for the seller of that particular commodity can purchase less with the proceeds than he could in former years. Various statistical authorities compute average prices and publish what are called "index numbers" of general prices. The course of these index numbers should be examined in connection with the course of prices of particular articles.

In diagram 4, which covers the ten crop years 1904-5 to 1913-14, there are presented three sets of facts relating to corn in the United States. Fig. 1 gives the total crop produced in each year, the scale running downward, that is, the crop is made to overhang the price line. The prices represented in fig. 2 are the monthly high and low prices of contract corn on the Chicago Board of Trade. The Chicago prices have been selected because in the volume of trading and also in the quantities of grain actually delivered, Chicago is the largest and most important market for corn in the United States. Moreover, appparently no wide differences appear in the prices quoted on the different markets at the same time. The solid black line intersecting the price variations in each year is the average of the high and low monthly quotations, and may be accepted roughly as the average price, or what might be called the par price line for the year. It is not strictly the average price to arrive at which it would be necessary to take into account not only every variation in price but also the quantities of grain sold at every price. In fig. 3 is given the course of Bradstreet's index numbers of general prices. The scales adopted for the different figures in this diagram and similarly in diagrams 5 and 6 (pp. 19 and 24) are so adjusted that equal variations represent equal percentages of change in each, taking the first year as the basis so that the appearance to the eye will convey a correct impression.

In this diagram a general correspondence between the lines of prices (fig. 2) and of quantities (fig. 1) clearly appears. During the first three years the tendency of prices was downward corresponding with the increase in quantities produced. With decreased production prices became high in 1907-8 and 1908-9, declining again with larger crops until 1911-12, when there was a sharp rise in prices with a small crop, and the fluctuations in 1912-13 and 1913-14 very closely coincide.

In only two years out of the ten was there even an apparent departure from a direct relationship between quantity and price. In 1906-7 the average price was slightly higher than in 1905-6 although the crop was larger; but this is only an

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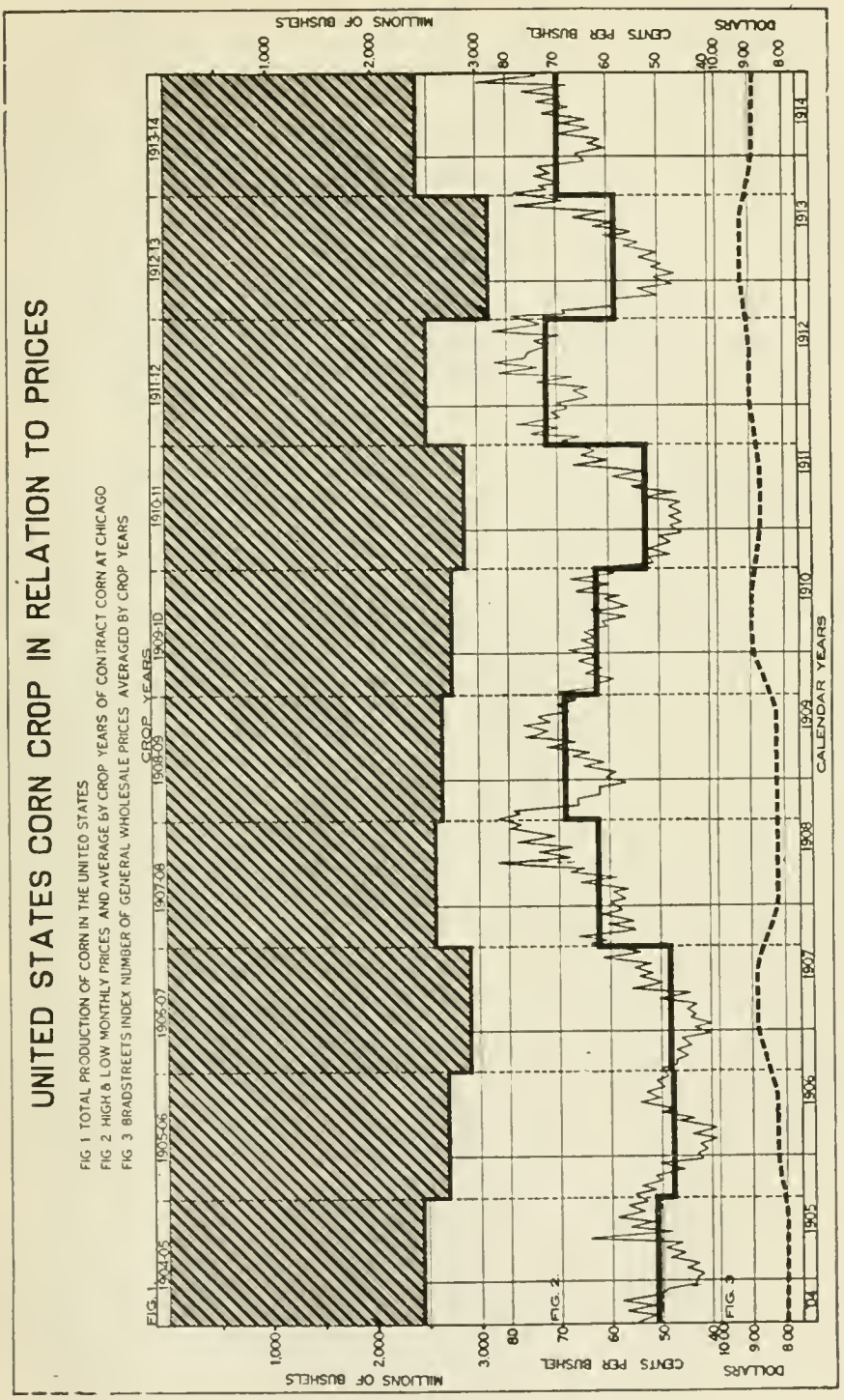


apparent departure from the rule, for a comparison with the line of index numbers of general prices (fig. 3) shows that the value of corn was in reality much lower in the former than in the latter year. In 1908-9, with a somewhat larger crop, the prices were higher, nominally and in reality, than in 1907-8. This is a case of two comparatively small crops in succession, the higher average prices being found in the second year. If reserve stocks had shown signs of depletion in the first year or if apprehension of shortage had added a keenness to demand, this would not be unnatural. The highest prices in these two years were found in the closing months of the year of the shorter crop. Prices in 1908-9 were proportionately lower than in the latter part of 1907-8 but did not react sufficiently to establish a lower year's average. The demand for feed for live stock, which is the chief use of corn, is irregular, because the number of live stock, and particularly of those being finished for market, varies widely from year to year. In 1908-9 there were inspected in the United States, under the Meat Inspection Act, 1,698,000 more slaughtered animals than in 1907-8, so that in relation to the demand the supplies may have justified a somewhat higher range of prices. In all other years prices were higher or lower when quantities were less or greater.

In the highly complex material and psychological conditions of modern business, it is not to be expected that the law of supply and demand would operate on price with absolute mathematical accuracy. As represented in the diagram the percentage changes in price do not strictly correspond to the percentage changes in quantity; but before a judgment could be reached upon this point other factors would have to be taken into the reckoning, such as that just mentioned, namely, the numbers of animal consumers in each year. For example, the percentage rise in price in 1907-8, if adjustment is made to the value of money, was very much greater than the percentage decrease in crop; but no less than 3,000,000 more slaughtered animals were inspected in 1907-8 than in 1906-7. Again, the apparently disproportionate increase in price in 1911-12 coincided with an increase, over the previous year, of more than 6,000,000 in the number of slaughtered animals inspected. The finishing of these animals for market would undoubtedly enlarge the demand for corn. Particularly when the use to which a commodity can be put, or the number of possible users, expands and contracts irregularly, as is the case with animal feed to a much greater extent than with human food, figures of quantity alone are not sufficient for a just comparison of one year with another. Making proper allowances and adjustments, the general course of corn prices in the United States during this period maintained a very close parallelism to the changing quantities produced.

Examining, now, the monthly price line in detail, it will be noted that in each year a drop in prices occurs, reaching its lowest point, except in 1909-10, between December and February. The recurring curves of these declines present a feature of marked regularity. In December corn begins to be marked freely and the price breaks as the quantities marketed become greater than the current consumption requirements; the visible supply accumulates; and prices rise again only as this visible supply is again absorbed. Within the general effects of total quantities upon the par price line for the year, are the particular effects of the quantities immediately available at any particular time in relation to the current needs of consumers. This affords another illustration of a direct relationship between quantity and price.

If the price line (fig. 2) and the line of index numbers (fig. 3) be examined together, it will be observed that these two lines are farther apart after September, 1907, than during the first three years. This means that the price of corn increased relatively to general prices. Looking now at quantities (fig. 1), it is seen that there was no general sustained increase in production. The crop of 1913-14 was the smallest of the whole period. Apparently the production of corn did not tend to keep pace with general production, or with effective demand, and the result was a relative rise in the price of corn. This, again, is a relationship between quantity and price.

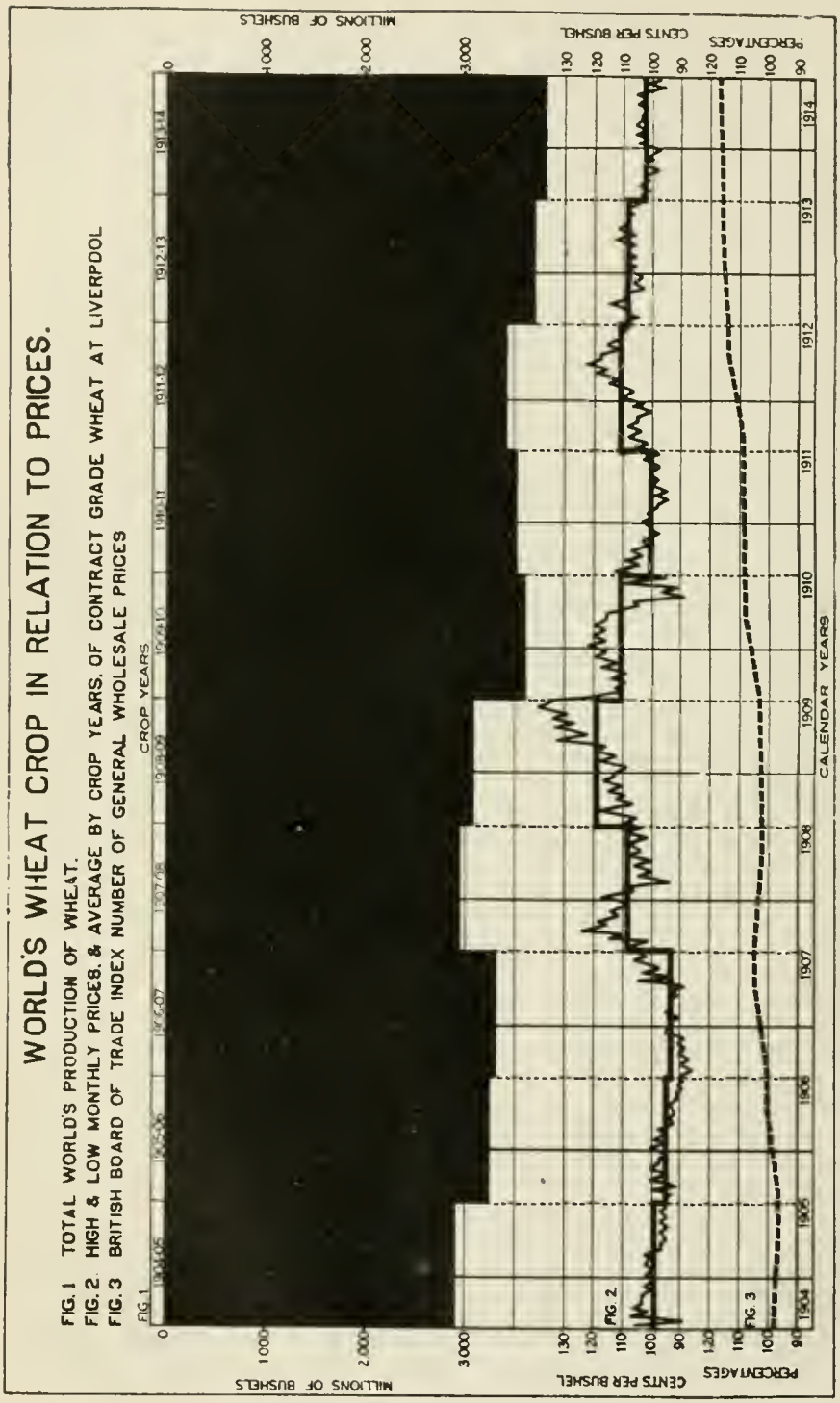
It is evident from the above examination of the facts of quantity and price, with some modification derived from facts of the fluctuation number of consumers, that the law of supply and demand operates with surprising accuracy on the price of corn under the comparatively simple conditions found in the United States. What, now, is the case in the complicated conditions and international distribution of the trade in wheat, the great staple human foodstuff? We may assume that, economic conditions remaining the same, the consumption of wheat would tend to increase slightly but steadily year by year as the population of the world grows.

In diagram 5 there is given the total world's production of wheat in each of the years 1904-5 to 1913-14 (fig. 1); the high and low monthly prices of contract grade wheat at Liverpool and the yearly average of these quotations (fig. 2); and the British Board of Trade index numbers of general wholesale prices (fig. 3). The prices of contract grade wheat at Liverpool are selected because these prices are, more nearly than any other, representative, if not really basic, world prices for wheat. The index numbers of the British Board of Trade are taken as the official compilations of general prices in the country in which the wheat quotations appear.

An examination of this diagram reveals a correspondence between the lines of price and of quantity quite as striking as that in the diagram dealing with corn in the United States. For the first four years of the period, and also for the last four years, with some adjustment to the changing value of money, even the percentage changes in the two lines are in some cases approximately the same. In 1908-9, although the world's crop was larger than in 1907-8, the price was higher; and in 1910-11, although the world's crop was somewhat smaller than in 1909-10, the price was lower. These are the only two apparent departures from rule. In 1907-8 and 1908-9 there were two comparatively small crops in succession, with a higher range of prices in the second year; and in 1909-10 and 1910-11 there were two successive crops, each of which was larger than any world's crop previous to 1909, with lower prices in the second year. In the former case, with limited supplies in sight, prices tended steadily upward from early in 1908 until July, 1909, when the new bumper crop in the northern hemisphere was assured. With superabundant supplies in sight during the next two successive years, the general trend of prices was steadily downward. As wheat is harvested somewhere in every month of the year, a statistical period called a "crop year" is more or less artificial and phenomena will not always conveniently group themselves within it. Observed over two statistical years in each of the above cases, the relationship between quantity and price fully appears.

The price line of wheat does not show any such regularity of dip and rise within each crop year as is found in the price line of corn; but in the United States there is only one crop of corn in the year and one generally accepted period for comparatively heavy marketings, whereas an explanation of the apparently irregular rises and falls in the price of wheat in an international market would involved a much more complicated inquiry. The study of the course of wheat prices in Canada, in relation to quantities marketed, as presented in the Interim Report, 1916 (pp. 55 to 58), shows sharply defined seasonal variations; an effect from excessive marketings appears every year in wheat prices in the United States; and if the necessary facts could be assembled, the fluctuations in the Liverpool prices would undoubtedly be found to stand in relation to the varying quantities immediately available.

The line of wheat prices (fig. 2) and that of index numbers (fig. 3) tend to approach each other; that is, relatively to general prices, wheat depreciated in price during this period. The quantities of wheat produced in the world increased very greatly in the last five years and evidently somewhat out of proportion to the average of other staple commodities. Corn had appreciated in value with almost stationary average production. In both cases quantity had direct relationship to relative prices.


WORLD'S WHEAT CROP IN RELATION TO PRICES.
FIG. 1 TOTAL WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.
FIG. 2. HIGH & LOW MONTHLY PRICES, & AVERAGE BY CROP YEARS, OF CONTRACT GRADE WHEAT AT LIVERPOOL
FIG. 3 BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER OF GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES
MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
CENTS PER BUSHEL
PERCENTAGES
CROP YEARS
CALENDAR YEARS
FIG. 1
FIG. 2
FIG. 3

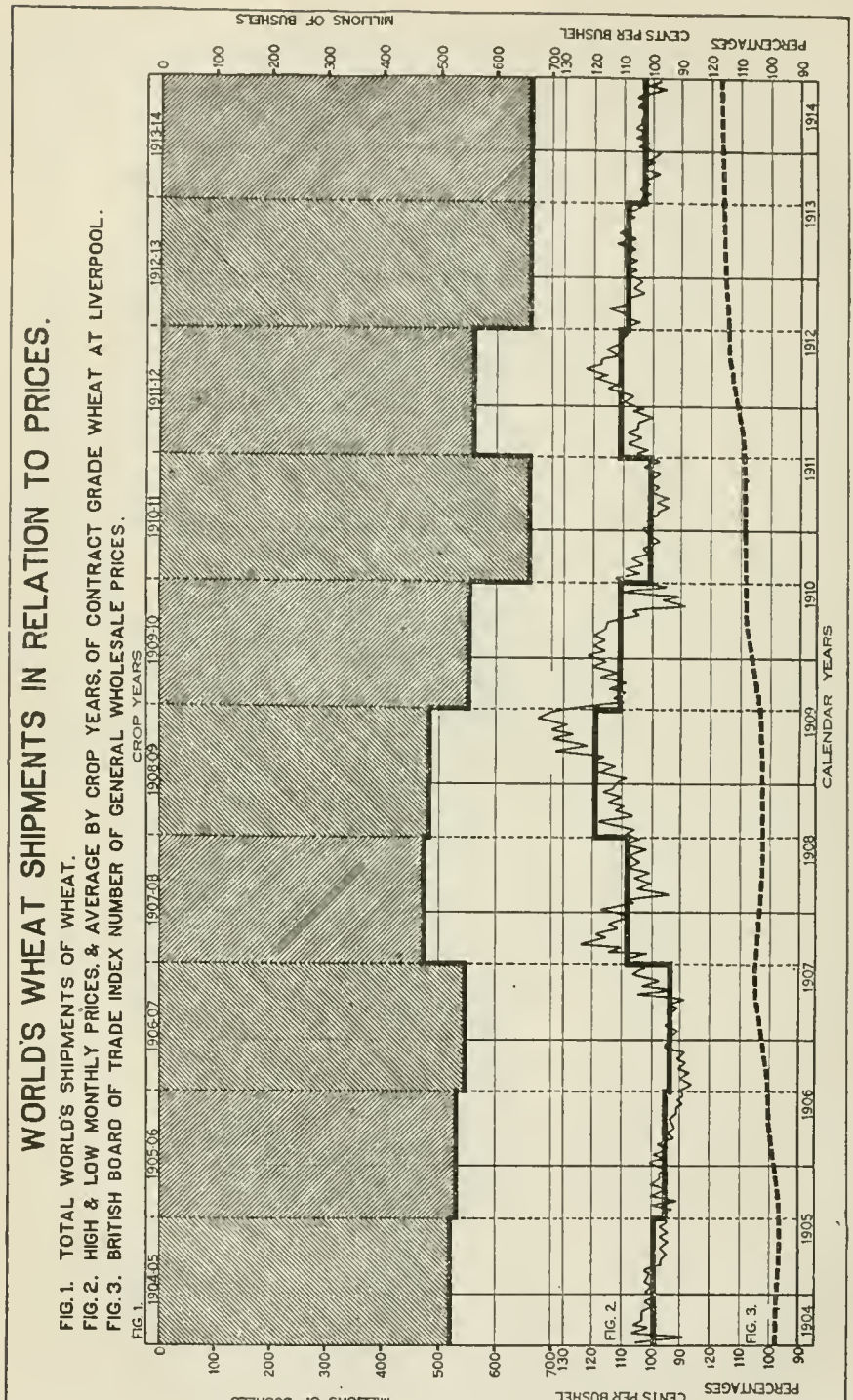
The general relationship of quantity to price in the case of wheat must appear all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it is not possible to know definitely the supplies for any crop year until all the successive harvests are safely gathered, that is, practically until the end of the period. Disappointing crops in some northern country may or may not later be compensated by exceptional yields. In Australia, the Argentine or India. Many differing preliminary estimates are always before the market. Yet so alert and so intelligent is the judgment applied at every stage that the par price line for the season is found, in most cases, almost where it would have been placed by one who afterward reviewed the facts of the year.

These two diagrams furnish an impressive demonstration that, in the world's daily practice quantity and price, with staples of large volume and wide distribution, for which a highly organized market is developed, are almost as intimately correlated as in theory could be assumed by deduction from the law of supply and demand. That the machinery of the world's trade, with its vast extension and infinite complexity, is yet so delicately adjusted and works so truly, must excite not only wonder but respect. It may confidently be laid down that the main factor in determining the basis of wheat prices is the size of the world's crop. After due allowance is made for this factor, comparatively little, at least in respect to the par price line for a season, remains to be explained by market manipulation or other obviously minor forces. Speculation may have important effects when fluctuations for a few days or a few weeks are considered; it may do much harm or it may have its uses in keeping the price line sensitive; but it is a subsidiary and not a dominant factor in the establishment of the basis of price.

In the study of any local problem in wheat prices, such as the probable effect on Canadian prices of free access to the United States market, it is clear that there should be first an examination of local prices in their relation to representative world prices, such as prices at Liverpool. This will show the extent to which world-wide factors, and particularly the size of the world's crop determines the local prices. Marked departures from the line of world prices will suggest local causes, which may then be inquired into, for it will be these local conditions, rather than the general conditions now regulating prices in international trade, that might be affected by tariff or transportation changes in individual countries.

Before proceeding along these lines, however, it would be well to raise the question of the relation of prices to consumption. If quantity available makes price, what effect has price on quantity used? What becomes of a big wheat crop and how does the world manage with a small crop? Some light is thrown upon this question by an examination of the statistics of "world shipments" of wheat, that is the quantities purchased each year by those countries requiring supplies to supplement their local production.

In diagram 6 there are represented for the ten crop years, 1904-5 to 1913-14, the total quantities of world's shipments of wheat (fig. 1), while there are reproduced in figs. 2 and 3, from the previous diagram, prices of contract grade wheat at Liverpool and the British Board of Trade index numbers. In this diagram quantities are to be examined in relation to price and not price in relation to quantities, and the effect of price on international purchases is even more striking than the effect of the world's crop on price. In two years only during the period is there a lack of correspondence in the curves. In 1908-9 the importing countries purchased a little more although the price was higher than in the preceding year, and in 1913-14 they purchased no more wheat than in the year before although the price was lower. Local stocks may have become depleted by the end of 1907-8, during which year importations had been very small, necessitating somewhat larger importations in 1908-9, despite the price; while in 1913-14 there may have been a substantial carryover from the large importations of 1912-13. The varying size and quality of the domestic crops of the importing countries must also be a factor affecting importations. The relationship

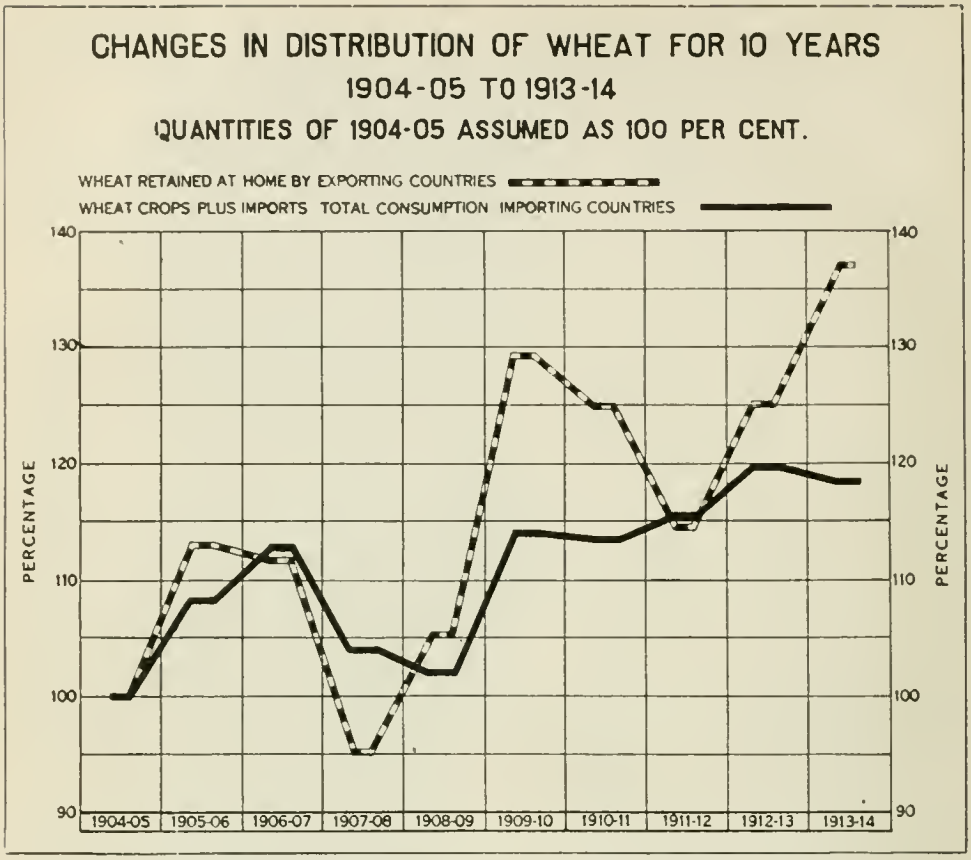

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS IN RELATION TO PRICES.
FIG. 1. TOTAL WORLD'S SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.
FIG. 2. HIGH & LOW MONTHLY PRICES, & AVERAGE BY CROP YEARS, OF CONTRACT GRADE WHEAT AT LIVERPOOL.
FIG. 3. BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER OF GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
CROP YEARS
1904-05
1905-06
1906-07
1907-08
1908-09
1909-10
1910-11
1911-12
1912-13
1913-14
MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
CENTS PER BUSHEL
PERCENTAGES
CALENDAR YEARS
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
FIG. 1.
FIG. 2.
FIG. 3.

between quantities imported and price is, however, so remarkably direct and, on the whole, so consistent, that all other factors assume minor importance. The users of foreign wheat are careful and intelligent purchasers. The marked increase in the scale of importations in the last few years should be noted in connection with the declining price of wheat relatively to general prices.

Although the importing countries appear to regulate their purchases of foreign wheat according to price, this does not mean that their total consumption of wheat varies in the same proportion. Domestic crops, which constitute about 70 per cent of the supply of these importing countries, must be taken into account. If the domestic crops were substantially equal in any two years, an increase of 10 per cent in the imports in the second year would make an increase of only 3 per cent in the total supply for consumption.

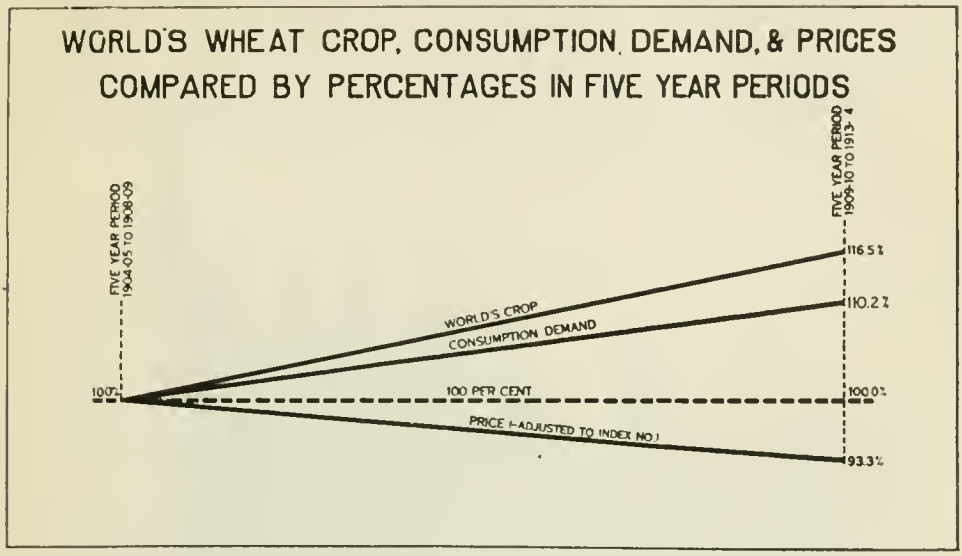
What now is the situation in the exporting countries? The chief variations in the world's crop are caused by the variations in the crops of the exporting countries; but the exports are so small a proportion of these crops that the fluctuations in the exports are very far from absorbing the fluctuations in the crops. In 1909-10 the crops of the exporting countries were over 420,000,000 bushels greater than in 1908-9; but at the lower price the importing countries took only 70,000,000 bushels more, leaving the exporting countries over 350,000,000 bushels more than in the previous year. Again in 1907-8 the importing countries, at a higher price, took 70,000,000 bushels less than in 1906-7; but the crops of the exporting countries had been about 300,000,000 bushels less, so that the exporting countries were left with about 230,000,000 bushels less than in the previous year. In 1909-10 the exporting countries retained at home about 500,000,000 bushels more than in 1907-8, just two years before; whereas the difference in the quantity used by the importing countries in these two years was only about 160,000,000 bushels. Such violent fluctuations in the quantities of wheat retained by the exporting countries cannot be explained on the ground of changes in the populations of the exporting countries or changes in real economic demand, due to differences in price or in financial conditions (see Table No. 6, p. 88).

The question may be raised whether the varying amounts retained at home by the exporting countries depend upon the varying proportions of their crops below milling quality. Any wheat that will not produce a flour satisfactory to some market is not likely to be purchased for export in any considerable quantities, and particularly if transport over long distances is involved. To establish the facts necessary to a complete understanding on this point would involve a very difficult investigation, which has not been attempted. So far as Canada is concerned, the total quantity of non-millable wheat was not great enough in any year in this period to account for differences in amounts retained at home, and these differences were not proportioned to the relative quality of the crops. The crop of 1905 was much better in quality than that of 1904 and yet much more was retained at home. The crop of 1906 was of high average quality, while the crop of 1907 was much below the average quality, and yet 87,000,000 bushels was retained at home, of the former crop, and only 46,000,000 bushels of the latter. On the other hand, the large crop of 1911 was the poorest of all in average quality, although the percentage of "feed" wheat was smaller than in 1907, and yet 118,000,000 bushels was retained at home in that crop year. All the different years may be compared with each other in the same way without discovering any fixed relationship between quality and amounts retained at home. The same would probably be found to be true with the other exporting countries. The aggregate amounts retained at home are large in the years of large world's crops and there is no necessary connection between size and quality. The proportions taken from each exporting country are probably more affected by conditions of transportation or finance than by the relative quality of the crops of those particular countries.



In diagram 7 the quantities retained at home by the exporting countries are represented by a broken line, and the sum of the domestic crops and imports of the importing countries by a solid black line. The quantities in each case are represented as percentages, the quantities of the first year being taken as 100 per cent. As, for the whole period, the total quantities retained by the exporting countries and those used by the importing countries were substantially equal, comparison by this form of representation may fairly be made. The fluctuations in the quantities retained by the exporting countries are too extreme to be explained by changes in the consumption needs of the populations of these countries. Moreover, these fluctuations are frequently out of relation to price and cannot therefore be explained on obvious economic grounds. In 1906-7, for example, less was retained than in 1905-6, although the price was lower; in 1908-9 much more was retained than in 1907-8, although the price was considerably higher; and in 1910-11 less was retained than in 1909-10, although the price was much lower. On the other hand, the line of quantities used by the importing countries conforms, with two or three slight exceptions in the later years, rather closely to the course of prices. Apparently the importing countries take from the exporting countries what wheat they can use at the price and the balance is left in the hands of the exporting countries.

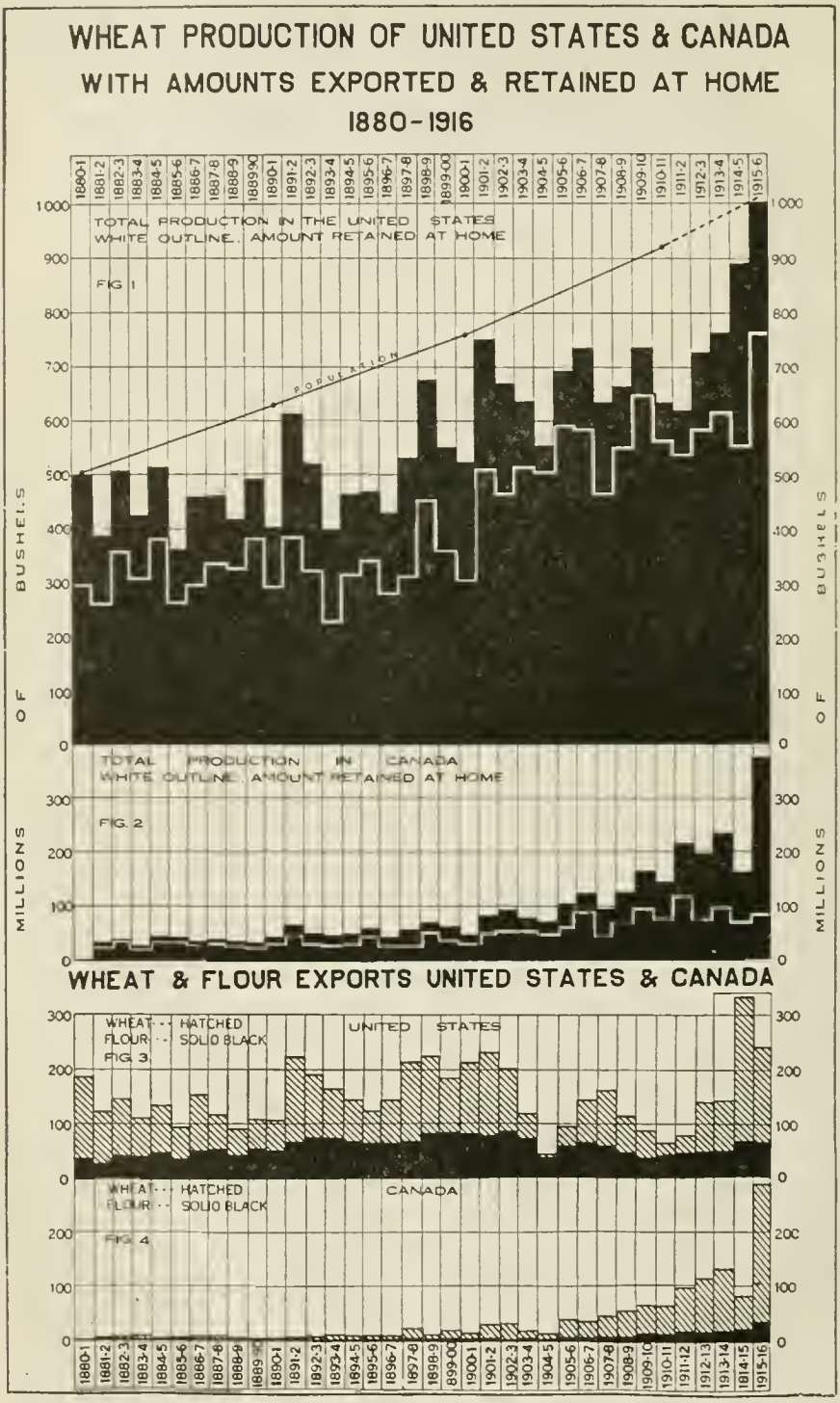
It may be that in every year of the period, unless perhaps in 1907-8, the exporting countries were left with more wheat than could be used in the form of flour by those countries, and in 1909-10 and 1913-14 the quantity must have been much greater than



flour requirements. An examination of the quantities retained by each exporting country, separately, shows an entire absence of uniformity. Owing to conditions that were no doubt clear enough to foreign purchasers at the time, more or less is taken from each exporting country without strict regard to the surplus in that particular country. The line of Canadian quantities retained at home is among the most erratic of all.

The importing countries buy according to price; the exporting countries retain what is not thus bought, which may leave them a varying and uncertain excess above their own flour requirements. How to use this excess profitably and with the least damage to price is one of the problems of wheat.

Before leaving the general relationship of quantity and price, one further presentation of facts may be offered. Brought together, as in diagram 8 these facts are suggestive. The main assumption is that the world's economic demand for wheat is correctly represented by the varying rate of consumption of the importing countries and not by that of the exporting countries. The importing countries must buy to supplement local products and it is clear that their total supplies must represent the economic demand for wheat in those countries; while the wheat left in the exporting countries cannot be regarded as a direct measure of economic demand. The importing countries include many progressive nations of expanding populations and on the whole they do not differ so very widely in general character from the exporting countries. If then, the varying rates of consumption in the importing countries be applied to the whole world to represent the real economic demand for wheat, the world's crop is seen to have increased faster than this economic demand, and the price of wheat, adjusted to the value of money, to have declined, and the percentage in both cases to have been almost exactly equal. To afford a broader and fairer basis of comparison than individual years, the ten years are divided into two periods of five years each. The total quantity of wheat produced in the world in the second five years was 116·5 per cent of the quantity produced in the first five years; that is, there was an increase of 16·5 per cent in production. The consumption of the importing countries was greater in the second five years by 10·2 per cent and this is


WHEAT PRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES & CANADA
WITH AMOUNTS EXPORTED & RETAINED AT HOME
1880-1916
TOTAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES
WHITE OUTLINE. AMOUNT RETAINED AT HOME
FIG 1
POPULATION
BUSHELS OF
TOTAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA
WHITE OUTLINE. AMOUNT RETAINED AT HOME
FIG. 2
MILLIONS OF
WHEAT & FLOUR EXPORTS UNITED STATES & CANADA
WHEAT -- HATCHED
FLOUR -- SOLID BLACK
UNITED STATES
FIG. 3
CANADA
FIG. 4
1880-1
1881-2
1882-3
1883-4
1884-5
1885-6
1886-7
1887-8
1888-9
1889-90
1890-1
1891-2
1892-3
1893-4
1894-5
1895-6
1896-7
1897-8
1898-9
1899-00
1900-1
1901-2
1902-3
1903-4
1904-5
1905-6
1906-7
1907-8
1908-9
1909-10
1910-11
1911-12
1912-13
1913-14
1914-15
1915-16

assumed to be the rate of increase of economic demand in the world. Production increased faster by economic demand by 6·3 per cent. If average prices for the two periods are corrected year by year according to the level of general wholesale prices, it is found that the adjusted prices for the second period averaged 93·3 per cent of the prices for the first period; that is, there was a decline in price of 6·7 per cent as against an excess of production of 6·3 per cent. Appreciation and depreciation of the price of wheat relatively to general average prices illustrate the relationship of quantity to price.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS.

The United States has been, and still is, the world's greatest producer of wheat. Its yearly production and exports from 1880-81 to 1915-16, as compared with those of Canada, are shown in diagram 9. In fig. 1 of this diagram the total heights of the columns represent the yearly production, while between the base and the superimposed white line are the quantities retained at home during each crop year, the portions of the columns above the white line indicating the quantities exported as wheat and flour. This diagram takes account only of domestic products, but in any case, the balance of foreign breadstuffs retained in the United States is on the average so small as to have no appreciable effect.

Fig. 2 gives the corresponding statistics for Canada and a comparison of figs. 1 and 2 will convey to the eye the relative positions of these two countries as producers, consumers and exporters.

In figs. 3 and 4 the exports of the two countries are reproduced upon straight bases, each column being divided into exports of wheat (hatched) and exports of flour, reduced to its equivalent in bushels (solid black).

An important fact brought out by fig. 1 is the marked upward tendency of average production in the United States during the period. Above in this figure is the line of the growth of population in the United States, according to the census returns, and for the last five years according to official estimates. It is apparent that production in the United States has kept pace with the increase in population. Taking average production and average population by census periods, the following are the facts:—

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

Period.	United States production of wheat. Average yearly production.	Per head of average population.
1880-81 to 1889-90	449,695,300	7·95
1890-91 to 1899-00	503,077,915	7·24
1900-01 to 1909-10	659,509,254	7·84
1910-11 to 1915-16	465,262,800	8·06

The smallest production in relation to population was in the second decade, but during the last sixteen years production has increased and the number of bushels per head during the last six years was greater than during any previous period. Even if there be added to the figure the year 1916, with the third largest acreage on record but the small yield, owing to partial crop failure, of 639,886,000 bushels, and an average be struck for the seven years since 1909, the production per head would be 7.85 bushels, which would still be a little better than for the previous decade. Judged by the number of possible domestic consumers, production in the United States has been fully maintained.

Considering, now, the quantities retained at home, that is quantities between the base and the white line, the irregularity, to which reference has previously been made, may first be noted. The irregularities in Canadian quantities, if judged by percent-

ages, are more extreme than in the case of the United States. It is not probable, as pointed out, that these irregularities can be wholly explained by changes in the economic conditions in the United States, or in Canada, or by differences in the quality of the crops, the chief cause being the changes in foreign demand. In many cases fluctuations in the Canadian line correspond with fluctuations in the United States line, but in many cases the movements are opposite. Per head of population, the quantities retained by the United States and by Canada were as follow:—

WHEAT RETAINED AT HOME.

United States.

Period.	Wheat retained at Home. Average Quantity.	Per Head of Average Population.
1880-81 to 1889-90	322,179,591	5·69
1890-91 to 1899-00	330,033,341	4·75
1900-01 to 1909-10	516,759,794	6·14
1910-11 to 1915-16	606,511,648	6·30
Canada.		
1881-82 to 1890-91	35,803,761	6·92
1891-92 to 1900-01	52,992,191	7·70
1901-02 to 1910-11	109,124,264	10·77
1911-12 to 1915-16	237,072,388	12·00

Out of the quantities retained at home seed must be provided and the balance, less any unmillable wheat, is available for human consumption. Deducting the quantities required for seed, at 1½ bushels per acre (although Canadian statistics generally allow 1¾ bushels), the balances in both countries by periods, per head of population, were:—

United States. Period.	Balance per head. Bushels.	Canada. Period.	Balance per head. Bushels.
1880-81 to 1889-90	4·71	1881-82 to 1890-91	
1890-91 to 1899-00	3·93	1891-92 to 1900-01	6·69
1900-01 to 1909-10	5·31	1901-02 to 1910-11	9·21
1910-11 to 1915-16	5·51	1911-12 to 1915-16	10·00

The use of wheat in the United States decreased in the second decade but became much greater in the last two periods. By the diagram (fig. 1, white line) it is seen that there are two distinct levels in the quantities available for home consumption, the year 1901 marking the change to the higher level. It is interesting to note that in 1901 there was a record crop of wheat, but both the corn crop and the potato crop were deficient and the prices of these latter products exceptionally high. The change in price in these two partial substitutes for wheat may have led to a much greater use of the latter and it would appear that wheat afterwards maintained its new place in the dietary. As the result of an inquiry in 1910, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated that it would take 5·3 bushels of wheat to make the quantity of flour consumed per capita in the United States in that year. Wheat is used almost exclusively for seed and for flour in the United States and there is little waste.

Canadians may eat a little more wheat flour than the people of the United States, but they cannot eat 10 bushels per head per year. Canadian statistics, previous to the special census of manufactures in 1915, do not record the number of barrels of flour manufactured in the country. In 1915, however, the flour made in Canada amounted to 14,267,424 barrels. During the year there were exported 5,568,750 barrels. It is not possible to tell what stocks were carried over from the previous year or what were carried forward at the end of 1915, but the difference between the flour milled and the flour exported, 8,672,194 barrels, would represent a little less than 1½ barrels per head, that is, a little less than the equivalent of 5.4 bushels of wheat per head, or practically the exact quantity estimated as consumed per head in the United States in

1910. By using stocks on hand Canadians may, in 1915, have consumed more than 5.4 bushels per head in the form of flour, but it is certain that Canada has not been milling enough wheat to provide for the recorded exports and also for a home consumption of anything like the equivalent of 10 bushels per head. If the approximate accuracy of official estimates of production can be assumed, Canada must feed large quantities of wheat to animals and, as it is not probable the percentage of unmillable wheat is higher than in the United States, Canada must feed much good wheat, or there must be large wastage in some way.

The United States has had a considerable surplus for export every year. (See also Table 9, p. 91.) By periods the figures are as follow:—

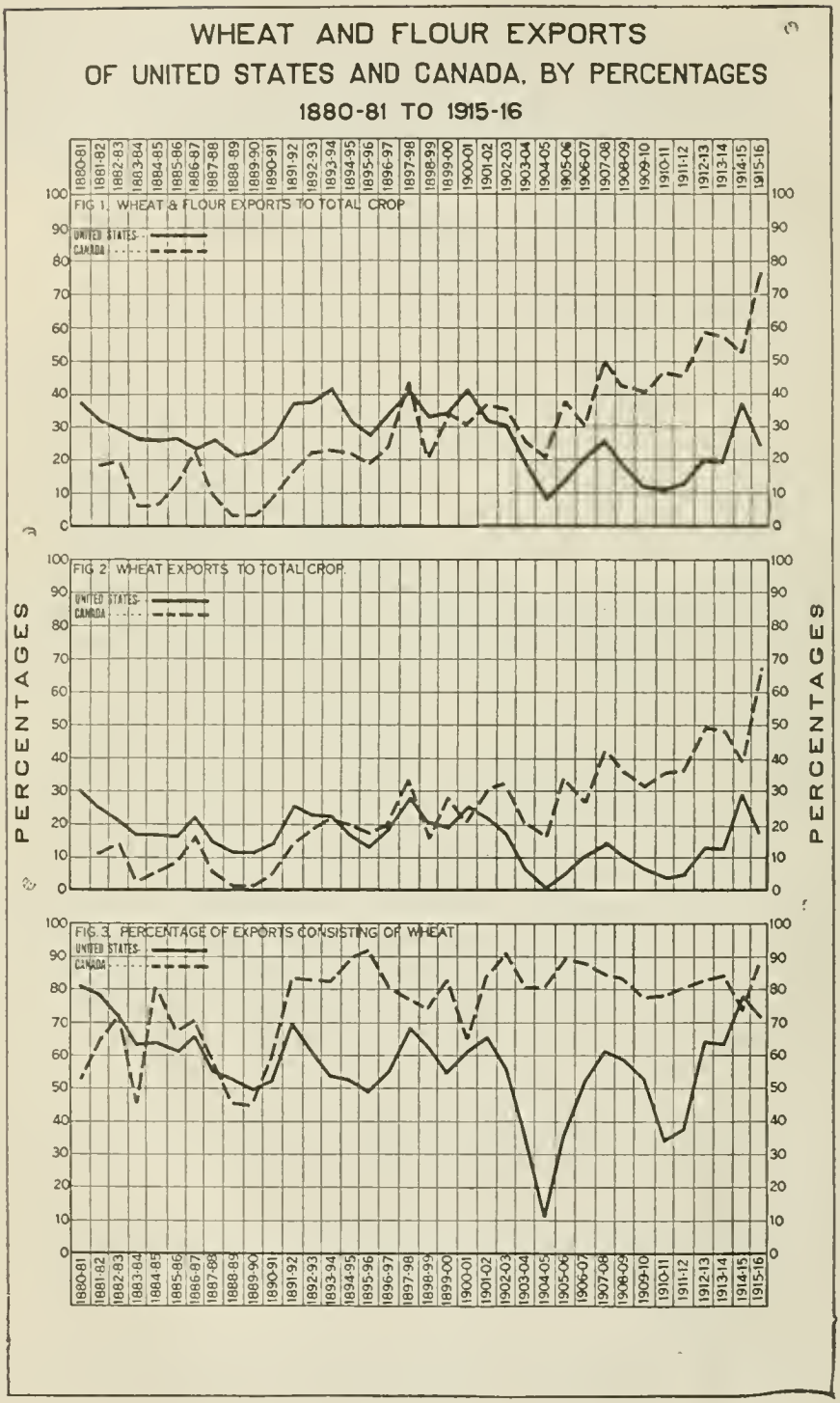
UNITED STATES AVERAGE EXPORTS PER YEAR.

Period.	Wheat.	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Per head Population.
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)
1880–81 to 1889–90	83,354,814	43,260,893	126,615,707	2·24
1890–91 to 1899–00	102,387,790	70,656,782	173,044,572	2·50
1900–01 to 1909–10	77,523,965	65,225,494	142,749,459	1·69
1910–11 to 1915–16	111,800,468	57,041,716	168,842,184	1·75

It is interesting to note that the largest average export occurred in the second decennial period, which was the period of the smallest production per head of population but also of the smallest domestic consumption. Taking individual years, the smallest export was in 1904-5, a year in which, as in 1916, black rust seriously affected the quantity and quality of the crop of Northern Spring wheat. The largest export was in the first year of the war, 1914-15, with the enormous total of 332,464,975 bushels of wheat and flour. This is the greatest export ever made by one country and to appreciate its magnitude it is only necessary to point out that it is equal to almost exactly 60 per cent of the normal yearly demand of all importing countries. This export was made out of a crop of 891,017,000 bushels. The crop of 1915 was much larger, amounting to 1,011,505,000 bushels. But for the accident of wet weather at harvest time, which caused some damage, the United States could have supplied, that year, 70 per cent of the world's normal import demand; and other conditions besides the damage must be looked to for the explanation of the fact that only 243,117,025 bushels was actually exported within that crop year, one of these conditions being the extent to which the needs of Great Britain and our Allies were met by their heavy purchases from Canada's magnificent crop. Canada's exports in 1915-16 of 289,136,040 bushels of wheat and flour, equal to a little over 50 per cent of the world's normal import demand, is the second largest export ever made by one country.

The United States has apparently been able to increase its wheat acreage to meet its own increasing needs and provide an important surplus in every year. Its yield per acre has been low, ranging from 10·2 bushels in 1881 to 16·9 bushels in 1915. It should be easily possible, by the development of intensive fertilization, to double the average yield of this period. On the facts there would seem to be no reason to suppose that the United States cannot continue for a long time to be self sustaining, and more—provided the relative price of wheat makes it worth while to devote land and labour to that purpose.

Canada's exports of wheat and flour after 1904 show a very rapid increase, culminating in a total for the year 1915-16, which was equal to over 48·47 per cent of the actual world's shipments for the twelve months of that Canadian crop year, or more than half the average world's shipments before the war. The export trade has


WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, BY PERCENTAGES
1880-81 TO 1915-16
FIG 1. WHEAT & FLOUR EXPORTS TO TOTAL CROP
FIG 2. WHEAT EXPORTS TO TOTAL CROP
FIG 3. PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS CONSISTING OF WHEAT
UNITED STATES
CANADA
PERCENTAGES
1880-81
1881-82
1882-83
1883-84
1884-85
1885-86
1886-87
1887-88
1888-89
1889-90
1890-91
1891-92
1892-93
1893-94
1894-95
1895-96
1896-97
1897-98
1898-99
1899-00
1900-01
1901-02
1902-03
1903-04
1904-05
1905-06
1906-07
1907-08
1908-09
1909-10
1910-11
1911-12
1912-13
1913-14
1914-15
1915-16

become relatively of far greater importance to Canada than to the United States. In the ten years, 1901-2 to 1910-11, Canada exported on the average a little over 6½ bushels per head of population, as compared with 1·69 bushels per head by the United States, and in the last five years Canada exported 19 bushels per head, as compared with 1·75 bushels per head by the United States. A much larger part of the productive energy of the Canadian people is devoted to wheat and flour that goes for export, than is the case with the people of the United States. Indeed, since about 1907 Canada, per head, has produced more for export than has the United States for all purposes. Because a larger proportion of its wheat crop has been exported by Canada since 1901, the foreign market may tend to exercise a somewhat greater influence upon prices and other conditions in the Canadian wheat trade than in that of the United States.

In diagram 10 certain percentage changes are worked out for the period covered in the previous diagram. In fig. 1 total wheat and flour exports of the two countries are shown as percentages of the total crops grown. Before the western wheat fields were developed Canada exported a smaller percentage of its crop than did the United States, but after 1901 a marked change took place and since then, on the average, the United States has exported 20 per cent of its crop, while Canada has exported over 43 per cent, and in 1915, 76·5 per cent. In fig. 2 exports in the form of wheat are shown as percentages of the total crops. Since 1901 Canada has exported over 36·42 per cent of its total crop in the form of wheat and 7·37 per cent in the form of flour. The export flour trade, relatively to the export wheat trade, has therefore been much more important with the United States than with Canada. In fig. 3 the percentages of wheat to the total exports of wheat and flour are shown. Since 1901 wheat constituted, according to the average of yearly percentages, only a little over 52 per cent of the United States exports, and flour about 48 per cent, while wheat constituted over 83 per cent of the Canadian exports and flour less than 17 per cent.

Flour Exports.—A little fuller examination of the facts relating to the export of flour may be desirable. The United States and Canada are the two largest contributors to the world's shipments of flour and the very long lead which has been held by the United States over its nearest competitor appears by a comparison of the solid black portions of figs. 3 and 4 in diagram 9.

The outstanding features of the United States flour exports are the tendency towards an increase from the beginning of the period until the years 1902 and 1903, and then the marked drop to a lower level of export for the balance of the period. The expansion of the flour exports in the last two years may or may not be found to have been due chiefly to war conditions. The years of greatest exports were 1898-9 to 1903-4. Each of these six years had a greater export than any year before or since. There are thus two clearly defined periods, one before and the other after 1904.

Canadian flour exports since about 1902 have shown a steady tendency towards increase. The volume is not large as compared with that of the United States, but whereas in 1903-4 the Canadian exports were equal to only 8·62 per cent and in 1904-5 to 12·12 per cent of those of the United States, in the year 1914 they had become 36·58 per cent as great.

These facts should be viewed in the light of developments in the international flour trade taken as a whole. The following are the statistics of aggregate exports of flour by all countries, as given in the Year-books of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, compiled for calendar years:—

WORLD EXPORT OF FLOUR.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1903..	27,078,185	1909..	23,366,323
1904..	21,044,428	1910..	23,436,898
1905..	22,796,939	1911..	26,896,764
1906..	25,143,001	1912..	27,805,000
1907..	26,704,435	1913..	31,324,000
1908..	24,178,183		

The volume of international trade in flour had been tending to increase for many years, prior to 1902 and 1903, but there then occurred a sudden decline, as indicated by the above figures, and although the earlier volume of trade had been fully restored by the year 1912, it is evident that the international flour market has been subject to restricting influences and in recent years has shown no marked capacity for expansion. Yet the combined trade in wheat and flour, as already noted on pages 23-25, manifested, during all this period, a decided tendency to increase. This means that importing countries satisfied their increasing needs by taking more wheat and proportionately less flour. Wheat exports in the calendar years 1909-13 were 21·69 per cent greater than in the five years 1904-8, while flour exports were only 10·8 per cent greater. Flour constituted about 17·5 per cent of the combined total shipments in 1904-8, but was less than 16 per cent of the total in 1909-13.

Flour exports have quite a different distribution from wheat exports. Under the heading of "exports of domestic merchandise from the United States by articles and countries", the Department of Commerce at Washington reports shipments of flour to some eighty political or geographical divisions of the world, but shipments of wheat to only about half that number. Canada reports exports of flour to some fifty countries, but wheat to less than twenty countries. While these figures are not directly comparable because the classification of countries is not identical, there is no doubt that the United States has a much wider distribution for both its wheat and its flour than has Canada and that with both countries the distribution for flour is much wider than that for wheat.

With the exception of the United Kingdom, which is the largest importer both of wheat and of flour, and the Netherlands, which is a relatively large importer of both, the countries importing the largest quantities of wheat are not the leading importers of flour. European countries take nearly 95 per cent of the world's shipments of wheat but less than 50 per cent of the world's shipments of flour. During the twelve years before the war the Netherlands imported more than twice as much flour as any other country in continental Europe, Finland standing second in the list with imports more than twice as great as Denmark, which stood third. Several ex-European countries, such as Brazil, Egypt and China, took more flour than Finland, and Cuba and British South Africa took more than Denmark. Trinidad was a bigger flour market than Germany, France, Italy, Spain or Sweden. International trade in flour is not distributed, as that in wheat is, according to the need of the various countries for imported breadstuffs, but according to the stage of development of the local milling industries and the natural and artificial advantages these industries may possess.

It is in the power of any country, by tariffs, to limit, to the point of exclusion the importation of foreign flour. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Denmark are the only important countries of Europe which levy no duties on either wheat or flour and in Finland the duty upon a barrel of flour is only about ten cents greater than the duty upon the 4¾ bushels of wheat necessary to make a barrel of flour, and these four countries are the largest European importers of flour. There can be no doubt that tariffs play a very important part in the international flour market. Every country recognizes the value to itself of the milling industry, because of the employment it may give to labour and capital because it assures a supply of offal for animal feed, and because the ability to convert the raw materials into a form suitable for use lessens to that extent the dependence on other countries. It is a matter of national policy with most countries, therefore, to encourage the milling industry by imposing a higher duty on flour than on the corresponding quantity of wheat.

Whether or not a mill in Europe, say, is given a measure of protection by legislation, it has certain other advantages over a mill in a foreign country which attempts to compete with it in its local market. In the first place it has a wider selection of

wheats to be milled. The mill in the foreign exporting country must tend to be confined to local wheat, since if it imported wheat and then exported the flour the product would be subject to two freight charges, whereas the importing country can obtain any wheat grown in the world at a single charge. Now the wheat crop in one country may, in any year, be deficient in quantity or poor in quality, while some other countries have excellent crops. The exporting miller may therefore at times have difficulty in maintaining the standard of his flour, or be obliged to pay more than the world average price for the local varieties of wheat he must have. The European miller, by establishing his trade with a brand of flour made from a mixture of wheats, can, with slight alterations in the mixture, not noticeable in the product, keep within average costs for wheat and maintain average quality. Again, he is in closer touch with local consumers and can adapt his blend of flour to local taste, or with his more complete selling organization can educate local taste to his flour, and thus not only sell more flour than the exporting miller, but sometimes sell at a higher price. Then, his market for the offal, which is between 25 and 30 per cent of the product, is generally better than that of the miller in the exporting country. If the milling plants and processes in both countries are equally efficient, the mill in the importing country is thus in a good competitive position, and it has one other definite advantage in the relative ocean freight rates on wheat and on flour. Wheat nearly always bears a lower freight rate than flour or than offal, and very often it is possible for the European miller to import enough wheat to make a barrel of flour at no greater freight cost than the exporting miller must pay on his barrel of flour. In that case the European miller gets his offal without freight cost and can sell it in a market where prices are determined by the cost of imported offal. Any freight differential in favour of wheat gives a proportional advantage to the miller in an importing country.

Japan, adding to the other advantages of its millers a clear margin of protection on flour of 58·2 cents per barrel, cut down its imports of flour from 1,411,611 barrels in 1903 to 195,000 barrels in 1913. Germany, with a margin of protection of 55·6 cents per barrel, gave to its millers the still further assistance of a bounty on exports, with the result that it, the second largest importer of wheat, became the world's third largest exporter of flour, ranking next after the United States and Canada, and built up a milling industry amply adequate for its own needs against the time of war. In the United Kingdom, where there has been no legislative assistance, the millers, by the improvement of their plants and methods, have been able to turn the other advantages to such good account that the imports of flour have been reduced from 12,901,000 barrels in 1901 to 5,748,000 barrels in 1914, and exports of domestic flour have shown substantial increases. In the five year period 1899-1903, according to the average of yearly percentages, the United Kingdom took 22·4 per cent of its requirements in the form of flour and 77·6 per cent in the form of wheat, while in the period 1910-1914 it took only 9·42 per cent in the form of flour and 90·58 per cent in the form of wheat (See table No 7, p. 89).

The greatest single change in the international flour market in recent years has been this very serious curtailment of British imports. From absorbing one-half of all the world's exports of flour, the United Kingdom became the purchaser of only a little over one-fifth. The United States has been affected by the changed conditions more than has any other exporting country. Indeed it is the only country having a surplus of wheat which has shown a decline in flour exports. With superior equipment and organization, the United States had made itself the dominating factor in the flour trade and in 1909 contributed 72 per cent of the world's exports. Other countries, however, began to build thoroughly efficient plants and to avail themselves of all favourable conditions and by 1909 were supplying about 60 per cent of the world's shipments, leaving as the United States' share only about 40 per cent, though this is still a very large percentage for any one competitor to provide.

In the crop year 1904-5 the United States, in addition to facing a growing strength in the position of foreign mills, encountered one of those positive disadvantages, which, as mentioned above, are liable to be met by the millers in exporting countries. Black rust, in that year, greatly reduced the yield and damaged the quality of the Northern Spring wheat crop which was the staple of the chief exporting mills, and in bidding against each other for the good wheat these mills forced the cost of their raw material far above the export basis. Unquestionably there is in this fact the explanation of the abruptness of the decline in United States exports in that year, and of the decline in the total world's shipments, since other exporting countries were not able to take instant advantage of the opportunity. Local mills in the importing countries had their chance to make good the deficiency, and the development of milling in other countries, which had already begun to show its effects, was greatly stimulated. Even in 1905-6 and 1906-7, with ample supplies of wheat at satisfactory prices, the United States' Northern Spring wheat mills did not recover their former position in the export trade, and they again met difficulty with supplies or price for the greater part of the period from 1907 to 1912. There were periods also in which similar difficulties existed for the millers relying upon the leading varieties of winter wheat. These difficulties are not abnormal, although they may be only occasional, factors.

The great strength of the present position of the United States as a competitor in the flour trade is that its exports are only a little over 10 per cent of the output of its mills, a mere fractional surplus, which it must often pay to produce if only because it may represent a more efficient operation of the mills, but which it can never pay to leave upon the home market. The United States exports of wheat breadstuffs since 1904 have consisted of 51·10 per cent wheat and 48·90 per cent flour, whereas the importing world has taken about 83 per cent wheat and 17 per cent flour. (v. Tables 8 & 9, pp. 90-91.)

Canada, the second largest exporter of flour, has increased its exports more steadily and at a greater rate than any other country. Exports in 1909-13 were over two and one-third times the exports in 1904-8. By bounties Germany doubled its exports in the same time, but the volume was only a little over one-half of that of Canada. The Balkan States showed an increase of 63·55 per cent, the Netherlands of 48·45 per cent, Russia of 41·06 per cent, and all other exporting countries still smaller increases. In 1908 Germany became the third largest exporter of flour and held that position until the war. Australasia, which had been in the third position, then took the rank as fourth, with the Argentine fifth, Russia sixth, the Balkan States seventh, the United Kingdom eighth, Belgium ninth and British India tenth. In 1904-8 Canada's exports of wheat breadstuffs consisted of 85·72 per cent wheat and 14·28 per cent flour and in 1909-13, despite the very great increase in its surplus wheat production, the percentages were 81·37 wheat and 18·63 flour, which is a little larger percentage of flour than prevails in international trade taken as a whole. Canada may be said to be doing a normal export business with the full normal proportion of flour and the altogether disproportionate flour shipments of the United States, and the flour exports of the countries which do not produce surpluses of wheat, such as Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium, have not, therefore, been at the expense of Canada and only to a small extent at the expense of Australasia, but chiefly at the expense of Russia, India, the Argentine and the Balkan States.

As the result of restricted export trade the output of the merchant mills of the United States has shown only very moderate increase and has not kept pace with the growth of population. In 1899 these merchant mills ground 6.34 bushels of wheat per head of population, while in 1914 the quantity dropped to 5.51 bushels.

In diagram 11 there are presented statistics of the principal milling centres of the United States from 1897 to 1915. The only three centres to show a tendency toward increase of output are placed together at the bottom of the diagram; and that

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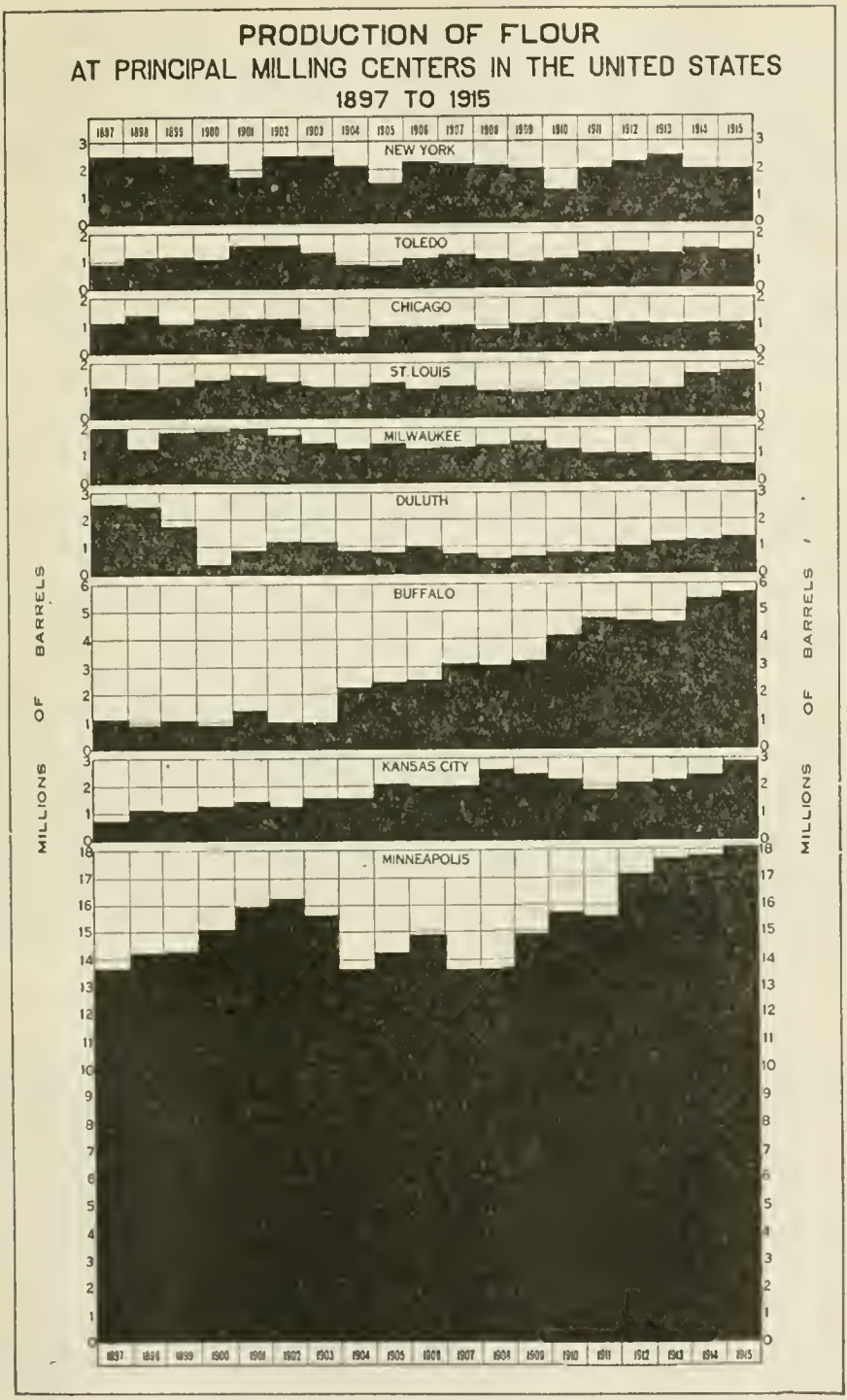


Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Buffalo should be the three points is interesting and significant, Minneapolis being a primary point in the Northern Spring wheat district, Kansas City being a primary point in the winter wheat district and Buffalo being situated on the lake-and-rail transportation route for both varieties of wheat. The effect on the Minneapolis output of changed conditions in international trade beginning about 1904 is clearly marked, direct export trade of Minneapolis declining from an average of 3,533,624 barrels for the twelve years before 1904 to an average of 1,763,591 barrels between 1904 and 1915 (see table 11, p. 93). The requirements of the home market, and the place which flour made largely from Northern Spring wheat occupies in that market, will account for the subsequent recovery in business for Minneapolis, but it is apparent that Minneapolis, and probably Buffalo, have absorbed part of the share of business formerly done at such points as Duluth and Milwaukee. Corresponding statistics for the principal milling centres in Canada are unfortunately not available (see table 10, p. 92).

On the basis of the Canadian special census of 1915 and the United States special census of 1914, Canada was milling per head of population, between 50 and 60 per cent more flour than the United States and also exporting three or four times as much. In proportion to population Canada mills and exports more flour than any other country. In 1915 its exports of flour were equal to 39 per cent of the quantity milled in that calendar year; whereas, in 1914 the United States exports of flour were equal to only 11 per cent of the quantity milled. Canada exports a bigger proportion of the flour it manufactures than does any other country.

With the duties on wheat and flour between the United States and Canada abolished, is it probable there would, under normal conditions, be any increase in flour production on this continent? Can North America expect to control a bigger percentage of the export trade than at present? If no more flour was produced, would Canadian wheat be likely to form a bigger proportion than at present of the raw material used by North American mills? Would United States mills partially substitute Canadian wheat for United States wheat, thus releasing more United States wheat for export as wheat in competition with Canadian export wheat? Would Canadian mills be able to hold the proportion they now have of the total milled in both countries and to continue the rate of increase shown for many years? And, finally, would the changed conditions affect the price which the Canadian wheat producer could get for his product? It is in the answering of such questions as these that a correct understanding of the facts and tendencies of the international flour market is necessary.

WHEAT PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wheat grown in the United States was exported in every week of the ten crop years under review, and as a general statement it may therefore be said that some United States wheat is always on an export basis and subject to the conditions affecting price which have been considered in a previous chapter. There are, however, different varieties and qualities of wheat grown in the United States and each has its own price, varying from time to time in its relative position to the prices of other varieties and qualities. One variety of wheat of high quality is known as Northern Spring wheat. This wheat is grown principally in the states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Produced under similar conditions of soil and climate, rather perhaps than because the varieties of wheat are exactly the same, this wheat has qualities similar to those of Northern Manitoba wheat grown in the prairie provinces of Canada. With restrictions on trade removed, it is with Northern Spring wheat that Northern Manitoba wheat would be directly competitive, and it is with the price of Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth that comparison is made with the prices of Northern Manitoba on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

United States Northern Spring wheat is deliverable on Liverpool contracts. It is probable that United States No. 1 Northern may at times, if not always, command a slight premium over the contract grade prices at Liverpool when so delivered. With this understanding it will be interesting to compare the prices at Liverpool of contract grade wheat with the prices at Duluth of United States No. 1 Northern. The Duluth market is chosen because Duluth is the chief primary market for the Northern Spring wheat not milled in the Western States and because wheat at that point is relatively in the same position as Canadian wheat at Fort William-Port Arthur. An examination will later be made between the prices at these corresponding points.

In the markets of the United States east of the Rocky mountains the leading varieties of wheat quoted are Northern Spring, Red Winter, and Hard Winter. Other varieties are also quoted but the above three are the market leaders and in certain principal markets they constitute the contract grades of wheat. The standard grades quoted are No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Red Winter, and No. 2 Hard Winter. In the statistical report of the New York Produce Exchange the daily prices of these three grades "afloat New York" are published side by side for many years. Only in the last three or four years have the prices of the three at Chicago been similarly published by the Chicago Board of Trade. The New York market is not a primary market but its prices are based upon the current prices at the chief primary markets, plus the cost of transportation to New York. The New York prices, therefore, may be taken as correctly representing the relative value of these three wheats in the United States at any time.

In diagram 12 there is presented:—

(1) The quantities of Northern Spring wheat grown in the United States in relation to the total wheat crop of that country.

(2) Comparison between Duluth prices for No. 1 Northern and Liverpool contract grade prices.

(3) The relative values "afloat New York" of No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Red Winter, and No. 2 Hard Winter.

In fig. 1 the combined wheat crops of Minnesota and North and South Dakota are taken as indicating the amount of Northern Spring wheat grown in the United States. Certain other varieties of wheat are grown in these states, and perhaps some wheat grown outside their borders may be graded as Northern Spring wheat, but in the absence of statistics on this point the above method of arriving at an approximate measure of the quantity of Northern Spring wheat produced may be accepted as accurate enough for the purpose. The quantities of Northern Spring wheat thus estimated are indicated in fig. 1 in solid black, the balance of the wheat crop of the United States in each crop year being represented in hatching.

In fig. 2 are represented for ten years the monthly high and low prices of contract grade wheat at Liverpool, in black, and of No. 1 Northern at Duluth in red. In each case these monthly high and low prices are averaged for each crop year, the average price being represented by solid black and solid red lines. These average lines will enable a comparison to be readily made of the relative prices by crop years, and the high and low monthly prices will show relative variations within the crop years.

In examining the relationship between the prices as shown in this figure there are two general conditions to be noted. The first is the condition when the price of Northern wheat at Duluth is so much lower than the price of contract grade wheat at Liverpool that the cost of shipping from Duluth to Liverpool could be covered; that is, the condition in which Duluth wheat is on an export basis, or approximately on that basis. The second condition is when the spread between the prices is such that export business is not possible. That is to say, the first general classification of Duluth prices is into prices on an export basis and prices not on an export basis. To determine, at any time, exactly what spread is required to permit of export would

involve a checking up of the various freight rates and other charges in effect at that particular time. There will be no attempt to do this, but looking at the diagram, it is apparent that in the crop years of 1905-6 and 1912-13 Duluth was approximately at least on an export basis. In the crop year that immediately succeeded each of the two years just mentioned, while the average price for the year was apparently not sufficiently lower than the Liverpool price to be considered to be upon an export basis, an examination of the monthly high and low prices shows that for perhaps half the year in each case, during heaviest marketings, the spread was about as great as in the preceding crop year. So that for about one year and a half, beginning with September 1905 and for about the same period beginning September 1912, Duluth prices were upon an export basis. Again, in the first months of the crop year 1909-10 prices were almost, if not quite, at a point to permit of export, although on the average for that crop year prices were considerably above the export basis. During all the rest of the ten years Duluth prices were above an export basis. This is not to say that an occasional trade might not have been worked to advantage, but it is doubtful if for any continuous period as long as one month, business could have been done between Duluth and Liverpool.

Looking now at the quantity of Northern Spring wheat grown, as indicated by the solid black portion of fig. 1, it will be seen that there was a comparatively small crop in 1904, followed by a comparatively large crop in 1905 and that smaller crops grown in the next three years, followed by a large crop in 1909 and this followed by two small crops, and then the very large crop in 1912. The outline of this part of fig. 1 shows three outstanding crops, 1905, 1909, and 1912. We have seen that the crops of 1905 and 1912 were accompanied by prices substantially upon an export basis, as were also the early marketings of the crop of 1909. Periods when Duluth was substantially upon an export basis correspond with the periods when crops above the average had been produced.

If United States' millers desire to retain in the United States all the good milling grades of northern wheat that may at any time be offered for sale, all that is necessary is that they bid a slightly higher price than Europe is prepared to offer and they can in that way prevent export. So far as European competition is concerned, a small fractional advance in price would be sufficient to retain this wheat in the United States; that is, Northern Spring wheat might remain nearly upon an export basis and yet not be exported. If, however, this wheat was in strong demand among the millers of the United States, either for manufacture into straight Spring wheat flour or for blending purposes, and if at any time the quantity of good milling quality was relatively small, competition among the United States' millers might force the price upward to what was relatively a very high figure. Looking at the diagram it is seen that in the first crop year, 1904-5, the average price of Northern wheat at Duluth was not only too high to make export possible, but that on the average for the whole year it was actually some eleven cents per bushel higher than was the price of contract grade wheat delivered at dockside Liverpool. The United States' millers in that year must have competed among themselves so actively as to force the price of No. 1 Northern wheat perhaps somewhere about twenty-five cents a bushel above the export basis. This was the year in which black rust, which was prevalent also in 1916, committed such great damage to the spring wheat crop. Not only was the yield greatly reduced, but there was comparatively little wheat of the better grades and the competition of millers for the wheat of good quality became very keen. In this year there was apparently too little Spring wheat of good quality for the needs of the United States' millers.

In the next year, 1905-6, the crop was some bushels greater and did not suffer the same damage. In this year there was apparently ample wheat of this kind for local demand and prices declined substantially to an export basis. The crop of 1906-7 was some 16,500,000 bushels smaller, but, perhaps with the aid of reserves from the pre-

vious year, this quantity was evidently sufficient to keep prices almost at an export basis for a good part of the crop year. Early in the summer of 1907 the prospects for the crop of the next crop year became unfavourable. As early as June the condition reported by the Government was below the average and continuous deterioration took place. An effect on price at once occurred and during the next two years a big premium over the export price was paid by United States' millers, although in the second of these two years, which had the somewhat bigger crop, the premium was not so great as in the first year.

In September, 1909, the spread between Duluth and Liverpool was about eleven cents and a considerable spread continued for the next three or four months, but after the turn of the year rapidly narrowed until in May, 1910, the price at Duluth became higher than at Liverpool and this condition continued even beyond the close of the crop year. In April, May, and June a very decided break had occurred in prices at Liverpool, due to conditions in which the situation in North America had no part. By the end of June the condition of the growing spring wheat crop showed signs of extraordinary deterioration, and whereas the condition in June had been estimated by the Government at 92·8 per cent, the condition in July was given at only 61·6 per cent, and in August at only 61· per cent. This prospect of a poor crop for the coming crop year affected prices to a marked degree and on the average the Duluth prices remained higher than prices at Liverpool until the end of the crop year of 1910-11. The crop of 1911-12 was even smaller than that of 1910-11 and Duluth remained above an export basis, although United States' millers did not pay quite so high a premium relatively as in the previous year.

In 1912 there was harvested the greatest crop of Northern Spring wheat United States had ever known up to that time and Duluth dropped to an export basis. Ocean freight rates were higher in that year than in the previous years and this would largely account for a spread averaging about twenty cents per bushel The crop year 1913-14 witnessed declining ocean freight rates up to the month of June, and it is probable that Duluth remained upon an export basis during all this time. The bumper crop of 1912, followed by the substantial crop of 1913, apparently furnished ample supplies for the United States millers without forcing prices beyond the competitive basis established by Liverpool. In July, 1914, it is probable there was heavy buying on European account, which suggested that some interests feared war and were anxious for supplies without regard to disparity of prices, and in August the war had already begun. The last two months of this crop year were, therefore, subject to unusual conditions.

In four years during this period the crop of Northern Spring wheat was less than 160,000,000 bushels per year, as follows:—

1904015	153,793,233 bushels.
1907-07	155,210,000 "
1910-11	149,220,000 "
1911-12	131,935,000 "

With a crop below 160,000,000 bushels, contract grade Northern Spring wheat Duluth was continuously above the export basis and at times commanded a very high premium, depending no doubt on the proportion of each crop which was of good milling quality. It would seem, therefore, that a crop below 160,000,000 bushels does not provide sufficient good milling wheat of this quality for the normal demand of the United States millers.

In three years the crop was between 160,000,000 and 180,000,000 bushels per year as follows:—

1906-7	175,652,991 bushels.
1908-9	174,847,000 "
1913-14	179,160,000 "

In two of these years, 1906-7 and 1913-14, the crops had followed still bigger crops and in these two cases prices were approximately upon an export basis, for about one

half the year in the former case and probably for almost the whole of the year in the second case. The crop of 1908-9 followed a small crop and perhaps remained above an export basis, although the premium was not so great as was the case with the smaller crops. This suggests that a crop between 170,000,000 and 180,000,000 bushels provided almost enough good milling wheat of that quality for the needs of the United States millers.

In three years the crop was larger than 180,000,000 bushels, as follows:

1905-6	192,190,759 bushels.
1909-10	232,430,000 "
1912-13	263,043,000 "

In two of these years, 1905-6 and 1912-13, the price held throughout the year substantially upon an export basis, and in 1909-10 under the exceptional conditions, already pointed out, the price was for some months approximately upon the same basis. It would appear, therefore, that a supply of this kind of wheat exceeding 180,000,000 bushels per year, yielded more milling wheat of this quality than United States millers needed, or at least were prepared to take at a premium over the world's competitive basis.

Perhaps the condition may be stated in this way. A crop of 155,000,000 bushels was too small for local needs; a crop of 175,000,000 bushels was almost enough; while a crop of 200,000,000 was ample and under certain conditions too large for local use. It was a matter only of 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels between the crop that was too small and the one that was too large. It is probable that the addition of 50,000,000 bushels to even the smallest crop grown in the ten years would have put prices upon an export basis.

The smallest Canadian crop of Northern Manitoba wheat in the ten years was in 1904-5, when the yield was 56,037,995 bushels. A crop of 100,000,000 bushels was exceeded in 1906-7 and in every year after, and including 1908-9. In 1913-14 the crop exceeded 200,000,000 bushels and in 1915-16 amounted to 342,948,000 bushels. Even the smallest crop, that of 1904-5, kept Canadian prices on an export basis. With the exception of three or four occasions when only insignificant quantities were upon the market or when a small squeeze was being worked on the shorts in some month toward the end of the crop year, Canadian prices were always on an export basis. Apparently in every year except 1904-5 Canada could have loaned the United States enough wheat to put the latter market on an export basis, leaving enough in Canada to keep the home market on that basis. If the United States had grown no Northern wheat at all in 1915-16 Canada could have loaned the United States enough wheat of that quality to put the United States market upon an export basis and have left in Canada a bigger supply than this country ever produced previous to 1909-10.

Fig. 3 of this diagram is now well worthy of examination in relation to the quantities of Northern Spring wheat shown in fig. 1. In this figure the three leading varieties of wheat, Northern Spring, Red Winter and Hard Winter, are represented according to relative price at New York. When, for example, the top line is red, Northern Spring wheat was at that time higher in price than either of the other two varieties, and the variety next in price is indicated by the colour of the middle line, while the variety lowest in price appears as the bottom line. No account is taken of the extent of the spread between these different varieties, but only of their comparative value in the market. Northern Spring wheat is not always the highest priced wheat in the United States and it is sometimes the lowest of the three. With a moderate or small crop, Northern Spring wheat maintained first place, but the large crops of 1905, 1909, and 1912 drove it to the middle or lowest position, and the bigger the crop the more marked the effect. The very high prices of wheat at the close of the crop year 1908-9 marked the culmination of eighteen months of rising prices due to two small world's crops in successive years (see diagram 5 and pp. 20 and 21).

and the Patten "corner" on the Chicago market was an important influence in the last few months. This artificial factor disturbed the normal relationship between the different varieties of contract grade wheat and will account for the course of the red line in April, May, and June of 1909. Except at this period Northern Spring wheat dropped from first place only when the supply was more than sufficient for the necessities of the Spring wheat millers of the United States as indicated by the fact that its price went to an export basis. The quantity of Spring wheat that will put the price on an export basis may also put it to a discount as compared with the other leading varieties of milling wheat in the United States market, according to the relative quantities of these other varieties available. This is another interesting manifestation of the relationship between quantity and price. The bearing of these facts upon the question of the price of Northern Manitoba wheat under free trade is obvious. Because Northern Spring wheat, in the United States, has at many times in the past stood at a premium which the Canadian wheat of corresponding quality did not enjoy, it by no means follows that Canadian wheat will be able to share this premium in a free market, for the simple reason that the Canadian surplus will undoubtedly be sufficient to keep both markets normally on an export basis and create the condition of supply in which Red Winter or Hard Winter may more frequently command a premium.

RELATIVE PRICES AT DULUTH AND WINNIPEG.

Duluth wheat prices in relation to contract grade prices at Liverpool have been considered on pp. 56 to 65 and the relationship is illustrated in diagram 12. The fact that Duluth prices have frequently been so high relatively to those at Liverpool that export business could not be done was there made clear. On the other hand references have frequently been made in this and in the previous report to the affect that Winnipeg prices have nearly always been, as they must necessarily be, on an export basis. In the Interim Report of 1916 the relationship between Winnipeg and Liverpool prices was discussed and illustrated in diagramatic form. It was there seen that except occasionally toward the end of a crop year when quantities available in Canada were very small and the technical position of the wheat market may have favoured the sellers, Winnipeg prices were continuously upon an export basis.

In diagram 13 Winnipeg and Duluth daily cash prices are represented for the period September, 1915, to December, 1916, inclusive. In fig. 1 of this diagram the total crop of the United States is shown with the quantity of Northern Spring wheat in each crop in solid black.

Examining the black (Duluth) and red (Winnipeg) price lines, in fig. 2, it is seen that in December, 1909, they started on a practical parity but that prices increased at Duluth faster than at Winnipeg until an average spread of about ten cents per bushel existed and this spread continued with a temporary exception in June, 1911, until the month of July, 1912. For more than two years and a half Duluth was practically continuously higher than Winnipeg on the average about ten cents per bushel. From July, 1912, until December, 1916, the prices remained on a practical parity, Winnipeg being higher than Duluth on many occasions, while only in July and August, 1915, was Duluth essentially higher than Winnipeg at any time. The period covered by this diagram can therefore be divided into two parts, the first when Duluth was higher than Winnipeg, and the second when the prices were substantially the same.

If now diagram 12 and pp. 58, 61 and 62 be referred to it will be noted that at the beginning of the crop year 1909-10 Duluth prices dropped temporarily to the export basis but that they rapidly rose above that basis and remained continuously too high for export business until September, 1912, when they again dropped to an export basis where they remained for the balance of the period shown on that diagram. When Duluth was on an export basis in this period it was on the same basis as Winni-

peg and when it was above the export basis it was above Winnipeg. A study of the daily prices in both markets for several years previous to September, 1909, shows that the same conditions prevailed.

It will be noted that it is in the months of June and July, when stocks in Canada are low and the "shorts" may have difficulty in covering, that Winnipeg tends to be highest relatively to Duluth; although in July and August, 1915, the United States Northern Spring markets were more affected by these conditions than was Winnipeg. It will be noted on the other hand that Winnipeg tends to be lowest relatively to Duluth in the months of October, November, and December. This is due to the excessive marketings in Canada in those months, which tend to drive the price even below the export basis, as pointed out in the Interim Report, p. 57. Such local conditions of relative supply may thus cause minor, or temporary variations, but the fundamental cause of a different level of prices in the two countries on the same general quality of wheat has been the existence or non-existence in the United States of a total supply adequate for the necessities of its own milling trade. Whenever the Northern Spring wheat millers of the United States have not been forced to outbid the exporter in order to satisfy their own requirements, prices in the United States have been on the same general level as those in Canada.

MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, AND CHICAGO MARKETS.

If Canadian wheat moved to the United States in greatly increased quantities, to what markets in the United States would it probably go? This is a very important question as affecting Canadian transportation routes. If the movement was large to the primary markets in the Northwestern States, the diversion from Canadian routes would be the most serious. The general character and the scope of the markets at Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago should, therefore, be understood.

In diagram 14 the receipts and shipments of wheat at these three markets are presented monthly for the crop years 1909-10 to 1915-16. In the case of Minneapolis the shipments of flour are shown as well as those of wheat, and in red outline, drawn to the same scale, the receipts of wheat at Fort William-Port Arthur are indicated for comparison with the quantities handled at Minneapolis; and the eye can easily make the comparison also with the receipts at Duluth and Chicago. So far as actual wheat is concerned, the Winnipeg market, which deals in wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur, is an incomparably greater market than any in the United States.

In volume, Minneapolis is the most important wheat market in the United States. The following are the receipts at the principal western markets in the United States for the years 1909-14:—

Year.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Milwaukee.
	(bushels.)	(bushels.)	(bushels.)	(bushels.)	(bushels.)	(bushels.)	(bushels.)
1909	81,111,410	56,084,971	26,985,112	35,354,000	21,432,317	9,979,200	8,871,026
1910	99,721,600	34,278,377	27,540,100	43,527,700	19,702,989	9,124,800	11,439,161
1911	97,143,920	34,909,543	37,118,100	27,701,600	17,076,505	12,124,800	8,662,700
1912	*113,811,650	b86,777,990	35,914,000	43,719,600	30,541,673	16,868,800	9,697,490
1913	†111,267,560	c81,168,109	50,372,000	33,870,000	31,258,000	20,313,600	7,372,650
1914	a115,389,900	63,508,030	99,290,000	70,757,550	33,569,047	18,925,260	9,830,750
1915	142,669,370	95,122,447	70,704,000	58,693,950	35,250,404	16,587,600	6,723,175
1916	130,404,830	50,691,105	74,944,000	77,785,650	40,578,583	36,831,240	8,705,256
1917	101,021,250	30,576,769	31,751,000	36,954,900	.....	13,714,600	7,676,447

Notes—
*Includes 176,370 bushels Canadian wheat.
†Includes 77,920 bushels Canadian wheat.
a Includes 277,200 bushels Canadian wheat.
b Includes 15,882,290 bushels Bonded receipts.
c Includes 8,464,495 bushels Bonded receipts.

Statistics from Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, 1914.

If the wheat shipments of Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago be compared upon the diagram it will be noted that Minneapolis is a market of an entirely different kind from the other two. The shipments of Chicago and Duluth appear to be equal, or nearly equal, to the receipts and to be disturbed throughout the year in almost the same way. The wheat that arrives at these two markets moves out again after, on the average, only a brief delay. They are handling markets and not consuming markets; wheat passes through them on its way to other markets.

The shipments of wheat from Minneapolis present a figure of an entirely different form. Relatively to the receipts the shipments are small, and they are fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. Minneapolis is a real consuming market for wheat; it is the greatest milling centre in America. The number and daily capacity of mills at the principal milling points in the United States was as follows, for the years 1914 and 1917:—

Cities.	Flour Mills. 1914.	Daily Barrel Capacity.	Flour Mills. 1917.	Daily Barrel Capacity.
Minneapolis	25	80,460	28	93,160
Buffalo	8	23,200	..	.....
*Kansas City	8	14,350	* 9	15,250
St. Louis	5	8,200	..	.....
Toledo	5	8,100	5	7,000
Duluth-Superior	3	6,000	3	6,000
Chicago	2	6,000	2	4,000
New York	1	11,000	1	11,000

*Includes Mill Elevators.

Statistics from Annual Reports of Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, 1914.

The difference between the receipts and shipments of wheat gives the measure of the consuming market at Minneapolis:—

Year.	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.	Amount consumed in Minneapolis. Bushels.
1909	81,111,410	21,698,500	59,412,910
1910	99,721,600	19,207,130	80,514,470
1911	97,143,920	23,384,640	73,759,280
1912	113,635,280	29,693,910	83,941,370
1913	111,267,560	31,549,280	79,718,280
1914	115,389,900	32,953,940	82,435,960
1915	142,669,370	54,643,170	88,026,200
1916	130,404,830	40,061,860	90,342,970
1917	101,021,250	33,395,650	67,625,600

Minneapolis is therefore a consuming market for something like 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, but as a jobbing or handling market for wheat it is much less important than either Duluth or Chicago. It is by no means exclusively a Northern Spring wheat market, there having been inspected at Minneapolis in 1914, for example, the following kinds and quantities of wheat:—

Winter wheat. bushels.	Durum wheat. bushels.	Mixed wheat. bushels.	Western wheat. bushels.	Spring wheat. bushels.	Total. bushels.
19,595,940	4,931,970	3,865,630	222,830	90,802,430	119,410,800

Statistics from Annual Report Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, 1914.

The wheat shipped from Minneapolis goes out over all the railway lines radiating from that point. It is a storage and jobbing market for mills in the Northwest, but is not an important factor in supplying wheat to the Eastern States or for export. The Northern Spring wheat for the eastern markets goes chiefly through Duluth. Minneapolis selects, for its own mills, 75 bushels out of every 100 bushels it receives, and sells the balance, month by month, as it is needed for consumption elsewhere. Its trade requires only about 90,000,000 bushels of Northern Spring wheat per year, but Minneapolis makes sure of at least its minimum requirements by being prepared

to outbid other markets if necessary; the surplus of the Northern Spring wheat crop goes chiefly through Duluth.

More Northern Spring wheat is grown in the Northwestern States than Minneapolis can mill and distribute, and Minneapolis apparently mills more flour, mainly out of Northern Spring wheat, than it can sell in the United States. The following are the figures for output and exports for the years 1909-17:—

Calender year.	Output Barrels.	Exports Barrels.
1909	14,867,245	1,645,970
1910	15,375,760	1,323,650
1911	15,795,470	1,136,685
1912	17,031,935	1,132,640
1913	17,673,725	1,764,805
1914	17,769,280	1,873,930
1915	18,089,195	1,459,690
1916	18,541,650	1,410,970
1917	17,610,845	1,085,590

Chicago has not developed into an important primary market for Northern Spring wheat, as is indicated on the diagram, and there is no reason to suppose that the removal of the duty on Canadian wheat would materially alter the conditions so far as Chicago is concerned. The size of the Minneapolis market is limited and except when the quality of the Northern Spring wheat crop falls far below the average, there is in the domestic crop of the Northern States more wheat of a kind and quality fairly comparable to Northern Manitoba than the mills of those States have so far been able to use. The shipments from Duluth, which are almost entirely Northern Spring wheat, are an indication of the surplus available for the eastern mills in the United States or, at times, for export.

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE FREE WHEAT ORDER IN COUNCIL.

On April 16, 1917, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, ordered that wheat, wheat flour, and semolina be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty of customs. Free trade in these products between Canada and the United States was thus established, since by item 644 of the customs tariff of the United States it was provided that wheat, wheat flour, semolina, and other wheat products should be entered free of duty from countries which do not impose a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States. Although free trade was thus legally established there has not, since that time, owing to abnormal conditions in the wheat markets and later to certain agreements and understandings, been unrestricted trade between the two countries and effects cannot be clearly traced.

During the winter of 1916-17 the trading system, which had gradually developed at the principal wheat markets in North America and which was well adapted to the conditions of normal years, was subjected to a strain it was not designed to meet when the purchasing agents of the Allies in Europe, with unlimited financial resources and unlimited needs, made purchases of a large part of all the wheat offering either on the spot or for future delivery. The selling upon the future markets consisted chiefly of ordinary hedging operations, and as an unusual proportion of the crop in both countries was below contract grade in quality the sellers were not in a position to make delivery on the contracts into which they entered, but must rely upon making purchases in the future markets to clear their hedges when they were able to realize upon the lower grade wheats they held. Ordinarily no very great difficulty exists under such conditions and under the rules and practices of the grain exchanges there is no other method of protecting purchases of lower grade wheats. The agents for the Allies, which stood in need of all the wheat they could buy and desired actual delivery of the wheat, had, however, taken up so large a proportion of all the offerings on the future markets

that it became difficult and finally impossible to close out the hedging operations by making purchases of futures, because there were no sellers in the markets. A gigantic corner had been created. Prices began to rise by leaps and bounds.

On April 28 the Winnipeg Grain Exchange forbade all speculative trading in futures and appointed a board of censors to whom all transactions must be submitted. It was announced at the same time that the agents of the Allies had made no purchases of Winnipeg wheat futures during the last forty cents advance in price and that they had sufficient wheat for their present requirements. It was officially stated also that the Canadian mills appeared to be the only other important holders of futures and that they had assured the council of the exchange that their holdings were not in excess of their needs. The corner was, however, so complete that it became necessary to withdraw the facilities for trading in May and July wheat, which action was taken after the close of business on May 3. Negotiations for a settlement between the principal "longs," the agents for the Allies and the Canadian mills, and the "shorts," were at once undertaken and an agreement was reached on May 8. By one clause in this agreement the grain collecting agencies in Western Canada undertook to deliver to the buying agency for the Allies and to the Canadian mills ninety per cent of all the wheat they then controlled or might subsequently control for the balance of the crop year. It was not in the interests of the Allied Governments to allow the holdings of wheat in Canada to become scattered and the above agreement tended almost completely to nullify the provisions of the free wheat Order in Council. The clause in the agreement was as follows:—

> "We, the undersigned, this fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen, in order to conserve the food supplies of the empire and to assure the allied governments that for the balance of this crop the wheat over which we exercise control will not be diverted to other channels than those controlled by the allied governments do hereby agree in consideration of the buying agency of the allied governments giving us its assurance that it will take all grades of wheat in exchange for the Winnipeg May and July futures at spreads to be subsequently fixed, which spreads will be satisfactory and equitable to all interests, to deliver through said buying agency and to the Canadian mills in proportion to the allotment to them by agreement at least ninety per cent (90%) of the grain owned or controlled by us, and that we will further exercise our influence to direct the farmers' wheat which we may handle through our warehouses into the hands of those representing the allied governments or the Canadian mills as agreed upon."

The withdrawal of the facilities for trading in May and July futures and other changes in trading conditions necessitated the devising of new methods for carrying on business. It is not necessary to treat this aspect of the matter in detail. The council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange worked out a practicable system, but it soon became clear that powers possessed only by the government would have to be exercised to deal effectively with the situation as a whole and particularly to establish the conditions under which the new crop would be marketed. On representations by the grain interests to this effect the government appointed by Order in Council dated June 11, 1917, the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada. The preamble to this Order in Council states that the action was taken because "by reason of war conditions, it is considered necessary to provide means whereby the grain of Canada in excess of domestic requirements may be made available for purchase by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and of the Allied Powers, and that the distribution of domestic requirements be controlled in such manner and under such conditions as will prevent to the utmost possible extent any undue inflation or depreciation of values by speculation, by hoarding of grain supplies, or by any other means."

The first order of the new Board, passed on July 20, fixed the maximum price of wheat, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William, at $2.40 per bushel, effective the

1st of August, 1917; and the second order, passed on July 27, prohibited, so far as the balance of that year's crop was concerned and until further notice, the sale and shipment of Canadian wheat to parties in the United States without the consent of the Board, declaring that "it will be held to be a violation of the orders of the Board if any party or parties export Canadian wheat of the present crop to the United States, without having requested and received the consent of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada thereto."

The United States had been facing conditions similar to those in Canada and the leading grain exchanges had taken action along somewhat similar lines to those worked out by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In the Food Control Act approved September 10, 1917, important powers were created and under these powers the Food Administration Grain Corporation was created and was established as the only buyer of wheat at the great terminal markets, and the only distributor and seller of wheat from those markets to the United States mills, to the European Allies, and to neutral countries. A commission was appointed by the President to fix the price of wheat for the crop year 1917-18 and the United States Congress established a minimum price of $2 per bushel for the wheat of the crop of 1918 and provided that the President may impose a duty upon foreign wheat coming into the United States while a minimum price is guaranteed.

Conferences were held between the Board of Grain Supervisors and the United States Grain Corporation and upon strong representations by the latter the board fixed prices for Canadian wheat for the crop of 1917-18 to correspond with the prices fixed for the United States; and an understanding was reached upon many matters of detail, including methods of dealing with the trade in wheat and flour between the two countries In a report by the board dated September 12, 1917, the following statements are made with regard to the exchange of wheat and flour between the two countries:—

> The Board of Grain Supervisors are in harmony with the United States Grain Corporation in believing that the first call upon the surplus of wheat in Canada is from the European Allies, and, prices being fixed as they are, producers in Canada have nothing to lose by such regulation of exports to the United States as will result in very little wheat being shipped to the United States for consumption there. The understanding between the board and the United States Grain Corporation is as follows: It may be advisable to permit a certain amount of Canadian wheat to be shipped to the United States in the common cause, but for all such shipments Mr. Barnes will take the responsibility. He must approve, he must purchase the wheat and distribute it, and the Board of Grain Supervisors, at his request, will permit the wheat to be exported; in a word, wheat shipments across the line either way must be subject to the approval and permission of the United States Grain Corporation and the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada . . . .
>
> The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that the policy of the United States Food Controller in regard to flour should be adopted by the Food Controller in Canada, and also that shipments of flour from Canada into the United States and from the United States into Canada should be subject to the approval and permission of the Canadian Food Controller and the United States Food Controller.

In accordance with the above understanding with regard to exports of wheat, the United States Grain Corporation requested and received the consent of the board to the export of a few hundred thousand bushels in the month of September, which wheat was purchased and distributed by the Grain Corporation. In October, when credits were arranged at Washington by the Allied governments to assist in financing purchases of Canadian breadstuffs for shipment to Europe, certain further understandings were reached which affected trade between Canada and the United States.

The United States Food Administration entered into an agreement with the Wheat Export Company, the purchasing agent for the Allies, to secure from it certain quantities of Canadian wheat under conditions as to the delivery to the Wheat Export Company of corresponding quantities of flour; and with regard to Canadian flour the United States Food Administration laid down a condition that no exports to the United States should be permitted by the Canadian authorities. To control exports and imports of all kinds the United States and Canada established a system of licenses and the policy of the United States during recent months has been to grant no licenses for the export to Canada of either wheat or flour and Canada during the same period has granted no licenses for export of flour to the United States and the Board of Grain Supervisors has given permits for the export of wheat to any country only to the Wheat Export Company.

The custom laws of both countries provide for free trade between them in wheat and flour, but the administrative regulations it has been found wise in the common interest to adopt for the crop year 1917-18, permit no direct trade at all. For the crop year 1918-19, and as long thereafter as the United States may guarantee to its producers a minimum price for wheat, the laws of the United States empower the President to impose a duty for the protection of this minimum price. The problem of the trading policy between Canada and the United States in connection with wheat and flour must still therefore engage attention.

APPENDIX.

WHEAT.

TABLE No. 1.—Principal Wheat-producing Countries in order of Total Production for 10 years, 1904-5 to 1913-14.

	Bushels.	Per cent.
United States	6,766,623,970	20·10
Russia (including Siberia)	6,611,272,000	19·63
India	3,253,672,000	9·67
France	3,247,168,000	9·64
Bosnia and Herzogovina, Austria-Hungary, Croatia and Salvonia	2,276,800,000	6·76
Italy	1,704,640,000	5·06
Argentine	1,544,696,000	4·58
Canada	1,481,937,000	4·40
Germany	1,434,256,000	4·26
Balkan States	1,385,208,000	4·12
Spain	1,176,496,000	3·48
Australasia	823,632,000	2·47
United Kingdom	568,040,000	1·69
Algeria—and Tunis, (Nor. Africa)	395,440,000	1·17
Japan	211,680,000	·63
Chili	158,896,000	·47
Belgium	139,320,000	·41
Mexico	91,088,000	·27
Uruguay	77,344,000	·23
Sweden	68,256,000	·20
Portugal	59,600,000	·18
Holland	47,704,000	·14
Greece	44,160,000	·13
Denmark	40,968,000	·12
Switzerland	36,464,000	·11
Cyprus and Malta	25,192,000	·07
Norway	2,864,000	·01
Total	33,671,416,970	100·00

Reference—United States and Canada, Government figures; Other Countries, Broomhall's Corn Trade Year Book.

TABLE No. 2.—The Principal Countries Wheat Crop

British Cereal year,

(,000 omitted except

	1913-14	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11
France	322,400	333,600	320,000	251,168
Russia (including Siberia)	880,000	728,136	508,000	832,072
Hungary	152,960	173,360	176,800	169,600
Austria	66,400	66,640	56,000	57,680
Croatia and Slavonia	16,880	11,280	14,800	13,200
Bosnia and Herzogovina	2,560	2,960	2,400	2,400
Italy	208,000	165,600	192,000	153,600
Germany	168,000	160,240	140,000	141,920
Spain	110,400	112,000	149,456	136,000
Portugal	5,600	5,600	9,600	9,200
Balkan States	131,024	145,152	173,600	177,008
Greece	4,000	7,360	3,200	2,400
United Kingdom	56,000	57,400	63,896	58,232
Belgium	14,400	15,280	14,400	12,000
Holland	4,400	4,600	4,000	4,240
Switzerland	3,520	3,179	3,520	3,200
Sweden	7,304	7,808	8,296	7,040
Denmark	4,160	3,760	4,000	4,720
Norway	280	312	240	304
Cyprus, Malta	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Total Europe	2,160,688	2,006,668	1,846,608	2,038,384
*United States	760,000	730,000	621,600	635,200
†Canada	232,000	224,000	230,400	132,000
Argentine	113,600	198,400	170,400	136,000
Uruguay	5,600	8,000	9,600	9,000
Chili	16,000	12,800	14,000	20,000
Mexico	6,400	12,800	5,600	9,200
Total N. & S. America	1,133,600	1,186,000	1,051,600	941,400
North Africa (Algeria and Tunis)	40,800	31,440	44,800	45,600
India	360,000	360,800	372,000	372,000
Japan	16,000	24,800	24,000	22,080
Total, Asia	376,000	385,600	396,000	394,080
Australasia Total	108,000	94,432	83,360	105,200.
‡*Total World's Crop*	3,819,088	3,704,140	3,422,368	3,524,664
*Canada (Government returns)	231,717,000	199,236,000	216,825,941	145,991,418
†United States (Government returns)	763,380,000	730,267,000	621,338,000	635,121,000
‡Total World's Crop using Government figures for United States and Canada	3,822,185,000	3,679,643,000	3,408,531,941	3,538,576,418

(in bushels of 60 pounds) for 10 years, 1904-5 to 1913-14.

July 31 to August 1.

in total column).

1909–10.	1908–09.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1905–06.	1904–05.	Total.
359,200	316,800	380,800	328,000	337,600	297,600	3,247,168,000
780,800	568,000	508,800	506,400	634,400	644,668	6,611,276,800
113,360	152,000	120,000	197,600	156,800	136,800	1,549,280,000
55,200	61,600	52,000	56,000	54,400	53,600	579,520,000
12,320	12,800	8,000	10,400	12,800	12,000	124,480,000
2,640	2,960	1,600	2,400	1,600	2,000	23,520,000
191,040	146,400	172,000	168,000	161,600	146,400	1,704,640,000
138,016	138,400	127,680	141,800	136,000	139,200	1,434,256,000
144,000	115,200	96,000	129,440	88,800	95,200	1,176,496,000
7,200	1,600	4,000	8,000	4,000	4,800	59,600,000
108,848	99,976	89,600	187,200	160,800	112,000	1,385,208,800
4,800	4,000	4,800	5,600	4,000	4,000	41,160,000
63,200	53,928	56,528	60,616	60,328	37,912	568,040,000
13,224	15,200	15,856	12,960	12,400	13,600	139,320,000
5,040	4,960	5,160	4,784	4,920	5,600	47,704,000
3,560	3,488	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	36,467,200
6,400	6,544	6,080	6,448	5,360	4,976	66,256,000
3,912	4,152	4,200	4,000	3,928	4,136	40,968,000
304	320	280	296	320	208	2,864,000
2,800	2,720	2,504	2,496	2,392	2,600	25,192,000
2,015,944	1,711,048	1,659,888	1,839,440	1,846,448	1,741,300	18,866,416,800
736,000	664,000	632,000	736,000	688,000	496,000	6,698,800,000
166,720	112,000	92,800	112,000	107,200	68,800	1,477,920,000
131,200	160,000	192,800	156,216	135,120	150,960	1,544,696,000
9,600	9,200	7,040	4,480	7,224	7,600	77,344,000
20,000	17,384	16,568	12,120	12,080	17,944	158,896,000
9,200	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,728	9,360	91,088,000
1,072,720	972,184	950,808	1,030,416	959,352	750,664	10,048,744,000
40,640	32,800	39,360	40,800	33,600	45,600	395,440,000
356,800	283,496	228,496	317,072	319,944	283,064	3,253,672,000
23,152	22,928	22,080	19,648	17,856	19,136	211,680,000
379,952	306,424	250,576	336,720	337,800	302,200	3,465,352,000
100,400	71,360	50,208	71,696	75,320	63,656	823,632,000
3,609,656	3,093,816	2,950,840	3,319,072	3,252,520	2,903,420	33,599,584,800
165,787,530	128,647,876	93,104,753	125,505,491	106,096,711	69,029,266	1,481,941,986
737,189,000	664,602,000	634,087,000	735,260,970	692,979,489	552,399,517	6,766,623,976
609,912,530	3,111,065,576	2,953,231,753	3,331,838,461	3,256,395,200	2,960,048,783	33,671,429,962

TABLE No. 3.—Production, Consumption and Exports of Canadian Wheat and Flour.

Year.	Production.	Domestic Wheat retained for consumption.	Exports of Wheat.		Exports of Flour of Wheat.		Total Exports of Wheat and Flour.		Percentage exported as	
									Wheat.	Flour.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	Per cent. *	bushels.	Per cent. *	bushels.	Per cent. *		
1880–81	.....	.....	2,253,673	.....	1,978,776	.....	4,232,449	.....	53·3	46·7
1881–82	32,350,269	26,391,409	3,845,035	11·8	2,113,825	6·5	5,958,860	18·3	64·5	35·5
1882–83	40,951,201	32,883,036	5,867,458	14·3	2,200,707	5·4	8,068,165	19·7	72·7	27·3
1883–84	26,326,497	24,692,721	745,526	2·83	888,250	3·4	1,633,776	6·2	45·6	54·4
1884–85	41,501,464	38,603,511	2,340,956	5·6	556,997	1·3	2,897,953	6·9	80·8	19·2
1885–86	38,744,466	33,587,852	3,419,168	8·8	1,737,446	4·5	5,156,614	13·3	67·3	33·7
1886–87	34,300,881	26,327,197	5,632,726	16·4	2,340,958	6·8	7,973,684	23·2	70·6	29·4
1887–88	39,463,623	35,724,401	2,163,764	5·5	1,575,468	4·0	3,739,222	9·5	57,9	42·1
1888–89	33,000,000	31,918,781	490,905	1·5	590,314	1·8	1,081,219	3·3	45·4	54·6
1889–90	30,871,656	29,931,437	422,274	1·4	517,945	1·7	940,219	3·1	45·0	55·0
1890–91	40,527,562	37,083,818	2,108,216	5·2	1,335,528	3·3	3,443,744	8·5	61·2	38·8
1891–92	62,635,000	52,206,364	8,714,154	14·0	1,714,482	2·7	10,428,636	16·7	83·6	16·4
1892–93	49,701,000	38,579,283	9,271,885	18·6	1,849,832	3·7	11,121,717	22·3	83·4	16·6
1893–94	42,650,000	31,450,047	9,272,208	21·8	1,928,745	1·2	11,200,953	23·0	82·8	17·2
1894–95	44,583,000	34,754,024	8,825,689	19·8	1,003,287	2·3	9,828,976	22·1	89·8	10·2
1895–96	57,460,000	46,700,236	9,919,542	17·2	840,222	1·5	10,759,764	18·7	92·2	7·8
1896–97	40,809,000	31,055,815	7,855,274	19·2	1,897,911	4·6	9,753,185	23·8	80,5	19·5
1897–98	56,102,000	31,516,422	18,963,107	33·8	5,622,471	10·0	24,585,578	43·8	77·1	22·9
1898–99	68,154,000	54,282,118	10,305,470	15·2	3,566,412	5·2	13,871,882	20·4	74·3	25·7
1899–00	59,960,000	39,658,621	16,844,650	28·1	3,456,729	5·8	20,301,379	33·9	83·0	17·0
1900–01	47,867,917	33,094,009	9,739,758	20·4	5,034,150	10·5	14,773,908	30·9	65·1	33·9
1901–02	84,814,948	53,807,502	26,117,530	30·8	4,889,916	5·8	31,007,446	36·6	84·3	15·7
1902–03	93,769,450	60,192,878	30,726,947	32·8	2,849,625	3·0	33,576,572	35·8	91·5	8·5
1903–04	78,495,202	58,118,229	16,346,793	20·8	4,030,180	5·1	20,376,973	25·9	80·2	19·8
1904–05	69,029,266	55,082,168	11,280,407	16·3	2,666,691	3·9	13,947,098	20·2	80·9	19·1
1905–06	106,096,711	65,722,023	36,027,692	34·0	4,246,996	4·0	40,274,688	38·0	89·5	10·5
1906–07	125,505,491	87,421,876	33,581,119	26·7	4,503,496	3·6	38,084,615	30·3	88·2	11·8
1907–08	93,104,753	46,334,934	39,591,383	42·4	7,178,436	7·7	46,769,819	50·1	84·7	15·3
1908–09	128,647,876	73,676,717	45,879,058	35·7	9,092,101	7·1	54,971,159	42·8	83·6	16·4
1909–10	165,787,530	98,132,072	52,298,646	31·5	15,356,812	9·3	67,655,458	40·8	77·3	22·7
1910–11	145,991,418	79,213,063	52,098,694	35·7	14,679,661	10·1	66,778,355	46·8	78,0	22·0
1911–12	216,825,941	118,666,470	78,928,747	36·4	19,230,624	8·9	98,159,471	45·3	80·4	19·6
1912–13	199,236,000	81,681,171	97,872,405	49·1	19,682,424	9·9	117,554,829	59·0	83·2	16·8
1913–14	231,717,000	99,056,160	111,662,639	48·2	20,998,201	9·1	132,660,840	57·3	84·2	15·8
1914–15	161,280,000	76,866,022	62,376,798	38·7	22,037,180	13·7	84,413,978	52·4	73·9	26·1
1915–16	376,303,000	87,166,960	253,597,502	67·3	35,538,538	9·3	289,136,040	76·5	87·5	12·5

*These percentage columns are percentages of Total Production.

*These percentage columns are percentages of Total Production.

Production.—
1900-15, From Grain Statistics.
1891-99, U. S. Department of Agriculture Year Book. } From the Library of the Census and Statistics Office, Department of Trade and Commerce.
1887-90, Canada's Statistical Year Book.

Exports.—
1880-1906, The fiscal years ending June 30th, from Canada's Statistical Year Book.
1906-1916, Crop years, ending August 31st, compiled from Trade and Navigation Reports.

TABLE No. 4.—United States Crops, Domestic Consumption, and Exports of Wheat and Flour by years, 1880 to 1915. Compiled from Agricultural Year Book, Statistical Abstract of United States, Supplement to Corn Trade News, October 12, 1915. Columns marked % are percentages of the Total Crop.

United States Fiscal or Crop Years.	Wheat Production.			Domestic retained for consumption	Exports of Domestic Wheat and Flour.		Exports of Domestic Wheat alone.		Exports of Domestic Flour.		Wheat.	Flour.
	Winter.	Spring.	Total.									
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	Per cent.	bushels.	Per cent.	bushels.	Per cent.		
1880-81			498,550,000	312,228,486	186,321,514	37·4	150,565,477	30·2	35,756,037	7·2	80·8	19·2
1881-82			383,280,000	261,387,611	121,892,389	31·8	95,271,802	24·9	26,620,587	6·9	78·2	21·8
1882-83			504,185,000	356,373,684	147,811,316	29·3	106,385,828	21·1	41,425,488	8·2	71·9	28·1
1883-84			421,086,000	309,551,818	111,534,182	26·5	70,349,012	16·7	41,185,170	9·8	63·1	36·9
1884-85			512,765,000	380,194,634	132,570,366	25·9	84,653,714	16·6	47,916,652	9·3	63·9	36·1
1885-86			357,112,000	262,546,207	94,565,793	26·5	57,759,209	16·2	36,806,584	10·3	61·0	39·0
1886-87			457,218,000	294,413,031	153,804,969	33·6	101,971,949	22·3	51,833,020	11·3	66·2	33·8
1887-88			456,329,000	336,703,656	119,625,344	26·2	65,789,261	14·4	53,836,083	11·8	55·0	45·0
1888-89			415,868,000	327,267,257	88,600,743	21·3	46,414,129	11·2	42,186,614	10·1	52·4	47·6
1889-90			490,560,000	381,129,533	109,430,467	22·3	54,387,767	11·1	55,042,700	11·2	49·7	50·3
1890-91			399,262,000	293,080,684	106,181,316	26·2	55,131,948	13·8	51,049,368	12·8	52·1	47·8
1891-92			611,780,000	386,114,188	225,665,811	36·9	157,280,351	25·7	68,385,460	11·2	69·9	30·1
1892-93			515,949,000	324,036,365	191,912,635	37·2	117,121,109	22·7	74,791,526	14·5	61·1	38·8
1893-94			396,131,725	231,848,596	164,283,129	41·5	88,415,230	22·3	75,867,899	19·2	53·9	46·1
1894-95			460,267,416	315,454,698	144,812,718	31·5	76,102,704	16·5	68,710,014	15·0	52·7	47·2
1895-96			467,102,947	340,658,979	126,443,968	27·1	60,650,080	13·0	65,793,888	14·1	48·9	51·1
1896-97			427,681,346	282,559,374	145,124,972	33·9	79,562,020	18·6	65,562,952	15·3	55·2	44·7
1897-98			530,149,168	312,843,164	217,306,005	41·0	148,231,261	28·0	69,074,744	13·0	68·5	31·5
1898-99			675,148,705	452,530,285	228,618,420	33·0	139,432,815	20·7	83,185,605	12·3	62·9	37·0
1899-00			547,303,846	361,207,084	186,096,762	34·0	101,950,389	18·6	84,146,373	15·4	54·9	45·1
1900-01	350,025,409	172,204,096	522,229,505	306,239,432	215,990,073	41·4	132,060,667	25·3	83,929,406	16·1	61·2	38·8
1901-02	429,675,000	318,785,000	748,460,218	513,687,703	234,772,516	31·4	154,856,102	20·7	79,916,414	10·7	65·9	34·0
1902-03	411,788,666	258,274,000	670,063,008	467,157,410	202,905,598	30·3	114,181,420	17·1	88,724,178	13·2	56·5	43·5
1903-04	399,867,000	237,954,000	637,821,835	517,094,222	120,727,613	18·9	44,230,169	6·9	76,497,444	12·0	36·6	63·4
1904-05	334,987,000	219,464,000	552,399,517	508,286,607	44,112,910	8·0	4,394,402	0·8	39,718,508	7·2	11·1	88·9
1905-06	428,463,000	264,517,000	692,979,489	595,370,482	97,609,007	14·1	34,973,291	5·0	62,635,716	9·1	35·8	64·1
1906-07	492,888,000	242,373,000	735,260,970	588,560,545	146,700,425	20·0	76,569,423	10·5	70,131,002	9·5	52·4	47·6
1907-08	409,442,000	224,645,000	634,087,000	471,043,331	163,043,669	25·7	100,371,057	15·8	62,672,612	9·9	61·6	38·4
1908-09	437,908,000	226,694,000	664,602,000	550,333,532	114,268,468	17·2	66,923,244	10·1	47,345,224	7·1	58·6	41·4
1909-10	446,366,000	290,823,000	737,189,000	649,824,682	87,364,318	11·8	46,679,876	6·3	40,684,442	5·5	53·5	46·5
1910-11	434,142,000	200,979,000	635,121,000	565,809,240	69,311,760	10·9	23,729,302	3·7	45,582,458	7·2	34·2	65·8
1911-12	430,656,000	190,682,000	621,338,000	541,648,596	79,689,404	12·8	30,160,212	4·8	49,529,192	8·0	37·8	62·2
1912-13	399,919,000	330,348,000	730,267,000	587,387,403	142,879,597	19·6	91,602,974	12·6	51,276,622	7·0	64·2	35·8
1913-14	523,561,000	239,819,000	763,380,000	617,789,651	145,590,349	19·1	92,393,775	12·1	53,196,575	7·0	63·4	36·6
1914-15	684,990,000	203,057,000	891,017,000	558,552,025	332,464,975	37·3	259,642,533	29·1	72,822,442	8·2	78·1	21·9
1915-16	659,000,000	345,000,000	1,011,505,000	767,882,975	243,117,025	24·3	173,274,015	17·26	69,843,010	7·0	71·3	28·7

Table No. 5.—Production and Export of Wheat.

	Argentina.		Russia.		Australasia.		India.		Balkan States.		Total.	
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels	bushels.	bushels.
1899-00	101,655,000	†79,408,000	*o*396,022,000	58,960,000	50,111,000	7,040,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1900-01	74,753,000	†40,216,000	*o*401,772,000	77,152,000	56,610,000	18,496,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1901-02	56,380,000	†20,144,000	*o*560,755,000	87,448,000	43,927,000	14,792,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1902-03	100,636,000	†61,440,000	*o*551,942,000	134,176,000	20,461,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1903-01	129,672,000	†81,080,000	*o*616,646,000	138,160,000	84,627,000	28,280,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1904-05	*150,960,000	103,200,000	*f*664,668,800	179,200,000	63,560,000	35,200,000	283,064,000	76,800,000	112,000,000	52,800,000	1,895,680,000	505,260,000
1905-06	*135,120,000	104,800,000	*f*634,400,000	155,200,000	75,320,000	30,400,000	319,944,000	25,600,000	160,800,000	76,800,000	2,124,659,000	530,684,000
1906-07	*156,216,000	108,800,000	*f*506,400,000	92,800,000	71,696,000	29,600,000	317,072,000	29,600,000	187,200,000	76,800,000	2,099,349,000	522,385,000
1907-08	*192,800,000	130,400,000	*f*508,800,000	60,800,000	50,208,000	17,600,000	228,496,000	21,600,000	89,600,000	23,200,000	1,797,096,000	463,414,000
1908-09	*148,000,000	109,680,000	*e*568,000,000	96,800,000	71,360,000	41,504,000	283,496,000	29,360,000	99,976,000	39,200,000	1,904,082,000	485,784,000
											9,880,866,000	
1909-10	*131,200,000	58,784,000	*e*780,800,000	222,400,000	100,400,000	46,912,000	356,800,000	32,832,000	108,848,000	39,200,000	2,381,024,000	555,147,000
1910-11	*136,000,000	92,400,000	*e*832,072,000	220,800,000	105,200,000	60,000,000	372,000,000	−57,600,000	177,008,000	87,200,000	2,403,392,000	654,090,000
1911-12	*170,400,000	92,800,000	*e*508,000,000	79,200,000	83,360,000	50,400,000	372,000,000	−56,800,000	173,600,000	76,800,000	2,145,524,000	533,848,000
1912-13	*166,400,000	120,000,000	728,136,000	105,600,000	94,432,000	49,600,000	360,800,000	−67,200,000	145,152,800	53,600,000	2,424,424,000	656,433,000
1913-14	*113,600,000	56,000,000	880,000,000	160,000,000	100,000,000	56,000,000	360,000,000	−28,000,000	131,024,000	56,000,000	2,569,721,000	634,251,000
1914-15	† 178,221,000	91,480,000	† 833,965,000	1,120,000	† 32,480,000	1,848,000	. . . . .	34,704,000	. . . . .	240,000		
1915-16	. . . . .	64,152,000	. . . . .	4,176,000	. . . . .	35,224,000	. . . . .	4,520,000	. . . . .	. . . .	11,924,085,000	
	Production.	Exports.	Production.	Exports.	Production.	Exports.						

*Broomhall's Corn Trade News. Crop harvested 15 weeks subsequent to July-August.
1899-00 to 1903-04 from Year Book of Department of Agriculture, U.S.A., 1904.
†Argentina and Uruguay exports of wheat and flour.
o Russia in Europe.
f 72 Governments, including Siberia.
e 73 Governments.
1899-1900 to 1903-04 Exports crops years ending August 1st.
† Year Book Department of Agriculture, U.S.A., 1915.
1901-5 / 1913-14 } Argentina and Australasia, year April to May.
1914-15 / 1915-16 } Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Weekly, July-August. Copy August 1st, 1916.
1901-05 / 1913-14 } Russia, July, August, India, Balkan States.
1914-15 / 1915-16 } Argentina and Uruguay. July-August.
—Wheat and Flour.
Balkan States, Roumania, Bulgaria and Roumania, Servia.

TABLE No. 6.—Quantities of Wheat retained at Home from following chief of Exporting Countries.

Year.	Grand Total.	United States.	Canada.	Russia.	Balkan States.	India.	Argentine.	Australia.
July-Aug.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1904-05	1,390,420,000	508,286,607	55,082,168	485,468,000	59,200,000	206,264,000	47,760,000	28,360,000
1905-06	1,593,975,000	595,370,482	65,722,023	479,200,000	84,000,000	294,344,000	30,320,000	44,920,000
1906-07	1,576,964,000	588,560,545	87,421,876	403,600,000	110,000,000	287,472,000	47,416,000	42,096,000
1907-08	1,333,682,000	471,043,331	46,331,934	448,000,000	66,400,000	206,896,000	62,400,000	32,608,000
1908-09	1,478,298,000	550,333,532	73,676,717	471,200,000	60,776,000	254,136,000	38,320,000	29,856,000
1909-10	1,825,877,000	649,824,682	98,132,072	568,400,000	69,648,000	323,968,000	72,416,000	53,488,000
1910-11	1,749,302,000	565,809,240	79,213,063	611,272,000	89,808,000	314,400,000	43,600,000	45,200,000
1911-12	1,611,676,000	541,648,596	118,666,470	428,800,000	96,800,000	315,200,000	77,600,000	32,960,000
1912-13	1,767,991,000	587,387,403	81,681,171	622,536,000	91,552,000	293,600,000	46,400,000	44,832,000
1913-14	1,935,470,000	617,789,651	99,056,160	720,000,000	75,024,000	332,000,000	57,600,000	44,000,000
1914-15	.....	558,552,025	76,866,022	832,853,000	.....	.....	86,741,000	30,632,000
1915-16	.....	.....	87,166,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Broomhall's Corn Trade News. Russia, Balkan States, India, Argentine, Australia.
Government Figures, Canada and United States.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 141

TABLE No. 7.—United Kingdom—Flour of Wheat—Imports and Exports (domestic).

Year.	Imports	Exports Home made flour.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
1884	8,625,000	137,000
1885	9,047,000	136,000
1886	8,393,000	160,000
1887	10,321,000	186,000
1888	9,663,000	216,000
1889	8,384,000	221,000
1890	9,013,000	216,000
1891	9,556,000	226,000
1892	12,632,000	244,000
1893	11,662,000	262,000
1894	10,934,000	258,000
1895	10,496,000	272,000
1896	12,183,000	400,000
1897	10,674,000	342,000
1898	12,009,000	460,000
1899	13,111,000	524,000
1900	12,313,000	640,000
1901	12,901,000	667,000
1902	11,078,000	449,000
1903	11,772,000	370,000
1904	8,413,000	404,000
1905	6,831,000	655,000
1906	8,109,000	600,000
1907	7,598,000	692,000
1908	7,411,000	988,000
1909	6,315,000	783,000
1910	5,691,000	725,000
1911	5,751,000	805,000
1912	5,882,000	940,000
1913	6,845,000	933,000
1914	5,748,000	1,095,000
	289,361,000	15,006,000

Ref.—Millers' Almanac.

TABLE No 8.—United States—Flour of Wheat.

Census Year.	Flour Produced. (Barrels).	Flour Exported. (Barrels).	Flour Retained at home. (Barrels).	Percentage of Flour. Exported.
1904	104,013,278	11,542,618	92,470,660	11·09
1909	105,756,645	9,687,993	96,068,652	9·16
1914	116,045,090	12,768,073	103,277,017	11·00

Reference.—Year Book, Dept. of Agriculture, U. S. A. and U. S. Census Bulletin, Manufactures, 1909, Statistics for the Flour Mill and Grist Mill Industry. (See file 6-8).

Canada—Flour of Wheat.

Special Census Year.	Produced.	Exported.	Retained.	Percentage Exported.
1915	14,267,424	5,568,750	8,698,674	39·03

TABLE No. 9.—Wheat and Flour of Wheat Exports from United States, fiscal years ending June 30, 1901 to 1916.

Year.	Flour (Bbls.)	Wheat (Bus.)
1901	18,650,979	132,060,667
1902	17,759,203	154,856,102
1903	19,716,484	114,181,420
1904	16,999,432	44,230,169
1905	8,826,335	4,394,402
1906	13,919,048	34,973,291
1907	15,584,667	76,569,423
1908	13,927,247	100,371,057
1909	10,521,161	66,923,244
1910	9,040,987	46,679,876
1911	10,129,435	23,729,302
1912	11,006,487	30,160,212
1913	11,349,805	91,602,374
1914	11,821,461	92,393,775
1915	16,182,765	259,642,533
1916	15,520,669	173,274,015

TABLE No. 10.—Production of Flour at the principal centres in the United States (barrels).

Year.	New York.	Toledo.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Milwaukee.	Duluth.	Buffalo.	Kansas City.	Minneapolis.
1897	2,500,000	900,000	1,118,000	1,081,000	1,945,000	2,531,000	1,098,000	704,000	13,635,000
1898	2,500,000	1,144,000	1,037,000	1,055,000	2,027,000	2,460,000	860,000	1,102,000	14,233,000
1899	2,500,000	1,150,000	1,059,000	1,166,000	1,810,000	1,745,000	1,069,000	1,095,000	14,292,000
1900	2,225,000	1,092,000	1,275,000	1,346,000	1,867,000	345,000	831,000	1,292,000	15,083,000
1901	1,761,000	1,595,000	1,290,000	1,505,000	1,937,000	861,000	1,415,000	1,431,000	15,922,000
1902	2,500,000	1,600,000	1,262,224	1,322,530	1,755,051	1,809,620	965,662	1,298,359	16,260,105
1903	2,500,000	1,308,000	838,878	1,112,316	1,443,420	1,178,695	990,103	1,535,460	15,581,805
1904	2,035,000	875,000	600,000	1,102,980	1,320,616	835,720	2,206,000	1,595,106	13,652,735
1905	1,500,000	857,000	975,000	1,286,000	1,418,140	793,145	2,465,000	2,053,000	14,253,190
1906	2,275,000	1,102,000	960,000	1,010,000	1,259,087	908,175	2,501,678	1,989,263	14,898,348
1907	2,200,000	1,243,000	1,000,000	1,189,000	1,288,945	715,280	3,108,000	1,974,919	13,660,465
1908	2,150,000	1,084,000	850,000	966,000	1,371,721	577,577	3,003,310	2,591,765	13,694,895
1909	2,000,000	970,000	1,058,000	926,000	1,480,376	624,290	3,172,500	2,427,376	14,867,245
1910	1,250,000	1,057,240	1,090,000	969,545	1,318,565	784,790	4,095,650	2,266,266	15,680,260
1911	2,000,000	1,352,700	1,027,600	1,055,416	1,041,682	730,485	4,731,000	1,822,257	15,501,230
1912	2,300,000	1,386,200	1,108,000	1,030,704	1,020,801	996,635	4,674,089	2,080,268	17,031,935
1913	2,500,000	1,312,700	1,028,000	1,036,761	733,735	1,115,590	4,571,552	2,221,617	17,673,725
1914	2,000,000	1,491,500	1,083,000	1,579,079	727,588	1,212,625	5,451,369	2,376,810	17,769,280
1915	2,000,000	1,428,750	1,115,000	1,678,463	640,425	1,334,535	5,669,794	2,865,460	18,089,195

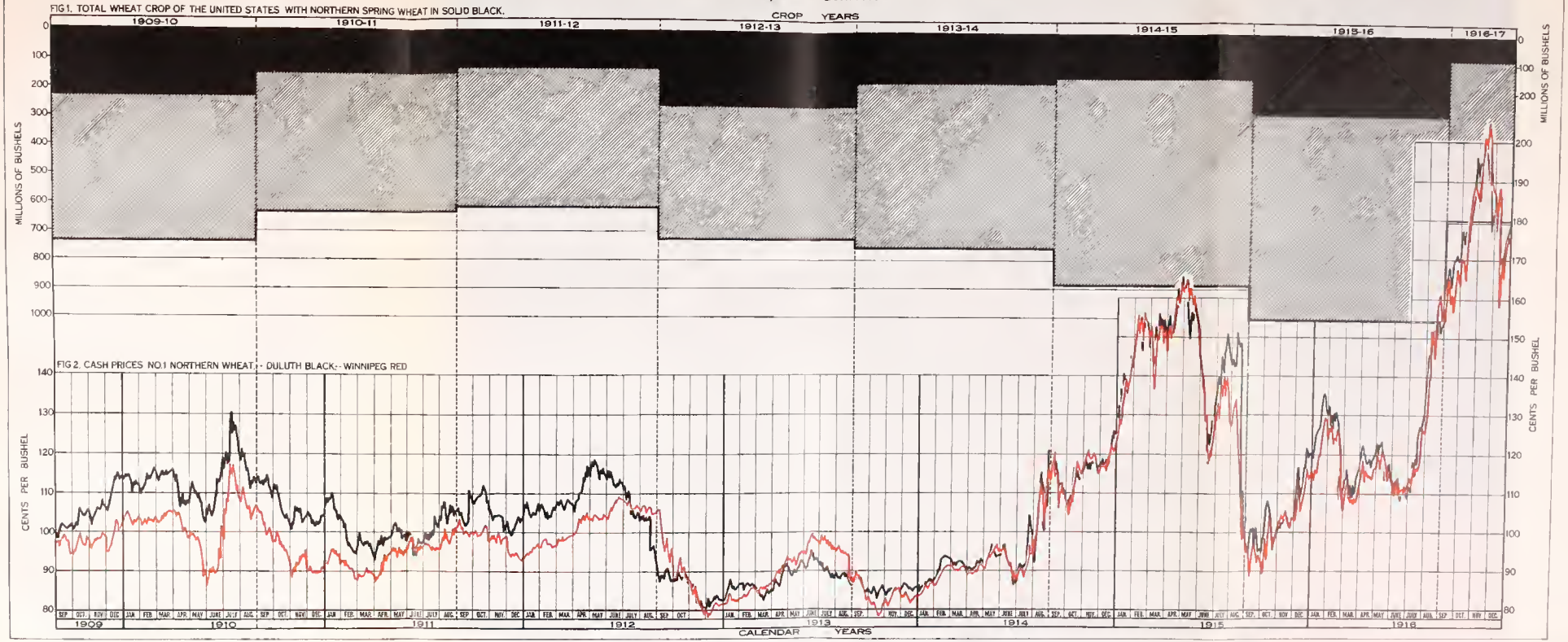
Compiled from St. Louis Merchant Exchange Reports. The Millers' Almanac.

TABLE No. 11.—Minneapolis Flour Exports.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1892	3,337,205	1905	2,188,775
1893	2,877,277	1906	2,425,035
1894	2,370,736	1907	2,349,540
1895	3,080,935	1908	2,121,255
1896	3,717,265	1909	1,645,970
1897	3,942,630	1910	1,323,650
1898	3,994,395	1911	1,136,685
1899	4,009,135	1912	1,132,640
1900	4,702,485	1913	1,764,805
1901	3,879,905	1914	1,873,930
1902	3,410,405	1915	1,459,690
1903	3,081,115	1916	1,410,970
1904	1,741,120	1917	1,085,590

WHEAT PRICES AT WINNIPEG AND AT DULUTH IN RELATION TO UNITED STATES PRODUCTION.

Sept. 1915 - Decr. 1916



RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT

BY MONTHS SEPT. 1909 TO AUG. 1916

MINNEAPOLIS

(WITH FT. WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR IN RED OUTLINE FOR COMPARISON)

FIG.1 RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS IN BLACK (WINTER WHEAT HATCHED)
RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AT FT. WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR IN RED OUTLINE.

FIG.2. SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

FIG.3. SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

DULUTH

FIG.4. RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

FIG.5. SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.

CHICAGO

FIG.6. RECEIPTS OF WHEAT. (SPRING WHEAT HATCHED)

FIG.7. SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.

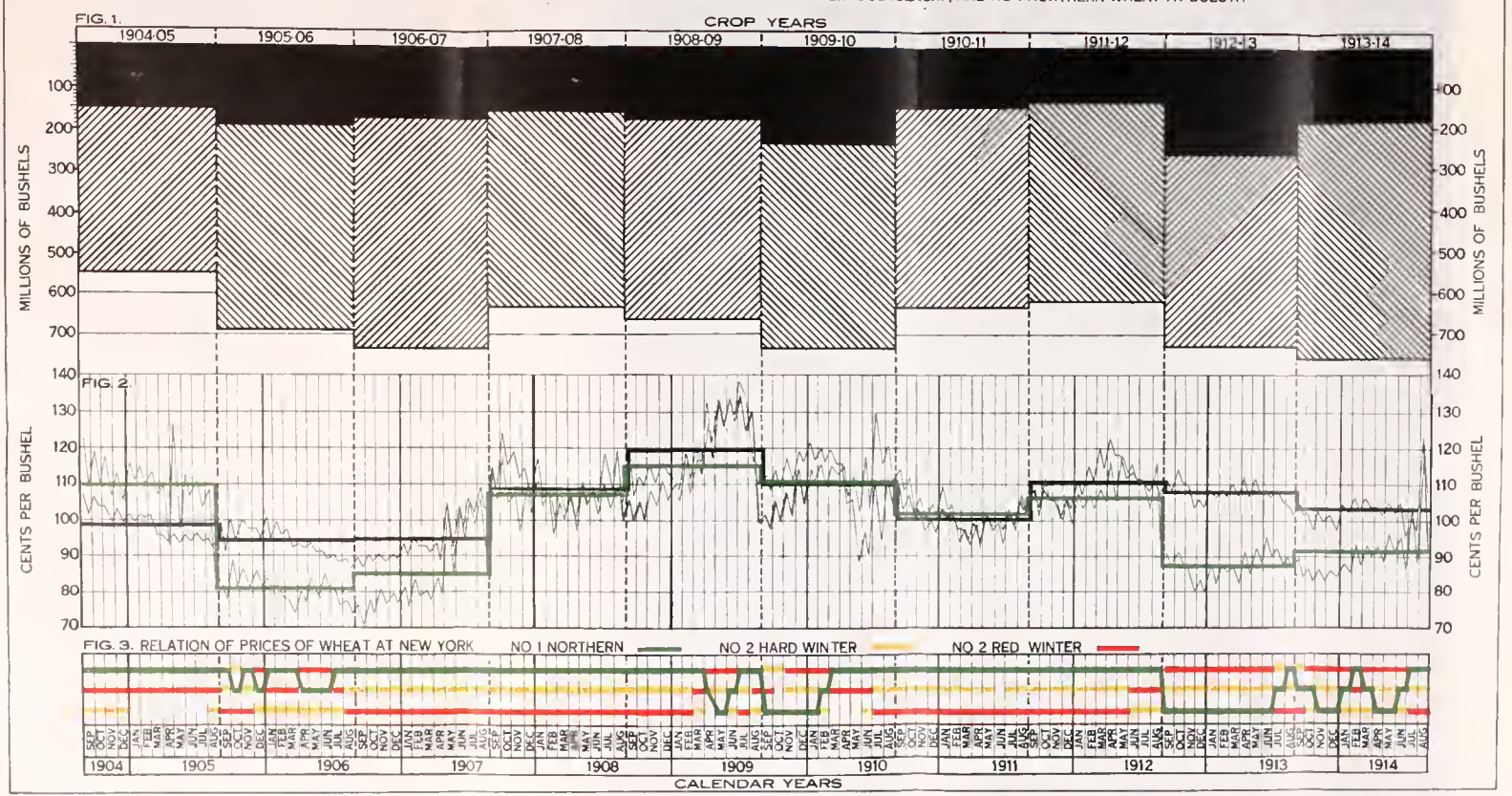
MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

09 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916

UNITED STATES NORTHERN SPRING WHEAT IN RELATION TO PRICES

FIG. 1. TOTAL PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH NORTHERN SPRING WHEAT IN SOLID BLACK.

FIG. 2. HIGH & LOW MONTHLY PRICE, AND AVERAGE BY CROP YEARS OF CONTRACT GRADE WHEAT AT LIVERPOOL (BLACK), AND NO 1 NORTHERN WHEAT AT DULUTH



INTERIM REPORT No. 3

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL COMMISSION

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC AND STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES

BY

W. SANDFORD EVANS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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1918

[No. 142—1918.]

INTRODUCTION.

In the Interim Report, 1916 (pp. 67-79) it was shown that "the conditions of ocean transportation largely determine the distribution of international commerce", and that in certain trades, such as the North Atlantic, liners are the controlling factor rather than tramps. Liners, which are vessels upon a fixed route and with a definite schedule of sailing dates, may be exclusively freight-carrying vessels, almost exclusively passenger-carrying vessels, or vessels fitted to carry both passengers and freight. On a good trade route this last class, the "combination liners," is probably the most successful type of ocean carriers. Having some passengers and some high-class freight, these vessels can afford to complete their loading with other suitable freight, at rates the tramps cannot meet. The volume and distribution of passenger traffic become therefore very important factors in the problem of freight traffic.

The kind of loading a vessel can secure on any particular route will determine the profitableness of that route as compared with alternative or competitive routes. The route that offers the best loading will tend to attract vessels from other routes until the numbers fixed on each route are such that all vessels of the same class are securing approximately the same return. Canada's problem was thus stated in the Interim Report (p. 76):—

> Canada has never yet been able to secure at Canadian ports enough vessels to carry all the Canadian exports; that is, no measures so far taken to that end have been sufficient to seriously disturb the simple economic balance of the load factor along the North Atlantic coast. In so far as the proposed Georgian Bay canal would be expected to very greatly increase the proportion of Canadian exports through Canadian ocean ports, it will clearly be necessary to arrive at some estimate of the permanent counteracting force of the general load factor, or at least of the cost involved in maintaining an ocean service on a less favourable economic basis than that prevailing on competing routes.

The general freight "load factor" in the North Atlantic trade was examined in that report, but it had not been found possible to make a statistical study of the passenger "load factor", nor of the effect of steamship subsidies, both of which, it was pointed out, must affect the ability of liners to successfully handle somewhat irregular freight loads.

This report presents certain statistical compilations which may form, at least partially, the groundwork for a study of the problem of passenger traffic on the North Atlantic in its relations to general traffic, and of the operation of Canadian mail subsidies and steamship subventions in relation to the general traffic problem. As material for these compilations returns were obtained from the steamship companies, showing traffic by vessels in detail, and for certain facts the ships' manifest at Montreal, Halifax, and St. John were checked over for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913. The compilation of this material occupied several months, but it was found necessary to start from the basic details in order to secure what was essential to supplement the statistics in official publications. The time available has not permitted any further working over of this material, nor the completing of such a study as would trace tendencies and suggest conclusions. The statistical tables must therefore be submitted with only a few descriptive notes.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Under this general heading the following tables are presented:—

1. Table 1 showing the total transatlantic passenger traffic at United States and Canadian ports, compiled for the years 1898-1915, distinguishing passengers inbound and passengers outbound, the number of steamers in each direction, that is, the number of sailings of vessels carrying passengers, and also the average number of passengers per steamer.

2. Table 2, a comparison of the inbound and outbound transatlantic passenger traffic at New York, Boston and at Canadian Atlantic ports, taken as a whole, for the years 1899-1914. This table shows the ratio of inbound and outbound passenger traffic in each case, that is, in the year 1899, for example, 2.04 passengers were carried inbound to New York for each one passenger carried outbound, while at Boston the ratio was 1.94 to one, and at the Canadian ports 3.86 to one. The averages of the ratios for the whole period are also shown.

3. Table 3, showing by months for the years 1910-15, inbound and outbound transatlantic passenger traffic at Canadian ports and at the principal United States ports, namely, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, except that returns for Boston and Philadelphia were not available for the year 1910.

4. Table 4, an analysis of the transatlantic passenger traffic at all Canadian Atlantic ports, by months, into saloon passengers, second-class passengers and third-class passenger, and showing the total number of passenger steamers inbound and outbound during each month for the period 1910-13.

5. Tables 5 and 6 showing the proportions of the totals in table 4 which arrived at and departed from Montreal and Quebec, and Halifax and St. John, and giving also the average number of passengers per steamer, inbound and outbound. Montreal and Quebec are treated as one port for passenger service and so are Halifax and St. John.

6. Table 7, an analysis of total passenger traffic at both Atlantic and Pacific ports, by months for the fiscal years 1910-11 to 1914-15, showing classes of passengers and destination, whether to Canada or to the United States.

7. Tables 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 showing details of arrivals, by months, of passengers destined to Canada, at the United States ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

8. Table 13, showing certain summary returns for the years ending June 30, 1912, 1913 and 1914, from the Canadian Immigration reports, from steamship returns and from the United States Immigration reports. These are the three main sources from which all the material in this report are derived. This particular table in addition to presenting some interesting summary facts shows that totals as compiled from these different sources do not always correspond. It will be noted, for example, that the Canadian Immigration reports give a total inbound passenger traffic at Canadian Atlantic ports in 1911-12 of 264,200, while the steamship returns show a total of 267,868, and there are differences also in the other two years. Again the Canadian Immigration reports show an inbound passenger traffic, destined to the United States, in 1911-12, of 23,816, while the United States Immigration reports show an inbound passenger traffic to the United States, through the Canadian ports in that year, of 29,152, and there are even greater differences in the other two years. These discrepancies may be accounted for in various ways, but all that need be done here is to call attention to the fact that discrepancies exist and that, therefore, it will not be possible to strictly check one table against another in this report; but, as the discrepancies are not often serious, they will not affect any general conclusions which may be based upon the compilations.

Canadian Immigration returns take account only of passengers arriving at Canadian ports, but they publish returns showing all passengers arriving whether immi-

grants or not. Canadian official statistics have taken no account of the outgoing movement of population and in this respect are seriously defective. The balance between incoming and outgoing passengers over a series of years will give very important information in connection with the rate of increase of the population, which a record of arrivals alone or of professed immigrants alone cannot possibly do. If the facts in this report were supplemented by the United States returns of the movement of population into the United States from Canada it would be possible to figure out the net increase or decrease in Canada due to the incoming and outgoing of populations.

The importance of passenger traffic in the general traffic problem has been pointed out in the introduction. If combination liners can secure better loading at United States ports than at Canadian they can earn more on United States routes from the passenger end of the business, with the result either that vessels at United States ports can afford to carry freight at slightly less rates than vessels from Canadian ports, or that there will be more combination liners attracted to the United States routes which then will have a relative increase in available freight room. Table 4 gives the details of the transatlantic passenger traffic at all Canadian ports for the years 1910-13 and the numbers of inbound and outbound steamers in each month. Examining first the numbers of steamships sailing in and out it will be noted that in the four years 1,712 vessels with passengers were entered inbound at Canadian ports while 1,242 vessels secured outward passengers in the transatlantic trade; that is, out of every 100 vessels carrying passenger traffic westbound only 72·54 vessels were able to secure passenger traffic eastbound. If the numbers of vessels on the Canadian routes are deducted from the totals in table 1 for the same years it will be found that 5,702 vessels arrived at United States ports with passengers in this period and that 5,280 cleared outbound with passengers, that is, out of every 100 vessels arriving at United States ports no less than 92·59 were able to secure passenger traffic for the return journey.

Dividing the total numbers of passengers in and out by the numbers of vessels it will be found that inbound each vessel on the Canadian route had on the average 657 passengers while outbound the very greatly reduced number of vessels carried only 275 passengers each. For the United States ports the figures are 848 passengers in and 460 passengers out. Taking the inbound figures it is apparent either that larger vessels were employed and were justifiable upon the United States routes or that the passenger earnings were very much better than on the Canadian routes. It is with regard to the outgoing passenger traffic, however, that the most important difference is shown. The United States ports were able to load out with passengers on the average a little over 92 vessels out of every 100 arriving and could give each of these vessels 460 passengers on the average, while the Canadian ports could load out with passengers only a little over 72 out of every 100 and could give each of these vessels on the average only 275 passengers.

Another very important aspect of this question is found in the distribution of the inbound and outbound passenger traffic throughout the year. The more even this distribution the more economically or the more profitably it can be handled. If now table 3 be examined and particularly if the traffic at the port of New York be compared with the traffic at all Canadian ports, it will be seen how much better distributed from the traffic standpoint is the passenger movement in and out of New York than that for the Canadian routes. If the figures in these two columns are presented diagramatically the advantages of the port of New York will strikingly appear. The inbound traffic at New York is comparatively light for about three months in midwinter, and it is ordinarily heaviest in March, April, May, and June. There tends to be a falling-off in midsummer, with an increase again in the autumn, but on the average for eight months in the year there is a very satisfactory distribution of the inbound load. Much the same general characteristics are found in the outbound load except that the months of

heaviest traffic are not the same as for inbound traffic, that is, the heaviest movement outbound tends to be in May, June, and July and again in November and December. Taken as a whole, however, the traffic is reasonably well balanced throughout the year.

A diagram of the traffic at Canadian ports presents an entirely different problem. From a very small movement inbound in December and January, the traffic mounts rapidly to an extreme peak in the month of May and then as rapidly declines again, offering a difficult load for economic handling. The outbound traffic presents much the same characteristics as the outbound traffic from New York, but, as has been pointed out, it is much smaller in proportion.

From tables 5 and 6 it is possible to make a comparison between the two chief Canadian routes, that to Quebec and Montreal and that to Halifax and St. John. Out of every 100 vessels carrying passengers to Quebec and Montreal during the period 1911-15, 87·13 vessels carried passengers outbound, while out of every 100 vessels arriving at Halifax and St. John with passengers only 52·17 obtained passengers outbound. The Quebec-Montreal vessels on the average carried 616 passengers in and 478 passengers out, while the Halifax-St. John vessels carried only 506 in and 316 out. The monthly distribution of the inbound traffic was unsatisfactory in both cases, but the chief difficulty with the Quebec-Montreal traffic was the excessive peak in May and June. The outbound passenger traffic, while smaller in comparison, was fairly well distributed, reaching its peak in the month of November. The Halifax-St. John route has important inbound traffic only in the months of March and April and important outbound traffic only in the month of December. It will be understood, of course, that many liners on the St. Lawrence route during the period of open navigation there switch to the Halifax-St. John route during the winter months, and therefore the characteristics of the traffic to and from all Canadian ports should be considered when estimating the business open to liners in the Canadian trade, but if the business of Canadian ports rather than of Canadian vessels is to be considered then the characteristics of the traffic returns for these ports must be taken into account.

The figures given in table 1 for the total transatlantic passenger traffic are interesting if studied in connection with the general economic and other conditions which affect the movement of population. The inbound passenger movement to North America increased very rapidly from 1898 to 1907, but fell off very sharply indeed in 1908, in which year it amounted to less than 40 per cent of the total of 1907. The inbound traffic increased rapidly again, but somewhat irregularly, reaching its culmination in 1913, but in 1914 had fallen away almost one-half, while the total for 1915 was less than one-quarter of that of 1914. The connection between the curves of this inbound passenger traffic and the curves of general economic conditions must attract attention. It is interesting to note also that the outbound movement was relatively greatest during periods of depression. In the year 1908, for example, some 76,000 more people left the Atlantic ports than arrived at these ports, and in the war year of 1915 the balance stood some 98,000 people against North America.

The above notes may illustrate the bearing of the general facts of passenger traffic on Canada's practical transportation problem. The compilations will be found useful in many other lines of enquiry than those indicated. Canada's problem is to secure the handling through Canadian ports of the greatest amount of traffic possible without economic loss, and an understanding of the conditions that operate to set limits to this traffic is necessary before effective measures for development can be planned

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TABLE 1.—Total Transatlantic Passenger Traffic.* United States and Canadian Ports.

Year.	Inbound.			Outbound.		
	Steamers.	Passengers.	Passrs. per Steamer.	Steamers.	Passengers.	Passrs. per Steamer.
1898	.....	374,688	.....	.....	209,545	.....
1899	1,206	517,115	423	1,111	232,983	209
1900	1,200	671,126	560	1,087	294,704	271
1901	1,287	705,838	548	1,206	267,170	221
1902	1,338	937,963	701	1,207	311,769	258
1903	1,480	1,106,247	748	1,378	397,238	288
1904	1,406	978,102	695	1,369	525,175	384
1905	1,477	1,250,831	847	1,410	411,843	292
1906	1,653	1,520,842	921	1,460	524,525	359
1907	1,759	1,725,736	981	1,575	772,574	490
1908	1,539	687,646	447	1,501	864,372	586
1909	1,631	1,276,605	782	1,503	488,921	325
1910	1,787	1,450,545	811	1,649	608,224	369
1911	1,767	1,170,770	662	1,626	740,760	456
1912	1,810	1,473,498	813	1,610	706,122	439
1913	2,050	1,866,801	910	1,737	718,373	414
1914	1,647	956,049	581	1,437	683,576	476
1915	668	209,562	314	617	308,328	500
Totals	25,705	18,879,964	Av. 685	23,483	9,066,202	Av. 373

Inbound steamers to outbound steamers as 100 to 91.35.
*Cmpiled from steamship reports.

TABLE 2.—Comparison between in- and outbound Passenger Traffic, at New York, Boston and Canadian Ports. (Transatlantic).

Year.	New York.			Boston.			Canadian Ports.		
	Inbound	Outbound	Ratio	Inbound	Out-bound	Ratio	Inbound	Out-bound	Ratio
1899	409,743	200,144	2·04	25,768	13,287	1·94	44,950	11,642	3·86
1900	541,053	253,814	2·15	24,582	13,822	1·78	62,817	17,755	3·54
1901	565,559	227,166	2·49	37,541	18,429	2·04	55,144	13,375	4·12
1902	713,735	263,545	2·71	65,022	23,196	2·81	80,287	15,152	5·29
1903	805,869	340,791	2·37	76,189	25,888	2·94	115,699	18,769	6·16
1904	732,715	447,643	1·64	76,865	37,711	2·03	100,347	25,459	3·94
1905	959,731	343,658	2·79	74,515	29,196	2·55	122,690	27,929	4·49
1906	1,156,861	439,865	1·76	90,060	33,922	2·66	166,272	36,247	4·59
1907	1,286,331	658,042	1·95	91,066	40,153	2·27	244,171	55,971	4·01
1908	506,669	726,337	0·69	44,399	44,525	0·99	111,296	63,252	1·75
1909	1,016,727	401,371	2·53	66,185	27,075	2·44	134,818	46,605	2·89
1910	1,045,855	494,938	2·11	74,697	31,227	2·39	235,114	64,269	3·67
1911	771,642	594,275	1·29	61,002	35,260	2·73	259,721	82,737	3·14
1912	993,638	558,649	1·78	70,746	34,343	2·06	302,241	89,842	3·36
1913	1,260,590	547,060	2·31	96,929	37,389	2·59	368,317	112,230	3·28
1914	675,191	528,742	1·26	58,569	41,909	1·41	158,616	90,856	1·75
	12,876,145	7,026,040	.....	1,034,135	487,432	.....	2,562,500	772,090	.....
Average of ratios from 1899 to 1914, inclusive			1·97			2·19			3·43

Steamship reports.

TABLE 3.—Transatlantic Passenger Traffic in- and outbound at Canadian and Northern United States ports by Months, 1910.

INBOUND.

Month.	Canadian Ports.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Total.
January	4,561	46,723	.....	.....	—
February	7,960	53,950	.....	.....	—
March	18,228	127,461	.....	.....	—
April	30,525	124,778	.....	.....	—
May	38,154	117,457	.....	.....	—
June	30,422	88,890	.....	.....	—
July	22,165	70,147	.....	.....	—
August	22,644	94,571	.....	.....	—
September	24,601	99,125	.....	.....	—
October	20,364	92,036	.....	.....	—
November	11,472	72,835	.....	.....	—
December	5,952	57,912	.....	.....	—
Total	235,114	1,045,855	.....	.....	—

OUTBOUND.

January	1,885	20,063	.....	.....	—
February	1,545	15,743	.....	.....	—
March	1,462	26,351	.....	.....	—
April	2,335	40,786	.....	.....	—
May	5,569	49,389	.....	.....	—
June	8,761	67,952	.....	.....	—
July	8,889	57,636	.....	.....	—
August	5,204	39,131	.....	.....	—
September	6,177	38,298	.....	.....	—
October	5,564	38,950	.....	.....	—
November	7,465	53,252	.....	.....	—
December	9,473	47,383	.....	.....	—
Total	64,269	494,938	.....	.....	—

Steamship reports.

TABLE 3 (2).—Transatlantic Passenger Traffic in- and outbound at Canadian and Northern United States Atlantic Ports by Months, 1911.

INBOUND.

Month.	Canadian Ports.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Total.
January	3,821	30,131	733	2,570	37,255
February	7,801	41,014	2,876	2,260	53,941
March	29,472	78,813	3,150	4,474	115,909
April	34,345	87,070	10,335	5,386	137,136
May	47,473	84,533	7,746	7,291	147,043
June	30,503	60,680	6,487	3,935	101,605
July	24,374	51,306	2,867	3,793	82,340
August	17,159	58,566	5,229	3,172	84,126
September	28,216	84,304	7,693	3,544	123,757
October	18,915	78,667	7,090	4,153	108,825
November	9,235	58,968	5,186	4,174	77,563
December	5,242	57,590	1,510	4,897	69,239
Total	256,754	771,642	61,002	49,651	1,138,869

OUTBOUND.

January	1,937	28,086	319	713	31,005
February	1,848	24,317	999	741	27,905
March	2,301	38,086	1,026	798	42,211
April	3,415	40,636	2,459	1,279	47,789
May	8,019	62,076	5,080	2,318	78,493
June	11,844	72,259	4,576	2,142	90,821
July	9,449	65,023	3,800	2,477	80,749
August	6,163	50,098	3,082	1,631	60,974
September	7,243	46,196	3,505	964	57,808
October	6,815	44,830	3,049	1,226	55,920
November	10,504	61,744	4,619	1,419	78,286
December	10,687	60,924	2,756	2,685	77,052
Total	80,225	594,275	35,260	19,236	728,996

TABLE 3 (3).—Transatlantic Passenger Traffic in- and outbound at Canadian and United States Atlantic Ports by Months, 1912.

INBOUND.

Month.	Canadian Ports.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Total.
January	4,544	32,883	1,426	2,643	41,496
February	7,351	44,397	1,144	1,532	54,424
March	28,418	85,753	3,733	4,904	122,808
April	30,319	91,904	8,359	3,715	134,297
May	53,110	102,729	6,957	7,290	170,086
June	33,241	85,533	7,694	6,227	132,695
July	27,221	71,572	6,279	5,567	110,639
August	26,913	88,335	6,251	4,951	126,450
September	30,658	129,802	11,870	5,295	177,625
October	20,637	109,274	8,821	5,979	144,711
November	15,373	84,831	4,819	6,673	111,696
December	7,911	66,625	3,393	4,915	82,844
Total	285,696	993,638	70,746	59,691	1,409,771

OUTBOUND.

January	2,451	27,922	161	1,155	31,689
February	2,205	25,902	1,239	229	29,575
March	2,767	36,934	1,717	249	41,667
April	3,415	42,111	2,694	685	48,905
May	8,062	53,193	3,570	1,549	66,374
June	10,491	63,991	6,259	2,472	83,213
July	8,317	54,395	4,729	1,375	68,816
August	7,573	43,776	1,764	1,502	54,615
September	6,596	35,824	2,513	434	45,367
October	7,911	49,450	2,399	1,181	60,941
November	16,665	66,422	4,620	1,780	89,487
December	12,961	58,729	2,678	1,653	76,021
Total	89,414	558,649	34,343	14,485	696,891

TABLE 3 (4).—Transatlantic Passenger Traffic in- and outbound at Canadian and Northern United States Ports, by Months, 1913.

INBOUND.

Month.	Canadian Ports.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Total.
January	8,633	37 160	2,387	2,146	50,356
February	9,565	56,336	2,461	3,564	71,926
March	27,997	99,475	5,478	4,790	137,740
April	44,421	127,220	4,768	6,729	183,138
May	60,084	127,921	10,475	9,382	207,862
June	57,013	144,161	10,671	7,780	219,625
July	39,958	114,118	11,894	8,089	174,059
August	34,337	121,672	7,466	6,979	170,454
September	25,774	137,257	19,471	8,439	190,941
October	21,873	127,365	11,739	6,433	167,410
November	10,764	85,649	6,186	5,650	108,069
December	7,911	82,436	3,933	4,145	98,425
Total	348,460	1,260,590	96,929	74,126	1,780,105

OUTBOUND.

January	2,835	35,629	580	334	39,388
February	2,662	22,378	1,586	437	27,063
March	3,072	29,695	1,277	563	34,607
April	3,314	38,278	2,507	731	44,830
May	9,695	56,379	3,697	1,384	71,155
June	12,021	60,775	7,566	1,564	81,926
July	12,404	60,529	6,188	1,421	80,542
August	10,162	43,579	2,867	1,154	57,762
September	10,441	40,407	3,864	937	55,649
October	11,365	41,211	2,849	1,087	56,512
November	17,569	52,837	1,577	1,221	83,120
December	12,961	65,363	2,831	1,965	83,120
Total	108,501	547,060	37,389	12,918	705,868

TABLE 3 (5).—Transatlantic Passenger Traffic in- and outbound at Canadian and Northern United States Ports by Months, 1914.

INBOUND.

Month.	Canadian Ports.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Total.
January	4,259	38,281	2,350	2,631	47,521
February	5,797	41,656	1,976	2,257	51,686
March	18,338	85,634	5,994	3,843	113,809
April	26,409	112,584	6,025	5,852	150,870
May	28,946	98,395	9,712	4,651	141,704
June	18,552	62,817	9,045	3,717	94,131
July	14,749	56,207	5,822	2,961	79,639
August	15,546	49,924	5,166	2,537	73,173
September	13,289	51,346	7,155	1,623	73,413
October	4,049	39,195	2,818	1,053	47,115
November	3,324	21,824	1,834	698	27,680
December	1,635	17,328	672	349	19,984
Total	151,893	675,191	58,569	32,172	917,825

OUTBOUND.

January	4,550	35,572	1,481	473	42,076
February	3,575	26,851	1,030	442	31,898
March	4,323	41,589	1,798	708	48,418
April	5,620	46,223	3,609	583	57,035
May	14,533	76,207	4,431	1,648	96,819
June	15,162	81,886	10,601	2,455	110,104
July	12,709	71,237	6,067	1,664	91,677
August	9,344	26,475	1,997	1,819	39,635
September	6,973	29,404	806	889	38,072
October	5,945	32,108	2,847	723	41,623
November	6,579	34,249	5,075	1,001	50,904
December	5,916	26,941	2,167	1,296	36,320
Total	95,229	528,742	41,909	13,201	679,081

TABLE 3 (6).—Transatlantic Passenger Traffic in- and outbound at Canadian and Northern United States Ports by Months, 1915.

INBOUND.

Month.	Canadian Ports.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Total.
January	841	11,323	481	66	12,761
February	1,616	9,935	603	71	12,225
March	2,530	16,150	825	.....	19,505
April	2,761	16,421	2,538	510	22,230
May	3,065	19,466	1,358	.....	23,889
June	2,688	13,084	623	272	16,687
July	1,859	12,778	934	40	14,711
August	2,191	14,286	1,125	.....	17,602
September	1,939	15,832	763	.....	18,534
October	2,856	16,247	1,000	.....	20,103
November	2,858	12,352	655	.....	15,865
December	1,384	8,181	1,353	.....	10,918
Total	26,588	166,055	12,258	959	204,980

OUTBOUND.

January	3,672	14,042	735	570	18,319
February	5,580	11,115	767	58	17,520
March	3,172	9,750	646	114	13,682
April	7,244	11,812	690	.....	19,746
May	9,051	14,007	522	223	23,803
June	15,373	18,790	632	500	34,295
July	9,470	20,987	890	930	32,277
August	8,050	27,588	1,528	.....	37,166
September	6,961	26,788	1,265	.....	35,014
October	7,556	22,443	996	.....	30,995
November	7,450	19,032	1,926	.....	28,408
December	5,907	12,691	1,035	.....	18,633
Total	89,486	209,045	11,632	2,395	309,858

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TABLE 4.—In- and outbound Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at all Canadian Ports (Monthly), 1910.

INBOUND.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	19	195	835	3,531	4,561
February	17	185	1,378	5,397	7,960
March	28	414	4,282	13,532	18,228
April	30	843	6,392	23,290	30,525
May	42	937	8,287	28,930	38,154
June	43	1,198	7,029	22,195	30,422
July	41	1,424	5,990	14,751	22,165
August	42	2,369	6,385	13,890	22,644
September	38	3,290	6,847	14,464	24,601
October	41	1,338	6,656	12,370	20,364
November	34	557	2,642	8,273	11,472
December	26	283	1,280	4,289	5,952
Total	401	13,033	58,003	164,078	235,114

OUTBOUND.

January	12	200	496	1,189	1,885
February	15	185	424	936	1,545
March	16	151	389	922	1,462
April	21	362	838	1,135	2,335
May	32	910	2,458	2,201	5,569
June	34	1,959	4,349	2,453	8,761
July	38	1,767	3,768	3,354	8,889
August	31	796	1,697	2,711	5,204
September	36	1,055	1,895	3,227	6,177
October	34	563	1,434	3,567	5,564
November	29	437	1,555	5,473	7,465
December	23	452	1,923	7,098	9,473
Total	321	8,837	21,166	34,266	64,269

Steamship reports.

TABLE 4 (2).—In- and outbound Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at all Canadian Ports (Monthly), 1911.

INBOUND.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	15	179	869	2,773	3,821
February	20	293	2,150	5,358	7,801
March	33	743	7,889	20,840	29,472
April	28	909	6,240	27,196	34,345
May	52	995	10,326	36,152	47,473
June	45	979	8,006	21,518	30,503
July	42	1,893	6,970	15,511	24,374
August	33	1,670	5,882	9,607	17,159
September	44	3,519	9,114	15,583	28,216
October	42	1,156	6,903	10,856	18,915
November	33	431	2,397	6,418	9,253
December	16	295	1,035	3,912	5,242
Total	403	13,069	67,781	175,724	256,574

OUTBOUND.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	9	195	418	1,261	63	1,937
February	10	174	441	1,126	107	1,848
March	21	219	561	1,429	92	2,301
April	22	543	1,033	1,729	110	3,415
May	31	1,106	3,190	3,613	110	8,019
June	35	2,163	4,428	5,121	132	11,844
July	35	1,083	4,230	3,996	140	9,449
August	30	757	1,803	3,514	89	6,163
September	34	792	1,984	4,369	98	7,243
October	31	568	1,591	4,567	89	6,815
November	26	475	1,695	8,255	79	10,504
December	15	425	2,814	7,388	60	10,687
Total	299	8,500	24,188	46,368	1,169	80,225

TABLE 4 (3).—In- and outbound Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at all Canadian Ports (Monthly), 1912.

INBOUND.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	19	225	1,034	3,285	4,544
February	18	353	1,803	5,195	7,351
March	30	741	6,245	21,432	28,418
April	24	619	5,005	24,695	30,319
May	50	1,166	11,041	40,903	53,110
June	39	1,218	8,151	23,872	33,241
July	44	1,319	6,537	19,365	27,221
August	41	2,435	8,098	16,380	26,913
September	46	2,629	9,443	18,586	30,658
October	38	1,052	6,711	12,874	20,637
November	38	565	3,463	11,345	15,373
December	25	263	1,445	6,203	7,911
Total	412	12,585	68,976	204,135	285,696

OUTBOUND.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	11	175	510	1,681	85	2,451
February	13	245	513	1,390	57	2,205
March	18	254	601	1,825	87	2,767
April	22	543	1,033	1,729	110	3,415
May	36	1,067	3,203	3,662	130	8,062
June	34	1,702	4,963	3,726	100	10,491
July	28	1,120	3,442	3,663	92	8,317
August	34	847	2,596	3,996	134	7,573
September	31	754	2,077	3,637	128	6,596
October	33	666	1,752	5,386	107	7,911
November	30	496	2,353	13,698	118	16,665
December	17	502	3,102	9,291	66	12,961
Total	307	8,371	26,145	53,684	1,214	89,414

TABLE 4 (4).—In- and outbound Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at all Canadian Ports (Monthly), 1913.

INBOUND.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	25	304	1,994	6,365	8,663
February	27	321	2,517	6,727	9,565
March	33	647	6,941	20,409	27,997
April	45	850	9,567	34,004	44,421
May	57	1,336	10,928	47,920	60,084
June	59	1,232	10,781	45,000	57,013
July	50	1,305	8,065	30,588	39,958
August	48	2,659	10,059	21,619	34,337
September	44	2,263	9,174	14,337	25,774
October	47	1,135	6,957	13,781	21,873
November	36	445	2,989	7,330	10,764
December	25	263	1,445	6,203	7,911
Total	496	12,760	81,417	254,283	348,460

OUTBOUND.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	14	257	621	1,896	61	2,835
February	14	247	562	1,775	78	2,662
March	21	298	801	1,886	87	3,072
April	20	409	916	1,930	59	3,314
May	37	1,145	3,778	4,621	151	9,695
June	26	1,754	5,493	4,597	177	12,021
July	35	1,442	4,611	5,962	389	12,404
August	36	732	2,648	6,547	235	10,162
September	33	868	2,509	6,888	176	10,441
October	31	640	2,214	8,363	148	11,365
November	31	415	2,846	14,076	232	17,569
December	17	502	3,102	9,291	66	12,961
Total	315	8,709	30,101	67,832	1,859	108,501

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TABLE 4 (5).—Summary, 1910-13, Transatlantic Passenger Traffic.

	Inbound.		Outbound.		
	Total Number of vessels carrying passengers.	Average Number of passengers.	Total Number of vessels carrying passengers.	Average Number of passengers.	Ratio of outbound passenger vessels to inbound
Canada	1,712	657	1,242	275	72·54
United States	5,702	848	5,280	460	92·59 to 100

TABLE 5.—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Montreal and Quebec, 1911.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
April	4	290	1,235	2,501	4,026	1,006
May	45	936	9,953	33,729	44,618	991
June	38	894	7,674	20,574	29,142	767
July	38	1,813	6,892	15,021	23,726	888
August	29	1,605	5,771	9,932	17,308	570
September	39	3,378	8,871	14,947	27,196	690
October	38	1,118	6,918	10,375	18,411	480
November	21	344	1,935	4,711	6,990	333
Total	252	10,378	49,249	111,790	171,417	Av. 716

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
April	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	—
May	31	1,106	3,190	3,613	110	8,019	259
June	35	2,163	4,428	5,121	132	11,844	338
July	35	1,083	4,230	3,996	140	9,449	270
August	30	757	1,803	3,514	89	6,163	205
September	34	792	1,984	4,369	98	7,243	213
October	31	568	1,591	4,567	89	6,815	220
November	25	438	1,549	7,650	78	9,715	389
Total	221	6,907	18,675	32,830	736	59,248	Av. 271

Steamship reports.

TABLE 5 (2).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Montreal and Quebec, 1912.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
May	43	1,141	10,739	36,701	48,581	1,129
June	33	1,162	8,212	22,077	31,451	947
July	38	1,244	6,364	17,520	25,128	662
August	35	2,354	7,958	14,323	24,635	703
September	39	2,367	9,251	15,698	27,316	704
October	34	1,016	6,557	11,615	19,188	566
November	26	405	2,780	7,271	10,456	738
Total	248	9,689	51,861	125,205	186,755	Av 778

TABLE 5 (2).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, etc.—*Continued.*

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
May	31	909	2,721	3,075	126	6,831	217
June	34	1,702	4,963	3,726	100	10,491	308
July	28	1,120	3,442	3,663	92	8,317	297
August	34	847	2,596	3,996	134	7,573	222
September	31	754	2,077	3,647	128	6,606	213
October	33	666	1,752	5,186	107	7,811	240
November	28	480	2,130	12,213	98	14,921	532
Total.	219	6,478	19,681	35,506	713	62,550	Av. 261

TABLE 5 (3).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Montreal and Quebec, 1913.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
April	7	72	1,739	5,416	7,227	1,032
May	40	1,302	9,836	37,680	48,818	1,220
June	41	1,208	10,255	35,673	47,136	1,150
July	40	1,282	7,871	25,706	34,859	871
August	41	2,604	9,781	19,802	32,187	785
September	38	2,220	8,975	13,139	24,334	641
October	37	1,093	6,729	11,753	19,575	529
November	26	402	2,640	5,037	8,079	311
Total.	270	10,183	57,826	154,206	222,215	Av. 817

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
April	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	—
May	35	1,049	3,640	4,306	145	9,140	260
June	26	1,754	5,493	4,597	177	12,021	470
July	35	1,442	4,611	5,962	389	12,404	354
August	36	732	2,748	6,547	235	10,262	282
September	33	868	2,509	6,888	176	10,441	816
October	31	440	2,214	8,163	148	11,165	528
November	31	415	2,846	14,076	232	17,569	566
Total.	227	6,518	24,061	50,539	2,502	83,002	Av. 397

TABLE 5 (4).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Montreal and Quebec, 1914.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
April	6	19	1,009	2,423	3,451	572
May	39	1,078	6,834	18,977	26,889	690
June	37	814	5,028	11,733	17,575	475
July	33	924	4,665	8,703	14,292	433
August	26	1,919	8,007	5,002	14,928	574
September	21	2,693	6,314	4,205	13,212	629
October	10	240	1,865	1,886	3,991	399
November	11	127	1,603	1,415	3,145	286
Total.	183	7,814	35,325	54,344	97,483	Av. 507

TABLE 5 (4).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, etc.—*Continued.*

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
April	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	—
May	39	771	4,379	7,625	392	13,167	338
June	35	1,426	5,583	7,677	380	15,066	431
July	28	1,009	3,851	7,550	299	12,709	454
August	28	540	1,837	6,846	121	9,344	333
September	11	223	673	6,072	5	6,973	634
October	11	65	1,561	4,268	51	5,945	540
November	10	106	1,247	5,150	62	6,565	656
December	1	19	129	601	5	754	754
Total	163	4,159	19,260	45,789	1,315	70,523	Av. 517

TABLE 5 (5).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Montreal and Quebec, 1915.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
May	10	26	1,325	1,703	3,065	306
June	12	63	1,198	1,427	2,688	224
July	10	48	873	938	1,859	186
August	9	35	1,094	1,062	2,191	243
September	9	....	852	1,087	1,939	215
October	8	....	1,027	1,829	2,856	357
November	7	....	555	1,541	2,096	299
Total	65	172	6,294	9,587	16,694	Av. 261

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.	Passengers per Steamer.
May	8	47	1,351	7,653	..	9,051	1,131
June	13	314	1,583	13,424	52	15,373	1,184
July	10	257	1,561	7,565	87	9,470	947
August	10	174	998	6,855	23	8,050	805
September	8	57	803	6,076	25	6,961	879
October	9	86	808	6,653	9	7,556	839
November	9	53	1,125	6,242	30	7,450	828
Total	67	988	8,229	54,468	226	63,911	Av. 943

TABLE 5 (6).—Summary 1911-15. Transatlantic Passenger Traffic.

—	Inbound.		Outbound.		Ratio of outbound passenger vessels to inbound.
	Total Number of vessels carrying passengers.	Average Number of passengers.	Total Number of vessels carrying passengers.	Average Number of passengers.	
Montreal and Quebec	1,018	616	897	478	87·13 to 100

TABLE 6.—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Halifax and St. John, 1911.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	15	179	869	2,773	3,821
February	20	293	2,150	5,358	7,801
March	33	743	7,889	20,840	29,472
April	24	619	5,005	24,695	30,319
May	7	59	373	2,423	2,855
June	7	85	332	944	1,361
July	4	80	78	490	648
August	4	65	111	475	651
September	5	141	243	636	1,020
October	4	38	85	531	654
November	12	94	462	1,707	2,263
December	16	295	1,035	3,912	5,242
Total	151	2,691	18,632	64,784	86,107

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	9	195	418	1,261	63	1,937
February	10	174	441	1,126	107	1,848
March	21	219	561	1,429	92	2,301
April	22	543	1,033	1,729	110	3,415
May	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
June	..	.....	.....	.....	...	—
July	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
August	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
September	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
October	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
November	1	37	146	605	1	789
December	15	425	2,314	7,388	60	10,187
Total	78	1,593	4,913	13,538	433	20,477

Steamship reports.

TABLE 6 (2).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Halifax and St. John, 1914.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	19	225	1,034	3,285	4,544
February	18	353	1,803	5,195	7,351
March	30	741	6,445	21,132	28,318
April	34	760	7,539	29,746	38,045
May	7	25	302	4,202	4,529
June	6	56	141	1,825	2,022
July	6	75	173	1,845	2,093
August	6	81	140	2,057	2,278
September	7	105	192	2,888	3,185
October	4	36	154	1,259	1,449
November	12	160	683	4,074	4,917
December	25	263	1,445	6,203	7,911
Total	174	2,880	20,051	83,711	106,642

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	11	175	510	1,681	85	2,451
February	13	245	513	1,390	57	2,205
March	18	254	601	1,825	87	2,767
April	24	457	701	1,860	101	3,119
May	5	158	482	687	4	1,331
June	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
July	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
August	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
September	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
October	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
November	2	26	223	1,485	20	1,754
December	17	502	3,102	9,291	66	12,961
Total	90	1,817	6,132	18,219	420	26,588

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TABLE 6 (3).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Halifax and St. John, 1913.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	25	304	1,894	6,365	8,563
February	17	321	2,517	6,727	9,565
March	33	647	7,131	20,409	28,187
April	38	778	7,828	28,588	37,194
May	17	34	992	10,240	11,266
June	18	24	526	9,327	9,877
July	10	23	194	4,882	5,099
August	7	55	278	1,817	2,150
September	6	43	199	1,198	1,440
October	10	42	228	2,028	2,298
November	10	43	349	2,293	2,685
December	31	247	1,333	5,817	7,397
Total	222	2,561	23,469	99,691	125,721

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	14	257	621	1,896	61	2,835
February	14	247	562	1,775	78	2,662
March	21	298	801	1,886	87	3,072
April	20	407	916	1,930	59	3,314
May	2	96	138	315	6	555
June	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
July	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
August	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
September	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
October	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
November	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
December	19	292	2,630	12,473	154	15,549
Total	90	1,599	5,668	20,275	445	27,987

TABLE 6 (4).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Halifax and St. John, 1914.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	26	269	925	3,065	4,259
February	26	218	1,703	2,876	4,597
March	41	502	4,959	12,877	18,338
April	36	413	4,393	18,152	22,958
May	9	70	204	1,783	2,057
June	6	33	256	688	977
July	4	19	117	321	457
August	4	67	248	303	618
September	2	40	17	20	77
October	1	14	19	25	58
November	4	8	35	136	179
December	12	96	674	865	1,635
Total	171	1,749	13,550	41,111	56,410

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	20	297	722	3,295	236	4,550
February	18	190	714	2,529	142	3,575
March	20	249	907	2,988	179	4,323
April	26	348	1,274	3,756	242	5,620
May	3	66	402	858	40	1,366
June	2	14	63	19	....	96
July	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
August	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
September	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
October	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
November	1	.....	14	.....	....	14
December	7	67	914	4,141	40	5,162
Total	97	1,231	5,010	17,586	879	24,706

TABLE 6 (5).—Transatlantic Passenger Movement, Halifax and St. John, 1915.

INBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
January	8	40	319	482	841
February	9	38	621	957	1,616
March	8	13	864	1,653	2,530
April	8	39	917	1,805	2,761
May	..	.....	.....	.....	—
June	..	.....	.....	.....	—
July	..	.....	.....	.....	—
August	..	.....	.....	.....	—
September	..	.....	.....	.....	—
October	..	.....	.....	.....	—
November	2	.....	128	634	762
December	6	.....	473	911	1,384
Total	41	130	3,322	6,442	9,894

OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.

Month.	No. of Steamers.	Saloon.	2nd.	3rd.	Dept.	Total.
January	10	150	628	2,841	53	3,672
February	9	129	824	4,594	33	5,580
March	7	37	633	2,427	75	3,172
April	9	186	1,055	5,926	77	7,244
May	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
June	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
July	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
August	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
September	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
October	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
November	..	.....	.....	.....	....	—
December	6	.....	1,116	4,755	36	5,907
Total	41	502	4,256	20,543	274	25,575

TABLE 6 (6).—Summary, 1911-15, Transatlantic Passenger Traffic.

	Inbound.		Outbound.		Ratio of outbound passenger vessels to inbound.
	Total Number of vessels carrying passengers.	Average Number of passengers.	Total Number of vessels carrying passengers.	Average Number of passengers.	
Halifax and St. John	759	506	396	316	52·17 to 100

TABLE 7.—Destination of Inbound Passenger Traffic at Canadian Ports, Fiscal Years April, 1910, to March, 1915

STEERAGE, IMMIGRANTS, TOURISTS, AND RETURNED CANADIANS.

Destination.	To Canada.	To United States.	Total.	Per cent to United States.
1910-1911.				
North Sydney	2,477	1,110	3,587	31·0
Halifax	1,976	68	2,044	3·3
St. John	1,307	59	1,366	4·3
Quebec	7,581	2,946	10,527	28·0
Total	13,341	4,183	17,524	23·9
1911-1912.				
North Sydney	2,499	1,013	3,512	28·8
Halifax	3,144	72	3,216	2·2
St. John	1,188	59	1,247	4·7
Quebec	8,353	2,091	10,444	20·1
Total	15,184	3,235	18,419	17·5
1912-1913.				
North Sydney	3,071	1,082	4,153	26·1
Halifax	2,669	53	2,722	1·9
St. John	1,182	50	1,232	4·1
Quebec	8,143	1,532	9,675	15·8
Total	15,065	2,717	17,782	15·3
1913-1914.				
North Sydney	4,003	1,141	5,144	22·2
Halifax	2,548	82	2,630	3·1
St. John	944	26	970	2·7
Quebec	8,810	1,434	10,244	14·0
Total	16,305	2,683	18,988	14·0
1914-1915.				
North Sydney	2,674	895	3,569	25·1
Halifax	1,269	118	1,387	8·5
St. John	640	4	644	0·6
Quebec	4,827	3,011	7,838	38·4
Total	16,305	2,683	18,988	14·1

* Including Victoria and Vancouver.
Annual reports, Immigration Branch.

TABLE 7 (2).—Destination of Inbound Passenger Traffic at Canadian Ports, Fiscal Years April, 1910, to March, 1915

STEERAGE, IMMIGRANTS, TOURISTS, AND RETURNED CANADIANS.

Destination.	To Canada.	To United States.	Total.	Per cent to United States.
1910-1911.				
North Sydney	5,363	1,990	7,353	27·1
Halifax	40,352	5,724	46,076	12·4
St. John	26,492	3,536	30,028	10·6
Quebec	127,153	24,560	151,713	16·1
Total	199,360	35,810	235,170	15·2
1911-1912.				
North Sydney	4,890	1,261	6,151	20·5
Halifax	41,171	4,010	45,181	8·95
St. John	30,355	1,974	32,329	6·1
Quebec	146,334	15,956	162,290	9·8
Total	222,750	23,201	245,951	8·95

TABLE 7 (2).—Destination of Inbound Passenger Traffic, etc.—*Con.*

STEERAGE, IMMIGRANTS, TOURISTS, AND RETURNED CANADIANS.—*Con.*

Destination.	To Canada.	To United States.	Total.	Per cent to United States.
1912-1913.				
North Sydney	6,015	1,342	7,357	21·1
Halifax	59,854	9,562	69,416	13·5
St. John	29,073	2,604	31,677	8·2
Quebec	160,856	15,227	176,083	8·6
Total	255,798	28,735	284,533	10·1
1913-1914.				
North Sydney	5,750	1,553	7,303	21·2
Halifax	64,232	10,828	75,060	14·4
St. John	20,416	2,437	22,853	10·6
Quebec	185,783	29,849	215,632	13·8
Total	276,181	44,667	320,948	13·9
1914-1915.				
North Sydney	3,554	1,251	4,805	26·0
Halifax	19,956	2,946	22,902	12·8
St. John	9,091	680	9,771	7·0
Quebec	76,359	14,574	90,933	16·1
Total	108,960	19,451	128,411	15·15

TABLE 8.—Arrivals of Ocean Passengers Destined to Canada at United States Ports, by Months—April, 1910, to March, 1915.

PORT OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1910.						
April	14	1,295	3	208	1,506	1,520
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November	4	153			153	157
December		239	2	25	266	266
1911.						
January		196	4	29	229	229
February	1	471	4	101	576	577
March	36	1,285	6	153	1,444	1,480
April	20	2,375	6	135	2,516	2,536
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November		277	3	15	295	295
December	5	242	2	24	268	273

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PORT OF PORTLAND, MAINE.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon an Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1912.						
January		565	8	111	685	685
February		488	5	156	649	649
March		2,906	13	422	3,341	3,341
April	32	7,162	30	595	7,787	7,819
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November		147		10	157	157
December		665	17	65	747	747
1913.						
January		507	1	76	584	584
February		811	8	265	1,084	1,084
March		5,743	18	729	6,490	6,490
April	29	9,703	15	778	10,496	10,525
May		1,527	8	137	1,672	1,672
June	4	1,064		36	1,100	1,104
July		27		3	30	30
August						
September						
October						
November		185	1	17	203	203
December	1	468	11	96	575	576
1914.						
January		40		31	71	71
February		181		152	333	333
March	9	912	15	590	1,517	1,526
April	2	2,347	14	587	2,913	2,915
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December		02	3	16	39	39
1915.						
January	1	10		13	23	24
February	1	19		34	53	54
March		15		21	36	36

Returns furnished by the Immigration Branch.

TABLE 9.—Arrivals of Ocean Passengers Destined to Canada at United States Ports, by Months—April, 1910, to March, 1915.

PORT OF BOSTON, MASS.

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1910.						
April						
May		217		12	229	229
June		126	8	16	150	150
July		29		5	34	34
August		77	11	43	131	131
September	10	88	4	18	110	120
October	19	37		4	41	60
November		14			14	14
December		32		2	34	34
1911.						
January		5		1	6	6
February		58		11	69	69
March		73		19	92	92
April	6	637		38	675	681
May	10	294		30	324	334
June		96		19	115	115
July		27	1	24	52	52
August		61			61	61
September		96	1	33	130	130
October		40	3	32	75	75
November	3	79		15	94	97
December		33	2		35	35
1912.						
January	2	30		2	32	34
February	11	6		10	16	27
March		533		53	586	586
April	31	458	1	123	582	613
May	27	244	9	98	331	358
June	11	259		63	322	333
July	27	165	3	72	240	267
August	31	115	14	38	167	198
September	19	170	1	33	204	223
October	21	111		17	128	149
November	12	65		10	75	87
December	8	67		4	71	79
1913.						
January	8	46	1	9	56	64
February	8	50		26	76	84
March		82	7	28	117	117
April	24	859		157	1,016	1,040
May	35	467	8	94	569	604
June	11	372		63	435	446
July	21	297	7	61	365	386
August	19	65	8	28	101	120
September	26	122	5	45	172	198
October	20	116	2	32	150	170
November	5	55		5	60	65
December		40		22	62	62

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PORT OF BOSTON, MASS.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1914.						
January	4	23	5	23	51	55
February	3	18	1	45	64	67
March	7	108	1	70	179	186
April	21	77	.....	72	149	170
May	42	650	7	174	831	873
June	13	66	3	46	115	128
July	56	63	20	22	105	161
August	30	314	4	90	408	438
September	46	38	.....	38	76	122
October	13	24	1	60	85	98
November	8	12	.....	14	26	34
December	6	27	2	44	73	79
1915.						
January	.....	5	2	15	22	22
February	.....	4	2	4	10	10
March	2	6	.....	6	12	14

Returns from Immigration Branch.

TABLE 10.—Arrivals of Ocean Passengers Destined to Canada at United States Ports, by Months—April, 1910, to March, 1915.

PORT OF NEW YORK, N.Y

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1910.						
April	.....	3,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	2,243	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	562	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	123	707	17	80	804	927
September	150	627	16	85	728	878
October	122	463	56	65	584	706
November	77	461	.....	53	514	591
December	162	426	.....	117	543	705
1911.						
January	109	308	6	92	406	515
February	164	431	4	109	541	708
March	190	1,755	1	347	2,103	2-29
April	242	3,650	65	614	4,329	4,57
May	152	2,011	18	376	2,435	2,587
June	201	935	61	218	1,214	1,415
July	205	538	19	234	791	,996
August	179	511	26	222	759	938
September	216	479	74	252	805	1,021
October	121	560	37	233	830	951
November	163	538	24	156	718	881
December	286	763	19	205	987	1,273

TABLE 10.—Arrival of Ocean Passengers Destined to Canada, etc.—*Con.*

PORT OF NEW YORK, N.Y.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1912.						
January	285	537	28	218	783	1,068
February	332	583	20	372	975	1,307
March	267	3,109	32	752	3,893	4,160
April	239	4,375	37	995	5,407	5,646
May	256	3,328	48	695	4,071	4,327
June	167	2,372	23	351	2,926	3,093
July	136	1,234	47	301	1,582	1,718
August	326	1,405	31	436	1,872	2,198
September	182	1,356	23	412	1,791	1,973
October	199	1,904	19	343	2,266	2,465
November	139	825	18	262	1,105	1,224
December	259	947	2	223	1,172	1,431
1913.						
January	77	524	4	293	821	898
February	246	1,318	12	404	1,734	1,980
March	321	3,981	18	1,154	5,153	5,474
April	390	8,224	20	1,577	9,821	10,211
May	508	5,576	26	1,102	6,704	7,212
June	259	3,259	81	510	3,850	4,109
July	315	1,815	9	298	2,122	2,437
August	314	1,277	64	430	1,771	2,085
September	294	801	13	352	1,166	1,460
October	327	1,020	20	269	1,309	1,636
November	230	613	14	230	857	1,087
December	204	637	16	272	925	1,129
1914.						
January	242	344	8	311	663	905
February	206	377	19	423	819	1,025
March	345	1,511	26	942	2,479	2,824
April	416	3,892	20	1,180	5,092	5,508
May	402	2,895	21	924	3,840	4,242
June	325	1,112	47	479	1,638	1,863
July	306	632	21	308	961	1,267
August	173	320	12	381	713	886
September	102	153	.....	347	500	602
October	220	326	7	564	897	1,117
November	127	246	6	286	538	665
December	120	182	16	219	417	537
1915.						
January	76	94	6	161	261	337
February	119	123	14	264	401	520
March	122	232	7	432	671	793
1910–11	1,097	12,657	100	948	13,705	14,802
1911–12	2,649	14,244	423	3,852	18,519	21,168
1912–13	2,547	23,569	282	5,869	29,720	32,267
1913–14	3,634	25,454	316	6,716	32,486	36,120
1914–15	2,058	10,207	177	5,545	15,929	18,437

Returns furnished by the Immigration Branch.

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TABLE 11.—Arrivals of Ocean Passengers Destined to Canada at United States Ports, April, 1910, to March, 1915.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, Md.

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1910.						
April		1			1	1
May						
June		1			1	1
July		3			3	3
August		1			1	1
September		13			13	13
October						
November		1			1	1
December		1			1	1
1911.						
January		1		1	2	2
February		6			6	6
March						
April		1			1	1
May						
June		1			1	1
July		2			2	2
August		6			6	6
September		1			1	1
October		2			2	2
November				2		
December		27		3	30	30
1912.						
January		10			10	10
February						
March		31		2	33	33
April		81		1	82	82
May		10			10	10
June		11			11	11
July		1			1	1
August						
September						
October						
November						
December		18			18	18
1913.						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June		10			10	10
July						
August		1			1	1
September						
October						
November						
December		14			14	14

PORT OF BALTIMORE, Md.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1914.						
January						
February		4			4	4
March		4			4	4
April		15		3	18	18
May		19			19	19
June						
July						
August		15			15	15
September						
October						
November						
December						
1915.						
January						
February						
March						

Returns from Immigration Branch.

TABLE 12.—Arrivals of Ocean Passengers Destined to Canada at United States Ports, April, 1910, to March, 1915.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Month.	Saloon passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Steerage.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1910.						
April		489		1	490	490
May		88			88	88
June		4			4	4
July		11			11	11
August		3			3	3
September		10			10	10
October		12			12	12
November		6			6	6
December		4			4	4
1911.						
January		3			3	3
February		3			3	3
March		17			17	17
April		53			53	53
May		123		1	124	124
June		2			2	2
July		4			4	4
August		5			5	5
September		10			10	10
October		5			5	5
November		11			11	11
December		12			12	12

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TABLE 12.—Arrival of Ocean Passengers Destined to Canada, etc.—*Con.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Saloon Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				Total Saloon and Passenger.
		Immigrants.	Tourists.	Returned Canadians.	Total Steerage.	
1912.						
January		81		1	82	82
February		18			18	18
March		47	2		49	49
April		27			27	27
May		130			130	130
June		90			90	90
July		5			5	5
August		5			5	5
September						
October		13			13	13
November		1			1	1
December		11			11	11
1913.						
January		3		1	4	4
February		8			8	8
March		8			8	8
April		460		1	461	461
May	7	130		3	133	140
June		42		1	43	43
July		41		7	48	48
August		24			24	24
September		20			20	20
October		7		7	14	14
November						
December		40		1	41	41
1914.						
January		15		1	16	16
February	8	1		1	2	10
March	10	38		5	43	53
April	1	48		7	55	56
May		17		2	19	19
June						
July	2	3			3	5
August		8		6	14	14
September		11		8	19	19
October						
November	4					4
December						
1915.						
January						
February						
March						

Returns from Immigration Branch.

TABLE 13.—Transatlantic Immigration and Passenger movement through Canadian Atlantic Ports, July, 1910, to June, 1914.

	Years ending June 30.		
	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
Canadian Immigration Reports—			
Immigration to Canada, via Quebec, St. John and Halifax	191,614	241,997	145,556
Immigration to United States via Quebec, St. John & Halifax	21,120	33,615	34,573
Immigration to Canada and United States via Quebec, St. John and Halifax	212,734	275,612	180,129
Total inbound passenger traffic at Quebec, St. John and Halifax	264,200	330,694	240,389
Inbound traffic to the United States at Quebec, St. John and Halifax	23,816	37,170	36,115
Reports of Transatlantic Passenger Movement—			
Total inbound Transatlantic passenger traffic at Quebec, St. John and Halifax	267,868	336,356	242,404
Total outbound Transatlantic passenger traffic at Quebec, St. John and Halifax	79,756	106,026	125,253
Excess of inbound traffic at Quebec, St. John and Halifax	188,112	230,330	117,151
United States Immigration Reports—			
Inbound traffic through Canadian Atlantic Ports to United States	29,152	52,435	51,310
Outbound traffic through Canadian Atlantic Ports from United States	12,675	11,805	13,682
Excess of inbound traffic through Canadian Atlantic Ports to United States	16,477	40,630	37,628
Immigrants to United States through Canadian Atlantic Ports	15,443	28,776	30,791

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Certain tables on immigration returns are here presented, and also a sketch diagram representing for the fiscal year 1913-14 the main routes of the total immigration to Canada in that year, with the proportion arriving by each route. Table 14 gives the details of the arrivals of immigrants by these different routes by months for the period beginning April, 1910, to March, 1915.

Table 15 shows by months for the same period the destination by provinces of immigrants arriving at Atlantic ports, distinguishing direct immigration through Canadian ports and indirect immigration to Canada through United States ports. Table 16 is a summary by years of table 15, showing in addition the percentage of the total immigration which arrived via United States Atlantic ports.

Table 17 gives the arrivals of immigrants at each Canadian port for the same period, showing separately the number destined to Canada and the number destined to the United States with the percentage of the latter to the total arrivals at each port.

Table 18 gives the percentage of the total immigration to Canada via Atlantic ports destined to each province and table 19 gives the percentage of the total immigration to Canada arriving by each of the principal United States and Canadian Atlantic ports with percentages of the total direct and the total indirect arrivals.

Table 19 gives the percentage by ports of the total Canadian immigration arriving by all principal eastern ocean ports.

From table 14 it will be seen that the Canadian Atlantic ports are the chief gateways of immigration to Canada, having received during the fiscal years 1910-11 to 1914-15 over 86 per cent of all immigrants to Canada arriving by ocean ports and over 56 per cent of the total immigrant arrivals to Canada, including in the total immigrants of United States origin. The month of May is the month of the largest immigration through ocean ports, while the month of April tends to be the largest month for arrivals of immigrants from the United States. The United States ports received the largest

numbers of immigrants destined to Canada in the months of March and April, but with the opening of the St. Lawrence route the numbers using United States routes rapidly decline. On the other hand, the St. Lawrence route carries by far the greatest proportion of immigrants destined to the United States which use the Canadian routes, as shown by the figures in table 17. The percentages for the whole period covered in this table of total immigration through each of the chief Canadian Atlantic ports, which was destined to the United States, show that 50·39 per cent of all immigrant arrivals at North Sydney were in transit to the United States, and at Halifax 14·59 per cent, at St. John 10·74 per cent, and at Quebec 14·69 per cent.

The total arrivals at Canadian ports of immigrants destined to the United States for the above period was 150,392 (table 17), while the total arrivals at United States Atlantic ports of immigrants destined to Canada in the same period was 139,051. That is to say, indirect traffic is fairly well balanced and over a longer period would probably be found to be practically equal. This is no doubt due to the general agreements between steamship companies in the North Atlantic trade covering steerage passenger business. The important point is that the Canadian routes handle a total number of immigrant passengers approximately equal to the total number of immigrants destined to Canada. The immigrant business of the Canadian routes has therefore been limited by the numbers of immigrants destined to Canada and has to meet the problem of the movement of this traffic in the form of a sharp peak in the month of May.

It has already been pointed out that official Canadian statistics do not report passengers departing from Canada, but only passengers arriving. There is a regular outflow of population. In the summary to table number 4 it will be seen that in the years 1910-13, 798,220 third-class passengers arrived at Canadian Atlantic ports, but that counting the numbers of deported no less than 206,392 third-class passengers departed from Canada, so that the net gain in this period was only a little over 74 per cent of what the figures for the total arrivals might seem to indicate. During the same years 276,177 second-class passengers arrived and 101,600 departed, and of saloon passengers the arrivals totaled 51,447 and the departures 34,417. The total of all classes of passengers arriving was 1,025,844 and the departures were 342,409, or a little over one-third. These figures take no account of passengers from Canada to Europe which sailed from United States ports, but the information necessary to distinguish in the outbound movement the passengers from Canada using United States ports and passengers from the United States using Canadian ports is not at present available. In table 4 it appears that the months of departure of the largest numbers of third-class passengers from Canada are November and December and that the departure of second-class passengers are considerable also in the same months. This suggests a flow of labour due to the seasonal nature of employment, and if the ocean traffic figures were supplemented by returns of movement across the border into the United States some important light might be thrown on the labour problem in Canada.

The distribution of immigrant arrivals through Atlantic ports by provinces of destination as shown in tables 15, 16, and 18 is of distinct interest. The smallest percentage of immigration was destined to the Maritime Provinces and during the period covered this percentage rather showed a tendency to decline. The proportion destined to the province of Quebec was not only larger than that to any other province except Ontario, but showed a marked tendency to increase. The percentage destined to Ontario ranged from 35·65 per cent to 39·45 per cent and the tendency was slightly upward. The proportion destined to the three Prairie Provinces was smaller than probably was popularly understood and tended slightly to decrease. In 1910-11 the three Prairie Provinces received only 31·90 per cent, while in 1914 the percentage had been reduced to 27·42. British Columbia received a steadily declining percentage of the whole.

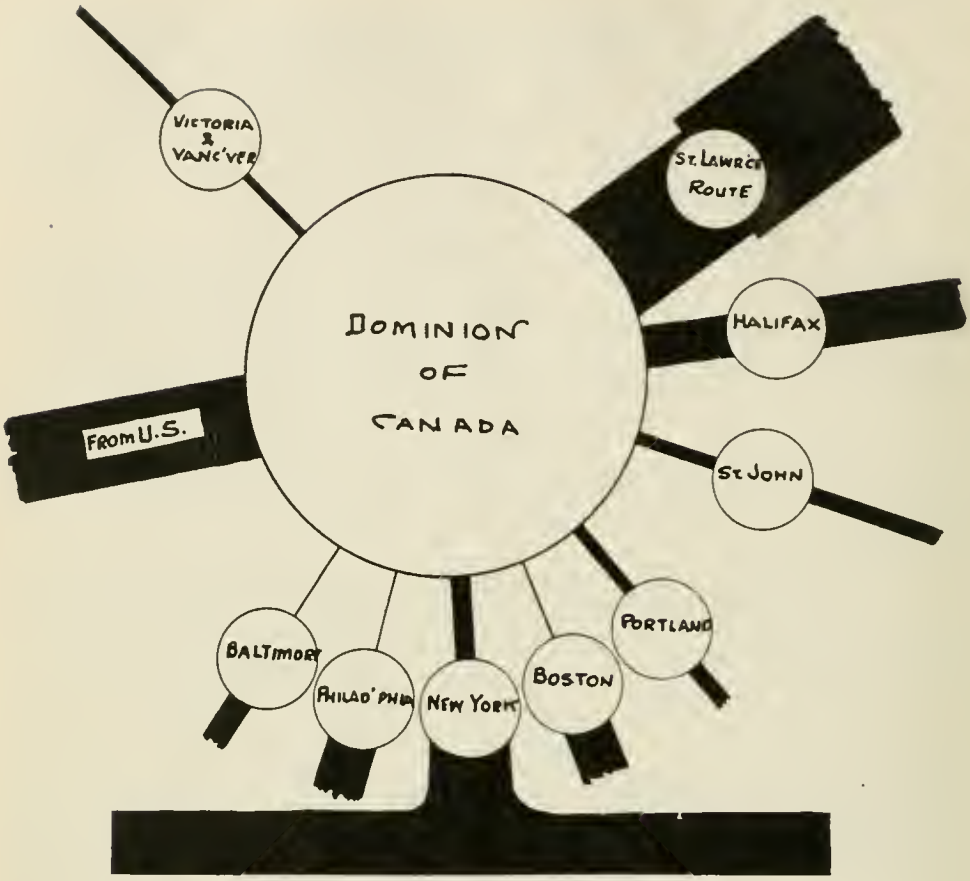

TABLE 14.—Canadian Immigration, by routes, each month, April, 1910, to March, 1915.

Month.	Via all ocean ports.	Via Canadian Atlantic ports.	Via Victoria and Vancouver.	Via United States ports.	From United States.	Total.
1910.						
April	27,819	21,860	522	5,437	20,363	48,182
May	33,395	30,307	540	2,548	14,194	47,589
June	23,639	21,569	917	1,153	10,943	34,582
July	16,019	14,893	521	605	9,199	25,218
August	14,287	12,799	700	788	10,490	24,777
September	13,778	12,263	777	738	10,256	24,034
October	13,592	12,570	510	512	9,801	24,393
November	8,098	7,192	271	635	7,207	15,296
December	4,906	3,976	428	502	5,249	10,155
1911.						
January	3,146	2,206	427	513	4,315	7,461
February	5,816	4,554	293	969	4,889	10,705
March	25,147	21,478	539	3,130	14,545	38,692
Total	189,633	165,437	6,466	17,730	121,451	311,084

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TABLE 14.—Canadian Immigration, by routes, etc.—*Continued.*

Month.	Via all ocean ports.	Via Canadian Atlantic ports.	Via Victoria and Vancouver.	Via United States ports.	From United States.	Total.
April	35,283	27,863	700	6,716	16,397	51,680
May	46,060	42,517	1,085	2,458	15,370	61,430
June	27,973	25,936	903	1,034	12,035	40,008
July	18,609	16,940	1,098	571	11,012	29,621
August	13,096	11,934	579	583	17,019	30,115
September	17,593	16,261	746	586	11,484	29,077
October	13,646	12,773	466	607	10,256	23,902
November	7,946	6,179	962	905	8,113	16,059
December	4,945	3,520	348	1,077	5,679	10,624
1912.						fll
January	3,848	2,383	242	1,223	4,341	8,189
February	5,389	4,109	185	1,095	5,752	11,141
March	26,139	19,122	391	6,626	16,252	42,291
Total	220,527	189,441	7,605	23,481	133,710	354,237
April	41,437	28,736	598	12,103	21,494	62,931
May	48,421	43,790	919	3,712	18,101	66,522
June	32,145	43,281	1,132	2,732	13,748	45,893
July	21,739	19,523	811	1,405	12,557	34,296
August	19,558	16,808	1,225	1,525	13,309	32,867
September	20,690	18,624	540	1,526	10,450	31,140
October	16,711	13,823	860	2,038	10,481	27,192
November	12,322	10,505	789	1,038	7,895	20,217
December	7,262	5,171	483	1,708	5,763	13,025
1913.						
January	5,872	4,364	428	1,080	5,028	10,900
February	6,776	4,181	408	2,187	5,572	12,348
March	30,490	20,140	536	9,814	14,611	45,101
Total	263,423	213,836	8,729	40,858	139,009	402,432
April	54,025	33,767	1,012	19,246	19,260	73,285
May	58,892	49,850	1,342	7,700	14,247	73,138
June	52,292	46,123	1,422	4,747	11,491	63,783
July	31,658	28,656	822	2,180	9,042	40,700
August	22,140	19,875	898	1,367	9,681	31,821
September	15,323	13,982	398	943	9,159	24,482
October	13,183	11,673	367	1,143	7,450	20,633
November	7,044	6,872	319	853	5,942	12,986
December	5,393	3,957	237	1,199	4,268	9,661
1914.						
January	2,472	1,906	144	422	3,398	5,870
February	3,114	2,431	102	581	3,468	6,608
March	11,787	8,897	317	2,573	10,124	21,911
Total	272,348	227,014	7,380	42,954	107,530	384,878
April	23,686	16,587	720	6,379	11,748	35,434
May	23,754	19,571	602	3,581	8,965	32,719
June	14,431	12,835	418	1,178	7,573	22,004
July	8,830	8,010	122	698	6,644	15,474
August	4,728	3,964	107	657	5,372	10,100
September	2,956	2,725	29	202	3,330	6,286
October	1,959	1,560	49	350	3,408	5,367
November	1,642	1,352	32	258	2,579	4,221
December	886	614	43	229	2,050	2,936
1915.						
January	362	237	16	109	1,887	2,249
February	592	424	32	146	1,975	2,567
March	1,184	898	33	253	4,248	5,432
Total	85,010	68,767	2,203	14,040	59,779	144,789

Annual Reports, Immigration Branch.

TABLE 15.—Destination by Provinces of Canadian Immigration via Canadian and United States Atlantic Ports by Months, April, 1910, to March, 1915.

Months.	Maritime Provinces.			Quebec.			Ontario.			Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.			Alberta.			British Columbia.		
	Can.	U.S.	Total.	Can.	U.S.	Total.	Can.	U.S.	Total.	Can.	U.S.	Total.	Can.	U.S.	Total.	Can.	U.S.	Total.	Can.	U.S.	Total.
1910.																					
April	1,478	175	1,653	2,165	1,455	3,620	7,248	1,954	9,202	4,269	740	5,009	2,328	386	2,714	2,389	352	2,741	1,983	375	2,358
May	1,092	26	1,118	5,460	443	5,903	10,401	1,227	11,628	5,336	245	5,581	2,790	116	2,906	2,418	184	2,602	2,808	307	3,115
June	1,014	20	1,034	3,688	257	3,945	7,029	555	7,584	3,827	74	3,901	2,064	62	2,126	1,888	109	1,997	2,059	76	2,135
July	530	20	550	2,644	110	2,754	5,527	316	5,843	2,132	42	2,174	1,266	19	1,285	1,104	37	1,141	1,670	61	1,731
August	579	19	598	2,405	216	2,621	4,683	383	5,066	1,855	28	1,883	860	20	880	938	39	977	1,473	83	1,556
September	589	7	594	2,271	170	2,441	4,589	364	4,953	1,525	36	1,561	781	28	809	810	39	849	1,700	94	1,794
October	689	17	706	2,446	86	2,532	4,672	218	4,890	1,371	36	1,407	856	38	894	836	44	880	1,700	73	1,773
November	707	11	718	1,327	184	1,511	2,525	220	2,745	775	50	825	497	48	545	515	46	561	837	76	913
December	563	4	567	564	209	773	1,250	302	1,552	404	49	453	274	38	312	232	27	259	489	73	562
1911.																					
January	272	11	283	358	142	500	780	205	985	251	52	303	156	19	184	119	11	130	261	73	339
February	328	2	330	625	209	834	1,594	340	1,934	513	125	638	400	66	469	313	70	383	777	154	931
March	1,048	24	1,072	1,641	564	2,205	7,711	1,207	8,918	3,743	374	4,117	2,363	206	2,569	2,119	226	2,345	2,853	528	3,381
April	1,710	43	1,753	3,163	1,683	4,846	9,906	2,679	12,585	5,434	931	6,365	2,502	378	2,880	2,409	393	2,802	2,739	609	3,348
May	1,204	30	1,234	7,536	651	8,187	14,822	973	15,795	7,428	267	7,695	3,323	161	3,484	3,609	122	3,731	4,594	253	4,847
June	1,030	20	1,050	3,867	275	4,142	9,088	459	9,547	4,034	87	4,121	2,519	50	2,569	2,380	46	2,426	3,116	97	3,213
July	640	7	647	2,546	168	2,714	6,388	232	6,620	2,828	49	2,877	1,489	35	1,524	1,401	24	1,425	1,647	36	1,683
August	664	8	672	1,978	140	2,118	449	268	4,717	1,611	44	1,655	1,057	32	1,089	940	32	972	1,228	59	1,287
September	1,022	22	1,044	2,740	154	2,894	6,004	211	6,215	2,152	63	2,215	1,182	43	1,225	1,286	42	1,328	1,875	51	1,926
October	593	9	602	2,253	130	2,383	4,912	288	5,200	1,416	37	1,453	960	38	998	902	21	923	1,537	84	1,621
November	535	19	554	1,163	189	1,352	2,225	373	2,598	742	99	841	476	60	536	442	59	501	600	106	706
December	328	15	343	590	257	847	1,456	447	1,903	405	95	500	147	95	242	219	94	313	375	74	449
1912.																					
January	217	21	238	426	322	748	952	451	1,403	272	146	418	151	92	243	194	70	264	171	121	292
February	277	15	292	656	200	856	1,688	465	2,153	481	112	593	329	71	400	321	105	426	357	126	483
March	1,121	62	1,183	2,445	1,127	3,572	6,739	3,020	9,759	3,138	742	3,880	2,418	516	2,934	1,734	466	2,200	1,527	693	2,220
April	1,399	73	1,472	4,409	2,857	7,266	10,970	4,929	15,899	4,922	1,591	6,513	2,515	909	3,424	2,511	932	3,443	2,010	812	2,822
May	1,192	80	1,272	8,656	1,197	9,853	15,983	1,758	17,741	7,609	196	7,805	3,641	127	3,768	3,425	137	3,562	3,282	217	3,499
June	1,092	26	1,118	4,630	853	5,483	10,804	1,198	12,002	4,286	135	4,421	2,376	190	2,566	2,448	123	2,571	2,645	207	2,852
July	1,042	22	1,064	3,290	394	3,684	7,640	547	8,187	2,614	73	2,690	1,568	119	1,687	1,704	67	1,771	1,662	83	1,745
August	1,065	7	1,072	3,156	387	3,543	6,287	758	7,045	2,212	82	2,294	1,296	55	1,351	1,175	60	1,235	1,616	176	1,792
September	908	18	926	3,722	473	4,195	7,773	715	8,488	2,036	69	2,105	1,224	43	1,267	1,253	45	1,298	1,708	163	1,871
October	618	26	644	2,944	610	3,554	5,370	894	6,261	1,537	91	1,628	899	121	1,020	989	107	1,096	1,466	178	1,644

November	959	11	970	2,240	203	2,443	3,876	453	4,329	1,068	89	1,157	826	62	888	733	86	819	793	134	927
December	588	13	601	1,220	445	1,665	1,707	723	2,430	496	157	653	344	137	481	315	107	422	401	126	527
1913.																					
January	425	11	436	826	277	1,103	1,598	438	2,036	501	97	598	299	36	335	264	101	365	451	120	571
February	485	5	490	742	486	1,228	1,510	955	2,465	406	171	577	290	118	408	354	171	525	394	281	675
March	1,995	160	2,155	2,179	2,058	4,237	6,986	4,359	11,345	2,906	920	3,826	2,396	737	3,133	1,730	626	2,356	1,951	952	2,903
April	2,313	166	2,479	6,566	4,745	11,311	10,802	7,880	18,682	4,834	2,268	7,102	3,616	1,430	5,046	3,296	1,596	4,892	2,340	1,161	3,501
May	883	109	992	13,232	1,674	14,906	17,939	3,694	21,633	7,204	619	7,823	3,898	439	4,337	3,532	449	3,981	3,161	719	3,880
June	1,421	48	1,469	12,559	1,118	13,677	16,552	2,563	19,115	6,659	326	,6985	3,229	194	3,423	2,954	200	3,154	2,749	298	3,047
July	1,057	44	1,101	8,134	652	8,786	10,653	1,100	11,753	3,469	118	3,587	1,870	68	1,937	1,854	79	1,933	1,620	199	1,739
August	923	31	954	4,352	301	4,653	8,546	702	9,248	2,290	90	2,380	1,153	54	1,207	1,387	80	1,467	1,224	109	1,333
September	644	6	650	3,347	212	3,559	5,773	452	6,225	1,430	65	1,486	789	70	658	977	31	1,008	1,011	116	1,127
October	565	48	612	2,609	217	2,826	5,141	500	5,641	1,039	84	1,123	689	70	759	710	126	836	920	96	1,016
November	342	10	352	1,349	212	1,561	2,476	376	2,852	560	40	600	436	80	516	375	76	451	335	59	394
December	475	30	505	888	356	1,244	1,381	559	1,940	424	74	498	330	63	393	282	54	336	177	63	240
1914.																					
January	234	36	270	424	102	526	668	136	804	240	32	272	157	38	195	111	39	150	72	39	111
February	189	2	191	483	126	609	773	270	1,043	340	57	397	226	32	258	258	43	301	188	51	239
March	515	35	550	1,157	435	1,592	3,310	1,064	4,374	1,245	217	1,462	1,198	258	1,446	897	223	1,120	575	341	916
April	1,414	48	1,462	3,222	1,720	4,942	5,807	3,055	8,862	2,224	427	2,651	1,468	339	1,807	1,434	323	1,757	1,018	467	1,485
May	818	45	863	4,912	1,207	6,119	7,407	1,679	9,086	2,382	175	2,557	1,550	132	1,682	1,568	139	1,807	834	203	1,037
June	610	30	640	2,756	274	3,030	4,873	565	5,438	1,708	105	1,813	1,212	78	1,290	1,024	43	1,067	651	83	734
July	295	14	309	1,644	119	1,763	3,119	315	3,434	1,004	80	1,084	881	73	954	614	55	669	453	42	495
August	243	11	254	779	132	911	1,591	240	1,831	450	93	543	295	87	382	316	70	386	290	24	314
September	87	11	98	570	32	602	1,315	119	1,434	183	9	192	174	11	185	182	11	193	214	9	223
October	611	7	68	319	83	402	558	131	689	141	39	170	132	30	162	140	23	163	209	37	246
November	74	2	76	291	58	349	554	93	647	107	18	125	116	25	141	98	36	134	112	26	138
December	88	11	99	97	56	153	221	99	320	56	12	68	46	14	60	50	20	70	56	17	73
1915.																					
January	34	1	35	55	25	80	85	67	152	10	2	12	19	5	24	16	3	19	18	6	24
February	35	2	37	59	47	106	173	57	230	33	3	36	43	7	50	35	17	52	36	13	49
March	60	5	65	49	34	83	428	117	545	93	42	135	150	11	161	73	19	92	45	25	70

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TABLE 16.—Destination of Immigrant Traffic at Canadian Atlantic Ports, fiscal years, April, 1910, to March, 1915.

Destination.	To Canada.	To United States.	Total.	Per cent to United States.
1910-1911.				
North Sydney	2,718	1,640	4,358	37·7
Halifax	33,658	5,721	39,379	14·5
St. John	22,441	3,524	25,965	13·6
Quebec	106,621	24,298	130,919	18·6
Total	165,438	35,183	200,621	17·5
1911-12.				
North Sydney	2,845	1,210	4,055	29·8
Halifax	34,874	3,996	38,870	10·3
St. John	25,772	1,954	27,726	7·1
Quebec	125,950	15,530	141,480	11·0
Total	169,441	22,690	212,131	10·7
1912-1913.				
North Sydney	1,182	1,333	2,515	53·0
Halifax	51,727	9,494	61,221	15·5
St. John	24,163	2,603	26,766	9·7
Quebec	136,764	15,217	151,981	10·0
Total	213,836	28,647	242,483	11·8
1913-1914.				
North Sydney	665	1,425	2,090	68·2
Halifax	52,794	10,819	63,613	17·0
St. John	15,619	2,437	18,056	13·5
Quebec	157,936	29,780	187,716	15·9
Total	227,014	44,461	211,475	21·0
1914-1915.				
North Sydney	447	1,247	1,694	73·6
Halifax	19,956	2,946	22,902	12·8
St. John	5,042	680	5,722	11·9
Quebec	49,431	14,538	63,969	22·7
Total	64,876	19,411	94,287	20·6

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TABLE 17.—Destination by Provinces of Canadian Immigration via Canadian and United States Ports, fiscal years, 1910-11 to 1914-15.

Province.	Via Canadian Atlantic Ports.	Via United States Atlantic Ports.	Total.	Per cent via United States Ports.
1910-1911.				
Maritime Provinces	8,887	336	9,223	3·64
Quebec	25,594	4,045	29,639	13·65
Ontario	58,009	7,291	65,300	11·16
Manitoba	26,001	1,851	27,852	6·64
Saskatchewan	14,647	1,046	15,693	6·65
Alberta	13,681	1,184	14,865	7·96
British Columbia	18,610	1,973	20,583	9·59
1911-12.				
Maritime Provinces	9,341	271	9,612	2·82
Quebec	29,363	5,296	34,659	15·28
Ontario	68,629	9,866	78,495	12·58
Manitoba	29,941	2,672	32,613	8·20
Saskatchewan	16,553	1,571	18,124	8·67
Alberta	15,837	1,494	17,331	8·62
British Columbia	19,766	2,309	22,075	10·45

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TABLE 17.—Destination by Provinces of Canadian Immigration, etc.—*Continued.*

Province.	Via Canadian Atlantic Ports.	Via United States Atlantic Ports.	Total.	Per cent via United States Ports.
1912-1913.				
Maritime Provinces	11,768	452	12,220	3·70
Quebec	38,014	10,240	48,254	20·14
Ontario	80,504	17,827	98,331	18·18
Manitoba	30,596	3,671	34,267	10·72
Saskatchewan	17,674	2,654	20,328	13·06
Alberta	16,901	2,562	19,463	13·17
British Columbia	18,379	3,449	21,828	15·79
1913-1914.				
Maritime Provinces	9,561	565	10,126	5·58
Quebec	55,100	10,150	65,250	15·55
Ontario	84,014	19,293	103,307	18·65
Manitoba	29,734	3,981	33,715	11.80
Saskatchewan	17,600	2,796	20,396	13·70
Alberta	16,633	2,996	19,629	20·38
British Columbia	14,372	3,171	17,543	18·08
1914-1915.				
Maritime Provinces	3,819	187	4,006	4·67
Quebec	14,735	3,787	18,540	20·42
Ontario	26,131	6,537	32,668	20·01
Manitoba	8,391	1,005	9,396	10·70
Saskatchewan	6,086	812	6,898	11.77
Alberta	5,650	759	6,409	11·85
British Columbia	3,936	952	4,888	19·08

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TABLE 18.—Percentage Distribution of Canadian Immigration via Atlantic Ports by Province of Destination.

	1910–11	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
Maritime Provinces	5·04	4·51	4·80	3·75	4·84
Quebec	16·18	16·28	18·95	24·17	22·38
Ontario	35·65	36·87	38·61	38·26	39·45
Manitoba	15·21	15·32	13·46	12·49	11·35
Saskatchewan	8·57	8·51	7·98	7·55	8·33
Alberta	8·12	8·14	7·64	7·27	7·74
British Columbia	11·23	10·37	8·57	6·50	5·90

TABLE 19.—Percentage Distribution by Ports of total Immigration via Eastern Ocean Ports.

Port.	1908–09.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14	1914–15.
North Sydney	2·84	1·48	1·34	0·46	0·25	0·54
Halifax	16·15	18·35	16·38	20·33	19·56	16·72
St. John	15·88	12·25	12·10	9·49	5·79	6·08
Quebec	52·22	58·22	59·18	53·72	58·55	59·72
Total direct	87·09	90·30	89·00	84·00	84·15	83·07
Portland	1·91	1·99	3·21	5·95	5·23	2·91
Boston	0·80	0·42	0·91	0·72	0·94	1·55
New York	10·02	6·92	6·68	9·30	9·36	12·45
Philadelphia	0·05	0·36	0·17	0·02	0·31	0 01
Baltimore	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·01
Total indirect	12·91	9·70	11·00	16·00	15·85	16·93

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Under this heading there are presented:

1. Table 20 a summary statement of the direct aid to shipping paid by leading maritime nations and table 21 a summary of the indirect aid granted by the same countries. The facts and figures are compiled from information available covering in most cases the calendar year 1913 or the fiscal year 1912-13.

2. Table 22 giving for the years 1912-13 to 1914-15 the numbers of sailings inward and outward at all Canadian ports from and to the principal countries of the world with the total registered tonnage of shipping in each case. This table is of general interest as giving a summary view of the extent and distribution of shipping to and from Canadian ports.

3. Table 23 showing for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 the numbers of passengers carried inbound and outbound by vessels receiving Canadian subsidies and also by non-subsidized vessels, grouped according to lines and showing the total amount of subsidy paid to each line.

4. Table 24 showing for the years 1911-1914 numbers of round trips in each service by each subsidized company with the average tons of freight, the average number of mail bags and the average number of passengers and of live-stock carried on each trip and the subsidy paid.

5. Table 25 showing the ratios westbound and eastbound of transatlantic passenger traffic in subsidized and non-subsidized vessels, that is, giving the load factor in each of these classes of vessels by companies and also the average load factor for each company.

6. Table 26 a summary of freight carried outbound by subsidized vessels in the transatlantic services and distinguishing freight of Canadian origin and freight of United States origin.

7. Table 27 giving by months the cargoes inward and outward at Montreal in the transatlantic service for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.

8. Table 28 giving a summary of grain cargoes carried in subsidized and non-subsidized vessels for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 by companies and distinguishing in each case the quantity carried in the summer service and in the winter service.

Canada in 1913 paid under the head of mail subsidies and steamship subventions the large total amount of $2,193,903. France, under the three headings of direct bounty, navigation bounty, and postal subventions paid in 1912, $10,718,576. Japan for the year 1911 had paid under various heads a total of $6,805,334. These two countries have been the most heavily subsidizing countries in the world. There follow in order Austria-Hungary, United States, Great Britain, Canada and Germany. Relatively to the amount of traffic and the extent of the steamship services, Canada's subsidies have been very much greater than those of the United States or Great Britain, while it is interesting to note that they were before the war more than twice as great as those paid by Germany. The direct aid granted would, however, have to be studied in connection with the various forms of indirect assistance as set forth in table 21. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at as to Canada's grants comparatively, there is no doubt that Canada has been making a very large contribution toward steamship services. The question is whether the expenditure of this money has secured proportionate results and whether the plan on which it is distributed is designed to meet the special needs of Canada's traffic problem. The facts given in tables 23 to 28, inclusive, should furnish material necessary for an intelligent discussion of this question. In table 23, for example, it will be seen that vessels receiving no subsidies carried more passengers inbound than subsidized vessels. During the year 1913, Canadian Northern vessels and also certain vessels of the White Star-Dominion line were included in the subsidy list. These vessels had during the two previous years been operating as non-subsidized vessels and their change from the one

list to the other gives totals for the subsidized services in 1913 greater both in inbound and outbound passengers than for the non-subsidized services, but in the totals for the three years the non-subsidized services carried more passengers inbound but fewer outbound. Table 25, which gives the ratios of westbound to eastbound transatlantic passenger traffic, shows that on the whole the subsidized vessels obtained a very much more favourable load factor than the non-subsidized vessels. By the summary for all lines it is seen that in the year 1912, for example, the subsidized vessels carried 2.72 passengers inbound for every one passenger carried outbound, while the non-subsidized vessels carried 3.90 inbound for every one outbound, and the relative position of the subsidized liners was still more favourable in the other two years. The subsidized liners seem to have done a regular passenger business almost as favourable in its load factor as the business at leading United States ports, while the non-subsidized liners carried the peaks of the load and had a much more irregular business, which becomes still more evident when the number of sailings in and out of the two classes are compared. In the three years the subsidized liners carried passengers inbound on 523 trips and were able to load passengers out on 469 trips, while the non-subsidized vessels loaded passengers inbound on 793 trips, but were able to obtain outbound passenger business on only 465 trips, and both in and out the non-subsidized vessels carried fewer passengers per trip than the subsidized vessels.

Canada's freight problem is to send to Europe every year probably not less than four tons of freight for every one ton of freight she imports from Europe. In the Interim Report, 1916, it was pointed out that Canadian ports handled outward only between two and three tons of freight for every ton inward and that the balance of our outward shipments are distributed among the United States ports. From the totals in table 27 it will be seen that the port of Montreal in the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913 handled from 1·7 to 2·4 tons outward for each ton brought inward. If now the average tons of freight per trip carried by subsidized liners in the Canadian services be examined as set out in table 24 it will be noted that many of the vessels carried very small freight loads and that many had almost equal cargoes inward and outward and perhaps a heavier inward than outward load, and other vessels again were very much better freight carriers and contributed toward moving the excess of outbound freight. It has not been practicable within the time to work out the freight loads of the non-subsidized vessels so that direct comparison between the two classes cannot be made.

Grain has constituted the chief bulk cargo exported by Canada and in table 28 the total quantities of all grains carried by subsidized and by non-subsidized vessels from Canadian ports are shown for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. From this table it appears that the non-subsidized vessels carried 69,000,000 bushels while the subsidized vessels moved less than 42,000,000. The figures in this table show also the relatively important part played by passenger vessels, that is, by combination liners, in the movement of grain. The passenger vessels, subsidized and non-subsidized, carried some 65,900,000 bushels as against 45,290,000 carried by freight liners.

Class of accommodation, regularity, and speed are proper objects to be considered in public policy as well as freight and passenger carrying capacity. It becomes a question as to what are under given conditions the more important objects to be served and what can afford to be paid for the service desired. If details of the mail matter carried by the Canadian subsidized liners were obtained and the weights of the various classes of mail matter figured at the commercial postal rates for ocean carriage, it would be possible to figure out what Canada has been contributing for the kind of services furnished and the result could be viewed in relation to the passengers and freight carried, which again could be studied in their relation to the freight and passenger load factors presented by Canada's total business.

TABLE 20.—Direct Aid.

Country.	Construction Bounty.	Navigation Bounty.	Postal Subvention.	Admiralty Subvention.	Colonial Subvention.	Maintenance Bounty.	Extension of Routes S. S.	Training of Seamen.	Subsidy to Lifeboats.	Total.
France (Year 1912)	3,441,892	1,893,197	5,383,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,718,576
Canada. Calendar 1913	.....	.....	2,193,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,193,903
United States. Fiscal Year 1912-13	.....	.....	Mileage Basis 1,121,409 Weight Basis 1,494,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,616,079
Great Britain	.....	.....	1,522,141	729,207	60,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,312,179
Austria-Hungary	Gross ton S.S. Iron or steel 8·12 Sailing vessels iron or steel 2·84 Wood or combination 2·03	263,900	Mileage Basis 1,450,432 Contract Service 876,960	.....	.....	Annual Bounty is paid per gross ton. Austrial S.S. Co. 174,580	.....	.....	.....	2,765,872
Germany	Special custom facilities goods used S. S. Yds. Preferential R. R. rates	.....	1,046,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046,010
Japan (Year 1911)	547,697	817,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,428,240	2,478	9,919	6,805,334

*Mail subsidies and steamship subventions.

TABLE 21.—Indirect Aid.

Reservation of Coasting Trade.	Exemption from Import Duties.	Preferential Railway Rates.	Loans to Shipowners.	Reimbursements of Canal Dues.	Other Indirect Aid.
Great Britain—Open to the ships of every nation that grants English ships a corresponding privilege	Since 1849 foreign built ships have been granted the privilege of British Register, and have been admitted free of duty.	As far as can be ascertained the railways of Great Britain grant no Preferential rate.	One instance only to Cunard S.S. Co. $12,652,900 loan, 2¾ per cent interest repaid in 20 years for building the Lusitania and Mauretania that should be faster than any other vessel and suitable for the use of the Admiralty.		
United States—All the coasting trade is reserved to ships under its flag.	Ship registry act 1914, all foreign built vessels might be exempt by order of President. For United States built ships, all materials necessary for construction, fitting out, equipment, repairs and built for foreign account.				
Germany...	Free admission to foreign built seagoing vessels and to foreign built vessels for navigation on the inland waters. Importing free of duty foreign materials for ship building equipment, etc., sea-going and inland.	On ship building materials transported from the interior sect. Preferential Rate (0·066) cents per ton mile. Ordinary tariff (1·37 to 1·76) cents per ton mile. State railways offer reduced rates on practically all export commodities shipped on through bills of lading.			
Japan—Reserve for Japanese vessels.	Import duty of 7·47 on foreign built vessels less than ten years old, 4·98 over ten years. Free admission is not granted to foreign built ships or shipbuilding material. Liberal bounties are paid on ships constructed in Japanese yeards.				

TABLE 21.—Indirect Aid.—*Concluded.*

Reservation of Coasting Trade.	Exemption from Import Duties.	Preferential Railway Rates.	Loans to Shipowners	Reimbursements of Canal Dues.	Other Indirect Aid.
Austria—Reserved for ships flying the flag of Austria.	Since March, 1873, all materials for the construction, repair and alteration of vessels have been imported free of duty. Foreign built vessels are admitted free of duty, if registered in Austria-Hungary 1894. All sea-going vessels should be exempted from trade and income taxes for a period of 5 years thereafter and newly constructed sea-going vessels exempt 5 years from date of their registry.	Railways with a circuitous route to compete with a more direct line. Austrian industry to compete with similar industry abroad which is more advantageously situated. Charitable, Educational and Religious establishment.	1891 under mail subvention contract Austral-Lloyd S.S. Co. advance $609,000 for construction to be repaid without interest in 5 years. Installments of $121,800. Danube S.S. Co. July 4, 1892, for the maintenance of regular passenger service between points on Danube River, yearly loans from 1891–1900 of 101,500 per year, 1902—101,500, 1903 to 1905—60,900, 1906—121,800, all to be repaid without interest.	Ships under the Austrian flag of Suez Canal dues paid by them. 1908—$492,500 1909— 462,300 1910— 492,500	
France—With few exceptions coasting trade is reserved for ships under French flag. Limitations to ships of French registry of the entire trade between France and Algeria.	Prior to the Subsidy Law of Jan. 29, 1881, shipbuilding materials were admitted free of duty, since that time import duties are upon foreign built ships and shipbuilding materials.	Railway rates in France are established by law and can neither be raised nor modified without Government sanction. Railways have adopted through rates slightly favouring French navigation companies.	The Government presented to Parliament Jan. 14, 1916, a bill for Government loans to shipbuilding enterprises authorizing the expenditure of $19,300,000 to be made during the war and during 12 months after peace, interest Bank of France rate. Companies possessing a fleet of 20,000 tons or more 70 per cent of purchase price, smaller fleet, 80 per cent.		

TABLE 22.—Summary Statement of Seagoing Vessels entered Inwards and entered Outwards from and for Sea from each Country during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1913-14-15.

	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.	
	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.
United Kingdom	1,418	5,063,718	1,418	5,028,468	1,301	4,420,270	1,188	3,584,918	1,270	3,933,509	1,292	2,810,011
Australia	27	107,099	31	154,212	33	168,809	55	187,743	43	189,659	65	277,214
British South Africa	4	6,336	6	6,936	5	9,474	24	69,828	28	69,763	29	68,103
British India	1	2,619	3	9,690	.....	.....	1	2,790	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies	1	2,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	220	178,418	241	214,597	215	281,405	105	49,263	84	28,251	65	30,154
British Straits Settlement	1	2,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falkland Islands	1	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiji Islands	1	2,106	1	2,783	7	19,277	2	976	1	642	1	621
Newfoundland	1,274	747,044	1,390	910,560	1,207	656,535	1,317	791,978	1,520	947,179	1,307	699,652
Argentina	24	32,356	9	15,184	21	49,880	63	81,933	32	41,751	10	13,807
Azores and Maderia Island	2	4,990	1	1,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	685	4	1,044
Belgium	35	139,235	68	343,996	30	126,600	6	11,657	4	16,003	5	17,216
Brazil	8	7,837	22	25,806	11	22,352	18	15,943	15	7,677	14	13,295
Canary Islands	1	1,951	4	10,027	2	5,092	2	789	.....	.....	1	392
Chili	18	40,985	6	16,214	11	28,900	6	12,400	7	21,264	7	21,264
China	61	204,765	82	384,863	56	254,312	58	202,852	81	381,073	58	256,914
Cuba	9	9,518	9	15,266	6	7,445	70	46,653	67	37,822	40	20,093
Denmark	5	11,698	12	21,896	12	17,891	2	4,130	3	4,130	4	11,757
Dutch East Indies	7	18,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies	2	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	41	122,703	47	147,196	65	153,852	23	63,120	59	219,092	87	247,285
French Africa	1	3,113	.....	.....	.....	8,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	42	143,036	74	277,410	12	42,638	24	74,654	16	38,198	6	22,293
Hawaii	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	67	235,732	69	281,640	40	153,050	4	9,202	33	91,092	28	79,360
Iceland	4	1,194	.....	.....	1	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	718
Italy	5	4,613	34	123,530	46	112,044	4	9,872	13	69,459	11	27,752
Japan	42	151,229	39	133,352	49	178,897	43	145,399	41	138,799	33	127,086
Mediterranean Ports	1	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	44	95,008	14	33,392	7	10,509	16	33,135	1	1,135	.....	.....

TABLE 22.—Summary Statement of Seagoing Vessels entered inwards, etc.—*Concluded.*

	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.	No. vessels.	Tons registered.
Norway	21	37,325	15	42,121	20	27,108	1	2,312	1	858	6	5,023
Philippines	1	4,105			1	3,833						
Porto Rico	1	100			1	293	21	2,525	17	1,889	19	3,142
Portugal	7	13,206	5	13,002	18	34,380	6	3,164	6	11,318	8	15,007
Russia	18	69,465	24	95,758	11	52,856	1	454			6	18,426
San Domingo	6	4,026	20	14,091	15	11,629	5	3,463	8	5,536	1	656
St. Pierre	97	22,142	111	13,908	117	16,107	125	29,581	106	15,676	112	14,116
Sea Fisheries	3,030	209,729	2,713	175,697	2,999	185,146	3,671	254,926	3,311	247,122	3,592	230,528
Seal Fisheries	4	396										
Spain	32	31,817	44	44,089	26	39,175	1	851			6	11,686
Uruguay	2	2,044	2	3,672	5	10,493	2	3,039	2	4,788	2	2,289
United States	11,476	5,810,878	11,750	6,274,957	10,762	5,908,060	10,630	6,819,408	10,847	7,924,022	9,835	6,084,100
Sea	24	26,105	21	23,792	26	27,511	26	25,812	24	22,020	28	30,650
British Guiana					4	6,159	32	45,896	30	53,183	28	74,543
British Oceania (other)							24	62,525	8	21,910	7	19,317
Hayti					1	878	1	100			1	684
Peru			7	14,763	10	24,328	1	2,043	3	8,705	1	2,948
Panama							1	561				
Gibraltar			1	99	4	10,271			2	9,692	10	22,398
Austria-Hungary			17	90,911	2	7,347			2	10,674		
Costa Rica			1	167								
Egypt and Soudan			2	5,165	4	9,360					1	2,659
Ecuador			1	2,841	1	3,084						
French West Indies			2	2,018	1	469						
Sweden			3	5,219	5	9,018			1	1,915	2	1,452
United States of Colombia			1	1,432								
Portuguese Africa									3	8,294	1	1,395
Spanish Africa					1	392			3	1,398		
British West Africa					2	5,322						
Bermuda					2	4,259						
Malta					1	2,737					1	2,821
Danish West Indies					1	1,178					1	259
Greece					1	1,686						
Guatemala					1	2,308						
Total	18,087	13,575,193	18,320	14,982,393	17,182	13,132,944	17,579	12,655,905	17,695	14,586,093	16,730	12,269,642

Trade and Navigation Reports.

TABLE 23.—Summary of Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at the Ports of Montreal, Halifax, and St. John.

Line.			Subsidized.				Non-Subsidized.				Total.			
			Inbound.		Outbound.		Inbound.		Outbound.		Inbound.		Outbound.	
			No	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.
Allan Line (including two Empresses).	$735,919 52	Summer....	80	68,599	80	29,217	18	11,360	17	2,452	98	79,959	96	31,669
		Winter.....	45	33,607	36	12,372	31	9,448	3	281	76	43,055	39	12,653
		1911	125	102,206	116	41,589	49	20,808	20	2,733	174	123,014	135	44,322
	$ 752,873 37	Summer...	83	75,240	82	29,611	14	8,065	15	2,359	97	83,305	91	31,970
		Winter.....	55	39,833	46	17,008	20	5,798	5	674	75	45,631	49	17,682
		1912 . .	138	115,073	128	46,619	34	13,863	18	3,033	172	128,936	140	49,652
	$ 847,981 16	Summer....	95	88,638	94	43,412	8	4,400	8	1,502	103	93,038	102	44,914
		Winter.....	55	38,724	44	17,063	18	5,232	2	49	73	43,956	46	17,112
		1913 .	150	127,362	138	60,475	26	9,632	10	1,551	176	136,994	148	62,026
Canadian Pacific....	$ 15,000 00	Summer...	.....		...	.....	52	21,623	27	3,582	52	21,623	27	3,582
		Winter.....	7	8,053	1	8	8	6,703	6	576	15	14,756	7	584
		1911 . .	7	8,053	1	8	60	28,326	33	4,158	67	36,379	34	4,166
	$ 15,000 00	Summer....	.....		....	.....	46	25,864	26	3,962	46	25,864	26	3,962
		Winter.....	10	8,390	4	41	7	3,454	3	289	17	11,844	7	330
		1912	10	8,390	4	41	53	29,318	29	4,251	63	37,708	33	4,292
	$ 15,000 00	Summer....	.....		.....	.....	51	33,138	26	3,186	51	33,138	26	3,186
		Winter.....	14	6,214	1	1	8	3,486	6	920	22	9,700	7	921
		1913	14	6,214	1	1	59	36,624	32	4,106	73	42,838	33	4,107
Donaldson...	$ 8,250 00	Summer....	..	.....	.....	.....	25	9,659	31	2,643	25	9,659	21	2,643
		Winter.....	9	3,706	6	197	.	. . .	2	588	9	3,706	8	785
		1911.....	9	3,706	6	197	25	9,659	23	3,231	34	13,365	29	3,428
	$ 9,000 00	Summer....	.....	. . .	.....	.....	32	11,912	29	4,197	32	11,912	29	4,197
		Winter.....	10	4,319	7	496	1	122	2	900	11	4,441	9	1,396
		1912.....	10	4,319	7	496	33	12,034	31	5,097	43	16,353	38	5,593

TABLE 23.—Summary of Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at the Ports of Montreal, Halifax, and St. John—*Continued.*

Line.			Subsidized.				Non-Subsidized.				Total.			
			Inbound.		Outbound.		Inbound.		Outbound.		Inbound.		Outbound.	
			No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.
	$ 11,625 00	Summer....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	13,307	27	5,387	27	13,307	27	5,387
		Winter.....	11	4,333	10	1,754	3	1,880	4	696	14	6,213	14	2,450
		1913.....	11	4,333	10	1,754	30	15,187	31	6,083	41	19,520	41	7,837
White-Star Dominion		Summer....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	30,744	30	12,816	32	30,744	30	12,816
		Winter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10,033	13	2,978	13	10,033	13	2,978
		1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	40,777	43	15,794	45	40,777	43	15,794
		Summer....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29,850	29	13,509	29	29,850	29	13,509
		Winter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12,169	16	4,752	16	12,169	16	4,752
		1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	42,019	45	18,261	45	42,019	45	18,261
	$ 116,150 00	Summer....	30	33,155	30	16,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	33,155	30	16,375
		Winter.....	11	9,352	10	4,556	8	6,581	6	608	19	15,933	16	5,164
		1913.....	41	42,507	40	20,931	8	6,581	6	608	49	49,088	46	21,539
Canadian Northern		Summer....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13,204	15	6,405	15	13,204	15	6,405
		Winter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5,221	10	3,030	10	5,221	10	3,030
		1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18,425	25	9,435	25	18,425	25	9,435
		Summer....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14,566	14	6,570	14	14,566	14	6,570
		Winter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5,942	7	1,996	7	5,942	7	1,996
		1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20,508	21	8,566	21	20,508	21	8,566
	$ 94,420 80	Summer....	13	12,668	12	5,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12,668	12	5,969
		Winter.....	5	3,948	5	1,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,948	5	1,849
		1913.....	18	16,616	17	7,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16,616	17	7,818
Miscellaneous Lines		Summer....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	16,228	31	1,397	31	16,228	31	1,397
		Winter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9,337	.....	.....	28	9,337	.....	.....
		1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	25,565	31	1,397	59	25,565	31	1,397

		Summer					31	21,257	25	1,557	25	21,257	25	1,557
		Winter					48	26,691	2	12	48	26,691	2	12
		1912					79	47,948	27	1,569	73	47,948	27	1,569
		Summer					44	37,010	35	5,669	44	37,010	35	5,669
		Winter					89	45,971	1	26	89	45,971	1	26
		1913					133	82,981	36	5,695	133	82,981	36	5,695

SUMMARY.

1911.														
Montreal		80	68,599	80	29,217	172	102,818	141	29,295	252	171,417	221	58,512
St. John and Halifax		51	45,366	44	12,577	90	40,741	34	7,453	151	86,107	78	20,030
Total Canadian Ports		131	113,965	124	41,794	262	143,559	175	36,748	403	257,524	299	78,542
1912.														
Montreal		83	75,240	82	29,611	165	111,515	137	32,154	248	186,755	219	61,765
St. John and Halifax		75	52,542	57	17,545	98	54,171	33	8,623	173	106,713	90	26,168
Total Canadian Ports		158	127,782	139	47,156	263	165,686	170	40,777	421	293,468	309	87,933
1913.														
Montreal		138	134,461	136	65,756	132	87,854	101	15,744	270	222,315	236	81,500
St. John and Halifax		96	62,575	70	25,224	136	63,146	19	2,299	232	125,721	89	27,522
Total Canadian Ports		234	197,036	206	90,980	268	151,000	120	18,043	502	348,036	325	109,022

Steamship Returns.

TABLE 24.—Statistics showing average per trip—east, west and round trip—of steamship traffic, subsidized, and subsidy paid, per calendar years.

Year.	Service.	Owner or agent.	No. of trips.	Tons of freight carried per trip.			Number of mail bags carried per trip.			Number of passengers carried per trip.			Number of live-stock carried per trip.			Subsidy paid.
				East.	West.	Total	East.	West.	Total.	East.	West.	Total.	East.	West.	Total.	
1911	Canada and Great Britain.	Allan Line	27	2,523	2,783	5,306	1,032	3,065	4,097	426	1,072	1,498	.....	.....	.....	$414,228 75 Sept. 30
1912			28	4,520	3,415	7,935	1,098	3,349	4,447	539	1,033	1,572	.....	.....	.....	549,168 00
1913			60½	3,629	3,316	6,945	985	1,970	2,955	505	913	1,418	.....	.....	.....	520,921 20
1914			53½	2,567	1,958	4,525	984	2,118	3,102	533	625	1,158	.....	.....	.....	315,403 75 Sep. 30
1911	Canada and Great Britain.	Can. Pacific Ry.	25	2,335	2,225	4,560	2,038	1,282	3,310	717	1,013	1,730	.....	.....	.....	414,228 75 Sept. 30
1912			24	3,140	4,315	7,455	1,613	3,011	4,624	776	1,484	2,260	.....	.....	.....	549,168 00
1913			26½	3,475	4,034	7,509	895	3,216	4,111	806	1,263	2,069	.....	.....	.....	124,228 80
1914			21	2,166	2,534	4,700	2,523	842	3,365	1,210	1,087	2,297	.....	.....	.....	74,052 00 June
1913	Canada and Great Britain.	Can. Nor. Ry.	14	1,362	2,078	3,440	835	997	1,832	555	861	1,446	.....	.....	.....	94,420 80
1914			15½	666	989	1,655	931	1,829	2,750	455	779	1,234	.....	.....	.....	117,265 94
1913	Canada and Great Britain.	Oceanic S.S. Service.	16½	5,785	2,978	8,763	762	1,174	1,936	722	1,213	1,935	.....	.....	.....	116,150 20
1914	Summer and Winter.		17	2,556	1,662	4,218	805	939	1,744	591	743	1,334	.....	.....	.....	86,335 50
1911	St. John, Halifax and London.	Can. Pac. Ry.	12	6,094	4,041	10,135	.....	.....	.....	11	782	793	555	.....	555	15,000 00
1912			16	5,062	1,574	6,636	.....	.....	.....	18	388	406	70	.....	70	15,000 00
1913			10	7,658	3,373	11,031	.....	.....	.....	1	440	441	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00
1914	Winter.		9	7,452	2,622	10,074	.....	.....	.....	15	183	198	.....	.....	.....	13,500 00
1911	Montreal-Quebec and Manchester.	Manchester Line	42½	4,306	1,737	6,043	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	10	85¼	¾	86	35,000 00
1912			40½	6,626	1,947	8,573	2	.....	2	½	1½	2	3½	.....	3½	35,000 00
1913	St. John-Halifax and Manchester.		44	6,005	1,772	7,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	1¼	1¼	.....	.....	.....	35,000 00
1914	Summer and Winter.		38	5,438	1,552	6,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000 00
1911	Halifax, St. Johns, Nfld., and Liverpool.	Furness Withy Co.	25	3,903	671	4,574	.....	.....	.....	2	¾	2¾	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00
1912			23	3,737	805	4,542	.....	¾	¾	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	19,583 33
1913			23	3,864	846	4,710	.....	.....	.....	7½	9	16½	.....	.....	.....	19,000 00
1914	Summer and Winter.		18½	4,265	666	4,931	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....	17,666 00

1911	St. John, Halifax and London.	Furness Withy Co.....	28	3,750	1,477	5,227	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	.....	1	1	25,000 00
1912			26	5,251	1,799	7,050	.....	.....	.....	3	1¾	4¾	.....	.....	.....	23,660 71
1913			25	5,343	1,646	7,239	.....	.....	.....	2	2½	4½	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00
1914	Summer and Winter.		23	5,175	1,381	6,556	.....	.....	.....	3½	2½	6	.....	.....	.....	20,312 49
1911	St. John, Dublin and Belfast.	Ulster Steamship Co.	4	.....	.....	3,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00
1912			8	.....	.....	3,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00
1913			9	.....	.....	4,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,750 00
1914	Winter.		4	.....	.....	4,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00
1911	St. John and Glasgow	Donaldson Line.....	11	4,467	3,062	7,529	.....	1½	1½	71	329	400	1	37	38	8,250 00
1912			12	4,941	1,735	6,676	.....	1	15	145	360	505	1	29	30	9,000 00
1913			15½	3,627	2,201	5,828	..	2	2	164	395	559	.....	17	17	11,625 00
1914			11	2,399	1,529	3,928	¾	¾	1½	58	150	208	143	10	153	8,250 00

Steamship Returns.

TABLE 25.—Ratios, Westbound to Eastbound, Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at Canadian Ports.

Line.	Season.	In Subsidized vessels.	In Non-subsidized vessels.	Total passenger traffic.
Allan Line, including the two Empresses.	Summer.....1911	2·34	4·63	2·52
	Winter.....1911	2·71	33·62	3·40
	Total.....1911	2·45	7·61	2·77
	Summer.....1912	2·53	3·41	2·65
	Winter.....1912	2·34	8·60	2·58
	Total.....1912	2·46	4·57	2·59
	Summer.....1913	2·04	2·92	2·07
	Winter.....1913	2·26	106·77	2·56
	Total.....1913	2·10	6·21	2·20
Canadian Pacific Line.....	Summer.....1911	.....	6·03	6·03
	Winter.....1911	1,006·62	11·63	25·26
	Total.....1911	1,006·62	6·77	8·73
	Summer.....1912	.....	6·52	6·52
	Winter.....1912	204·63	11·95	35·89
	Total.....1912	204·63	6·89	8·78
	Summer.....1913	.....	10·40	10·40
	Winter.....1913	6,214·00	3·78	10·53
	Total.....1913	6,214 00	8·91	10·43
Donaldson Line.....	Summer.....1911	.....	2·14	3·65
	Winter.....1911	18·81	.....	4·72
	Total.....1911	18·81	2·98	3·90
	Summer.....1912	.....	2·83	2·83
	Winter.....1912	8·70	0·13	3·18
	Total.....1912	8·70	2·36	2·92
	Summer.....1913	.....	2·47	2·47
	Winter.....1913	2·47	2·70	2·53
	Total.....1913	2·47	2·49	2·49
White Star-Dominion Line.....	Summer.....1911	.....	2·39	2·39
	Winter.....1911	.....	3·36	3·36
	Total.....1911	.....	2·58	2·58
	Summer.....1912	.....	2·20	2·20
	Winter.....1912	.....	2·56	2·56
	Total.....1912	.....	2·30	2·30
	Summer.....1913	2·02	.....	2·02
	Winter.....1913	2·05	10·82	3·08
	Total.....1913	2·03	10·82	2·27
Canadian Northern Line.....	Summer.....1911	.....	2·06	2·06
	Winter.....1911	.....	1·72	1·72
	Total.....1911	.....	1·95	1·95
	Summer.....1912	.....	2·21	2·21
	Winter.....1912	.....	2·97	2·97
	Total.....1912	.....	2·39	2·39
	Summer.....1913	2·12	.....	2·12
	Winter.....1913	2·16	.....	2·16
	Total.....1913	2·14	.....	2·14

TABLE 25.—Ratios, Westbound to Eastbound, Transatlantic Passenger Traffic at Canadian Ports—*Continued.*

Line.	Season.	In Subsidized vessels.	In Non-subsidized vessels.	Total passenger traffic.
Miscellaneous Lines	Summer 1911		11·61	11·61
	Winter 1911			
	Total 1911		18·30	18·30
	Summer 1912		13·65	13·65
	Winter 1912		2,224·00	2,224·00
	Total 1912		30·55	30·55
	Summer 1913		6·52	6·52
	Winter 1913		176·57	176·57
	Total 1913		14·57	14·57
All Lines	Summer 1911	2·34	3·50	2·92
	Winter 1912	3·60	5·46	4·29
	Total 1911	2·72	3·90	3·27
	Summer 1912	2·54	3·46	3·02
	Winter 1912	2·99	6·28	4·07
	Total 1912	2·70	4·06	3·34
	Summer 1913	2·04	5·58	2·72
	Winter 1913	2·48	27·46	4·56
	Total 1913	2·16	8·36	3·19

TABLE 26.—Summary of Freight carried by Subsidized Steamship Service.

Year	Service.	Canadian Origin.		United States Origin.		Total.		Total.
		Tons weight.	Tons measurement.	Tons weight.	Tons measurement.	Tons weight.	Tons measurement.	Tons weight and measurement combined.
1912	Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, to Liverpool and Bristol	68,770	59,636	35,446	14,356	104,216	73,992	178,208
	Halifax and Liverpool	2,022	76,725	.....	.....	2,022	76,725	78,747
	Montreal, Quebec and Manchester	116,245	56,990	34,644	7,155	150,889	64,145	215,034
	St. John, Dublin and Belfast	30,137	378	91	36	30,228	414	30,642
	St. John and Glasgow	56,817	.....	2,219	.....	59,036	.....	59,036
	St. John, Halifax and London	89,463	135,171	5,774	254	95,237	135,425	230,662
	Canada and France	7,779	5,590	1,863	213	9,642	5,803	15,445
	Total	371,233	334,490	80,037	22,014	451,270	356,504	807,774
1913	Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, to Liverpool and Bristol	240,073	61,521	50,262	4,640	290,335	66,161	356,496
	Halifax and Liverpool	19,784	58,695	328	554	20,112	59,249	79,361
	Montreal, Quebec and Manchester	206,444	42,299	13,410	2,051	219,854	44,350	264,204
	St. John, Dublin and Belfast	27,109	15,977	241	.....	27,350	15,977	43,327
	St. John and Glasgow	49,442	.....	2,517	.....	51,959	.....	51,959
	St. John, Halifax and London	111,628	89,253	8,006	1,280	119,634	90,533	210,167
	Canada and France	9,241	2,536	498	660	9,739	3,196	12,935
	Total	663,721	270,281	75,262	9,185	738,983	279,466	1,018,449
1914	Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, to Liverpool and Bristol	171,785	33,693	30,534	2,207	202,319	35,900	238,219
	Halifax and Liverpool	7,272	61,264	2,541	111	9,813	61,375	71,188
	Montreal, Quebec and Manchester	164,118	35,352	6,859	307	170,977	35,659	206,636
	St. John, Dublin and Belfast	15,725	102	453	50	16,178	152	16,330
	St. John and Glasgow	25,017	.....	1,370	.....	26,387	.....	26,387
	St. John, Halifax and London	100,203	72,188	12,881	881	113,084	73,006	186,090
	Canada and France	6,857	3,874	244	302	7,101	4,176	11,277
	Total	490,977	206,473	54,882	3,795	545,859	210,268	756,127
	Total, all groups 1912	371,233	334,490	80,037	22,014	451,270	356,504	807,774
	1913	663,721	270,281	75,262	9,185	738,983	279,466	1,018,449
	1914	490,977	206,473	54,882	3,795	545,859	210,268	756,127
	Total tons, weight and measurement 1912	705,723	(87·32)*	102,051	(12·63)*			
	1913	934,002	(89·55)	84,447	(10·45)			
	1914	697,450	(92·74)	58,677	(7·26)			

*Percentage of total.

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TABLE 27.—Cargoes, Inward and Outward, at Montreal—Tons Measurement and Weight.

INWARD.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
April	.....	.....	14,001
May	156,992	143,063	148,882
June	96,364	76,143	110,914
July	124,380	109,004	140,708
August	100,863	108,262	102,144
September	102,071	109,925	94,253
October	146,206	105,358	109,284
November	125,383	136,142	108,042
December	.....	.....	—
Total	852,259	787,897	828,228

OUTWARDS.

April	.....	.....	3,581
May	215,130	234,056	293,712
June	212,938	247,749	326,163
July	207,710	207,952	290,219
August	197,611	243,124	303,017
September	189,272	220,149	272,401
October	217,651	243,136	244,667
November	193,254	255,405	267,091
December	5,253	14,627	—
Total	1,438,819	1,666,198	2,000,851

TABLE 28.—Summary of Grain Cargoes carried in Subsidized and Non-Subsidized Steamers.

BUSHELS OF ALL GRAIN.

Line.	Subsidy.	Season.	Passenger Liners.		Freight Liners.		Total.		Total.
			Sub.	Non-Sub.	Sub.	Non-Sub.	Sub.	Non-Sub.	
Allan, including the two Empresses	$ 735,919 52	S 1911	3,202,908	847,916	.....	20,953	3,202,908	868,869	$ 4,071,777
		W 1911	1,508,255	.....	.....	.....	1,508,255	.....	1,508,255
	752,873 37	S 1912	3,552,257	672,389	.....	249,709	3,552,257	921,988	4,474,255
		W 1912	1,447,000	51,789	.....	116,670	1,447,000	168,468	1,615,468
	847,981 16	S 1913	5,551,322	497,998	.....	176,366	5,551,322	674,364	6,225,686
		W 1913	1,594,133	.....	.....	.....	1,594,133	.....	1,594,133
Canadian Pacific	$ 15,000 00	S 1911	.....	5,097,191	.....	333,213	.....	5,430,404	5,430,404
		W 1911	1,117,471	963,469	.....	.....	1,117,471	463,469	2,980,940
	15,000 00	S 1912	.....	5,655,857	.....	247,165	.....	5,904,022	5,904,022
		W 1912	1,762,882	1,237,331	.....	.....	1,762,882	1,237,331	3,009,213
	15,000 00	S 1913	.....	6,252,856	.....	192,474	.....	6,445,330	6,445,330
		W 1913	1,530,893	1,572,263	.....	.....	1,530,893	1,572,263	3,103,161
Donaldson	8,250 00	S 1911	.....	1,676,994	.....	.....	.....	1,676,994	1,676,994
		W 1911	1,013,600	.....	.....	.....	1,013,600	.....	1,013,609
	9,000 00	S 1912	.....	1,825,811	.....	.....	.....	1,825,811	1,825,811
		W 1912	1,230,078	.....	.....	.....	1,230,078	.....	1,230,078
	11,625 00	S 1913	.....	3,041,414	.....	.....	.....	3,041,414	3,041,414
		W 1913	579,315	247,075	55,333	.....	634,648	247,075	881,723
White-Star Dominion	.....	S 1911	.....	762,204	.....	2,118,222	.....	2,880,426	2,880,426
	.....	S 1912	.....	1,425,681	.....	2,620,873	.....	4,047,554	4,057,554
	116,150 20	S 1913	1,081,437	.....	.....	3,733,612	1,081,437	3,733,612	4,815,049
Furness Withy Line	35,000 00	S 1911	.....	.....	2,416,337	102,032	2,416,377	102,032	2,518,409
	45,000 00	W 1911	.....	.....	998,867	16,300	998,867	16,300	1,015,067
	35,000 00	S 1912	.....	.....	3,947,349	1,000,340	3,948,349	1,000,340	4,952,689
	43,244 04	W 1912	.....	.....	1,312,717	1,700	1,312,717	1,700	1,314,417
	35,000 00	S 1913	.....	.....	3,980,614	3,868,901	3,980,614	3,868,901	7,646,940
	44,000 00	W 1913	.....	.....	2,714,628	146,973	2,714,628	146,973	2,861,601

Ulster (Head Line)		S	1911				875,424		875,424	875,424
	3,000 00	W	1911			184,847		184,847		184,847
		S	1912				1,622,318		1,622,318	1,622,318
	6,000 00	W	1912			418,420		418,420		418,420
		S	1913				1,795,212		1,795,212	1,795,212
	6,500 00	W	1913			794,302		794,302		794,302
Miscellaneous		S	1911		2,330,824		2,382,860		4,713,684	4,713,684
		W	1911				437,004		437,004	437,004
		S	1912		2,542,944		3,263,033		5,805,977	5,805,977
		W	1912		75,086		120,879		195,963	195,963
		S	1913		3,966,318		4,034,675		8,000,993	8,000,993
Grand Total	770,919 52	S	1911	3,202,908	10,715,129	2,416,377	5,832,704	5,619,285	16,547,833	22,167,118
	71,250 00	W	1911	3,639,326	963,469	1,183,714	453,304	4,823,040	1,416,773	6,239,813
	787,873 37	S	1912	3,552,257	12,122,682	3,947,349	8,003,348	7,500,606	21,228,010	28,728,616
	73,244 04	W	1912	4,439,960	1,364,206	1,721,737	239,249	6,161,697	1,603,462	7,620,911
	999,131 36	S	1913	6,632,759	13,758,586	3,980,614	13,801,240	10,613,373	27,559,826	38,173,199
	77,125 00	W	1913	3,704,341	1,819,338	3,564,263	146,873	7,268,604	1,966,311	9,234,920

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